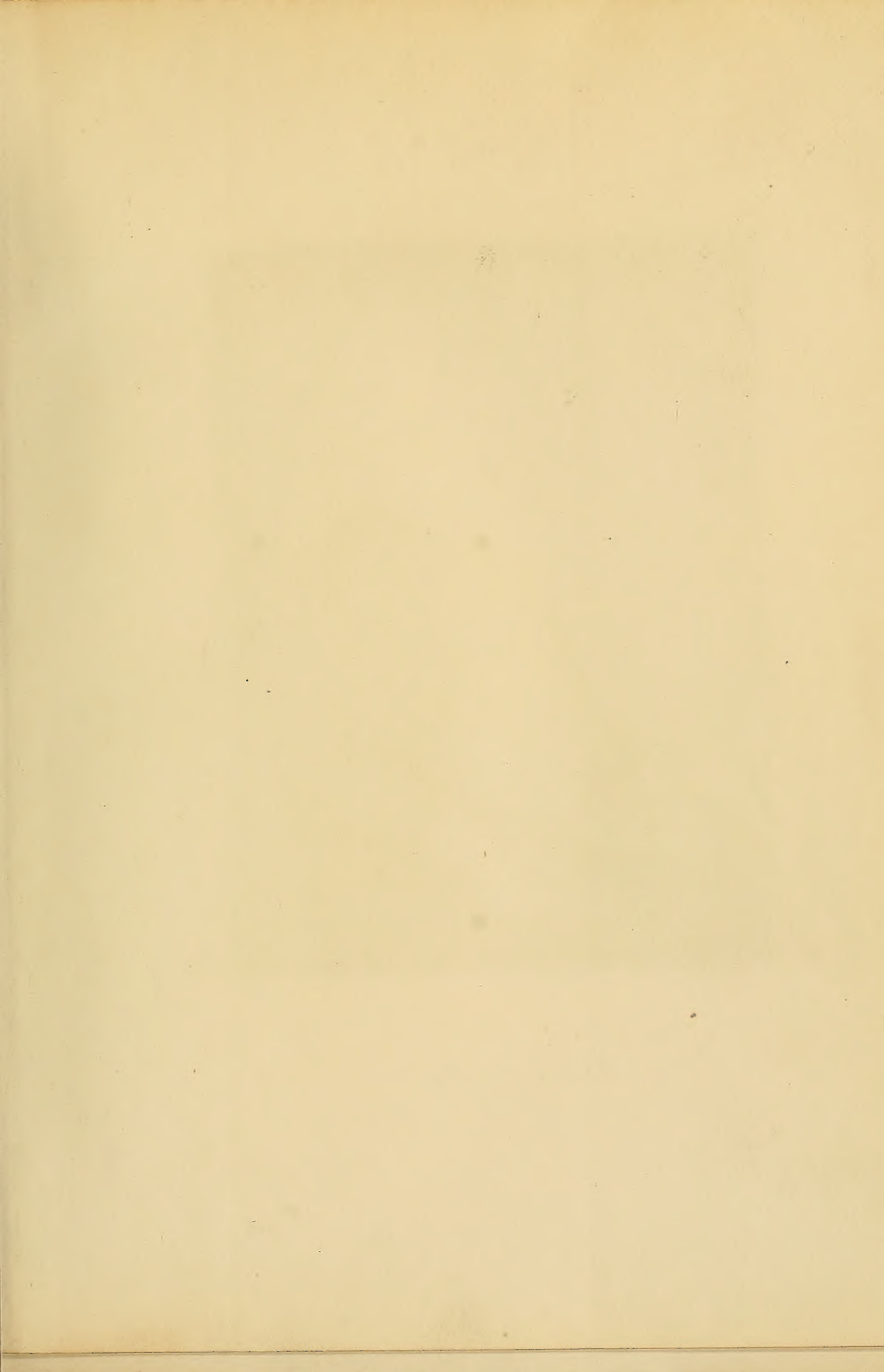
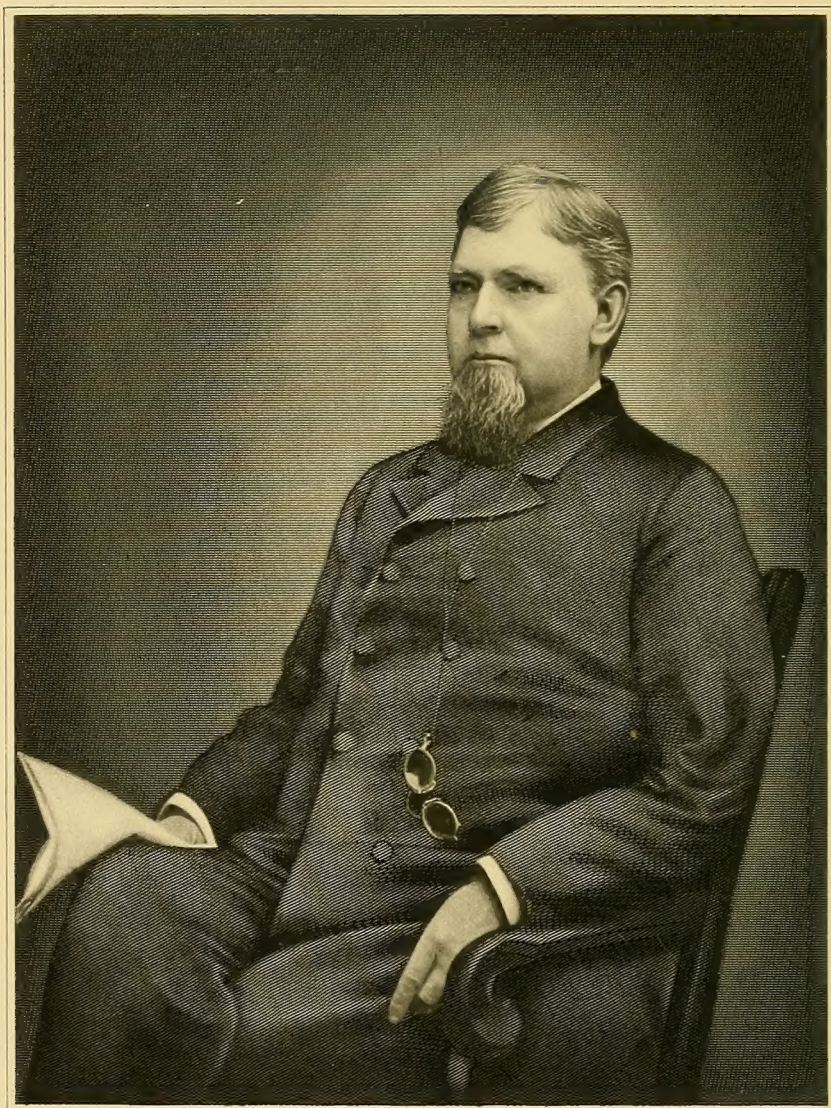




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GENEALOGICAL AND FAMILY HISTORY
OF
THE WYOMING AND LACKAWANNA VALLEYS
PENNSYLVANIA

UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN, M. A.

Corresponding Secretary and Librarian, Wyoming Historical and Geological Society,
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SCRANTON

Member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania

JOHN W. JORDAN, LL.D.

Of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania

"Knowledge of kindred and the genealogies of the ancient families deserveth the highest praise. Herein consisteth a part of the knowledge of a man's own self. It is a great spur to virtue to look back on the worth of our line."—*Lord Bacon*.

"There is no heroic poem in the world but is at the bottom the life of a man."—*Sir Walter Scott*.

VOLUME I

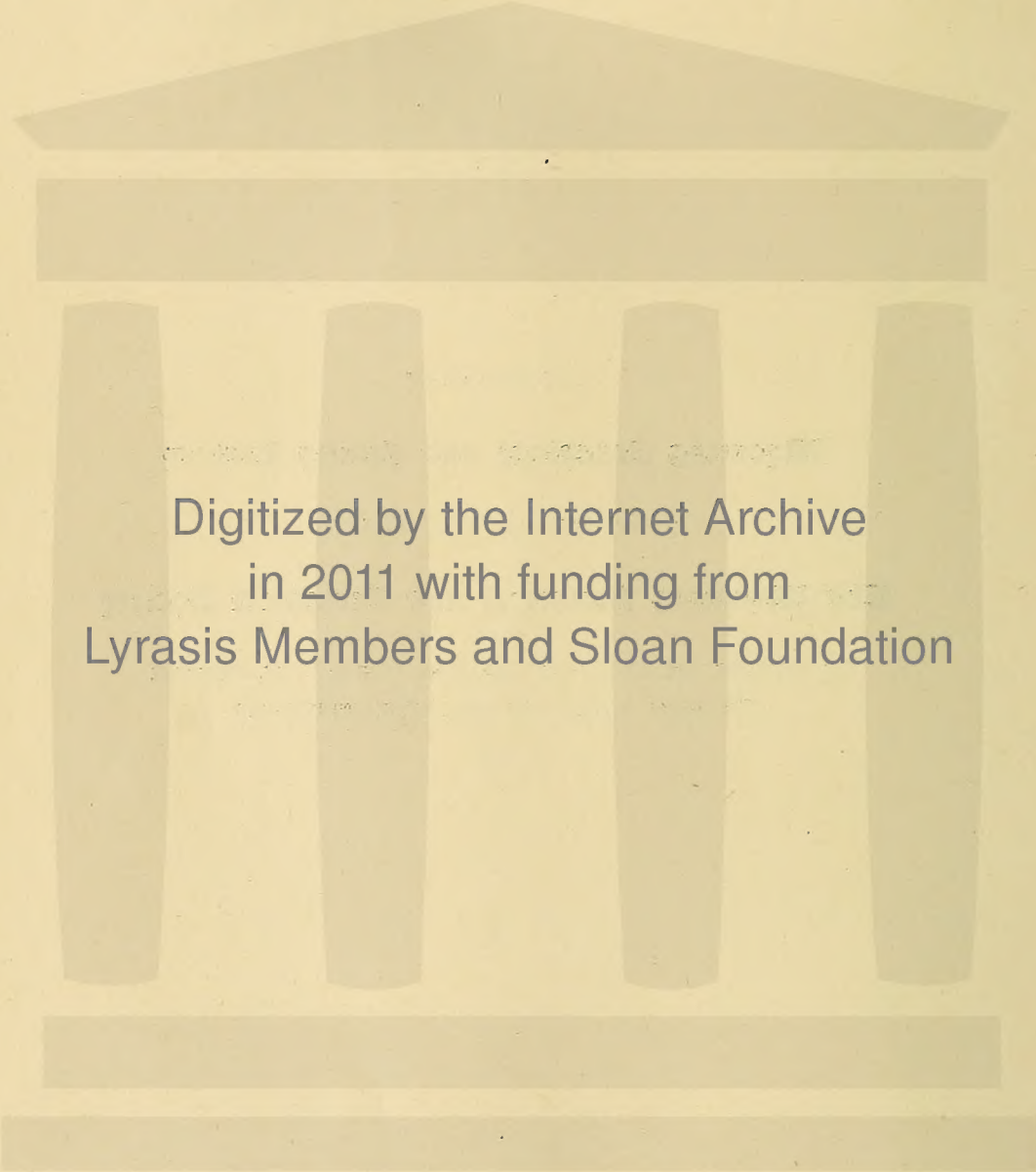
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INTRODUCTORY



THE history of the Wyoming Valley,—civil, political and military,—has been written by various authors and at various times, each succeeding writer adding a new chapter of annals, or treating his subject from a different viewpoint. Such history, however, splendid narrative that it is, is principally concerned with what has been accomplished by the people in a mass, and takes little note of individuals, except those so pre-eminent as leaders as to come under the full glare of fame.

Hence it follows that genealogical and family memoirs are of peculiar importance, including as they do, the personal annals of those who make heroes and heroism possible—those who have marched in the ranks of progress, bearing the heat and burden of the day—portraying the spirit which actuated them, and holding up their effort for an example to those who come afterward. As was written by Martineau: “To have forefathers renowned for honorable deeds, to belong by nature to those who have bravely borne their part in life and refreshed the world with mighty thoughts and healthy admiration, is a privilege which it were mean and self-willed to despise. It is a security given for us of old, which it were false-hearted not to redeem; and in virtues bred of a noble stock, mellowed as they are by reverence, there is often a grace and ripeness wanting to self-made and brand-new excellence. Of like value to a people are heroic national traditions, giving them a determined character to sustain among the tribes of men, making them familiar with images of great and strenuous life, and kindling them with faith in glorious possibilities.”

The Valley of Wyoming affords a peculiarly interesting field for a study of family traits, individual character and personal achievements. To its soil came a sturdy people—men, and women, too,—of brawn and brain and conscience, their hearts fervent in reverence of God and love for religious and political liberty. They came up out of great tribulations, traversing an unbroken wilderness to make homes where were savages, and to conquer primeval nature. These pioneers builded better than they knew.

“For good is not a shapely mass of stone,
Hewn by man's hand and worked by him alone.
It is a seed God suffers him to sow—
Others will reap, and when the harvests grow,
He giveth increase through all coming years,
And lets men reap in joy seed that was sown in tears.”

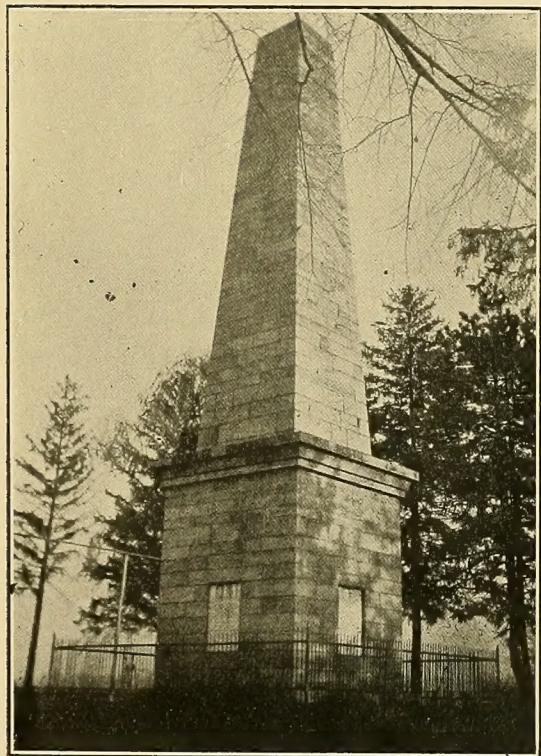
Simple and clean in their lives, as were these early settlers, the homes which they builded were humble, but they were the seat of all the virtues that constitute ideal manhood and woman-

hood. The courage, fortitude and activity displayed by these hardy pioneers was most remarkable, and, when the struggle for national independence came, the sons and daughters of their illustrious sires were not wanting in patriotism and devotion, freely sacrificing comfort, life and property, that they might bequeath to the generations that should follow them a free liberal government "of the people, by the people, and for the people."

How fearful was that sacrifice is told in a narrative known to all readers of English literature the wide world over. The testimony of historians and travelers concurs in describing the infant colony as one of the happiest spots of human existence, for the innocent and hospitable manners of the inhabitants, the natural beauties of the country, the luxuriant fertility of its soil, and the balminess of its climate. In an evil hour the union of British and savage Indian arms converted this earthly paradise into a frightful waste. Early in the summer of 1778 the people of the Wyoming Valley became aware of the approach of a party of Indians and Tories, and at once appealed to Congress for assistance, but no help came. The able-bodied men were with the patriot army, and the executive council had no force of men at its command. In this emergency—there always was a man for every emergency during the Revolutionary war—Colonel Zebulon Butler, who was at home on leave of absence, and Colonel Denison, gathered a force of about three hundred volunteer recruits and prepared to meet the assault. In the meantime the families of the settlement had sought protection at Forty-Fort, which had been built by the Connecticut claimants several years before. On July 3rd the attack was made, and was resisted with gallantry and determination, despite the fact that the defenders were outnumbered three to one. But at length the heroic

little band was forced back, and its retreat turned into an utter rout, while the Indians fell upon them with tomahawk and knife, and cut right and left until only about fifty of the entire number escaped. This dreadful affair was made the theme of what has come to be recognized as a classic of verse—Campbell's touching "Gertrude of Wyoming," which won the commendation of the great British reviewer, Jeffrey, and a glowing tribute from our own Washington Irving.

These founders of the olden time gave a pregnant interpretation to the words of Bishop Berkeley; "Westward the course of empire takes its way," for from them came an overflow which was destined to continue until it reached the far-off Pacific—men and women to carry forth and perpetuate that plain, sturdy, personal character of manhood and womanhood for which the Wyoming Valley people have gained a large degree of renown. Wherever they planted their homes, there the church and the school house are found as monuments of their personality. Nor is this all, they prided themselves in thrift, and the reward that comes as the fruit of honest toil and endeavor, and wherever placed, have proved a power for ideal citizenship and good government, for that righteousness which exalteth a nation.



WYOMING BATTLE MONUMENT

In each generation and at every stage of progress, the people of the Wyoming Valley have had the service of men of the loftiest character and highest capability, in arms, in the arts of peace, in statesmanship, in affairs and in letters. It is to connect the active progressive men of the present generation with their illustrious ancestry, that the present volumes were undertaken, in the conviction that

"It is indeed a blessing when the virtues
Of noble races are hereditary,
And do derive themselves from imitation
Of virtuous ancestors."

The honorable ancestry which belongs to the people of the Wyoming Valley is a noble heritage, and the story of its achievements is a sacred trust committed to its descendants, upon whom devolves the perpetuation of their record. History is constantly making, and that of yesterday and to-day is as important in its place as that of the centuries past. Throughout the country are those who are memorialized in these pages, through whose sagacity, determination and philanthropy, states and communities have been benefited in material ways, and in religious, educational and political affairs—in all that stands for progress and improvement.

It was the consensus of opinion of leading men in the Wyoming Valley—men well informed, and loyal to the memories of the past, who were consulted with reference to the matter—that the editorial supervision of the Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, M. A., and Hon. Alfred Hand, in the collection and preparation of the material for the pages of the present work, would ensure the best results attainable in these deeply interesting channels, and to both the publishers acknowledge their appreciation and gratitude. Of first interest and importance are the labors of Mr. Hayden, widely known for his long and active identification with some of the principal historical and patriotic societies of the country, his unflagging industry in the pursuit of information drawn at first hands from court and church archives and family records, and that ample experience in their digestion for practical use which has afforded him wide pre-eminence. His work has been performed with conscientious thoroughness, and the first volume is in larger degree his own, comprising the writing or laborious revision of a great mass of genealogical matter, after the methodical arrangement which has ever characterized his efforts along genealogical lines. It must be especially noticed that Mr. Hayden has declined to receive any compensation from the publishers for his labors. As a matter of necessity, with such a great quantity of material in hand, the labor of writing necessarily devolves upon various writers, of various degrees of ability, and with varying standards. Hence, in justice to Mr. Hayden, the publishers desire to say that they have deemed it advisable to identify his work with his initials, "H. E. H." At the same time it is to be said, in line with the foregoing, that this identification does not necessarily make him responsible for the mere diction of the personal portion of these narratives, his responsibility terminating with the approval of the genealogical matter, except in some cases where his intimate personal acquaintance made him the only proper biographer of the individual. At the same time he has afforded his aid in the general supervision of other matter contained herein. For all else the publishers have observed the utmost care. If, in instances, a narrative should be found incomplete or faulty the shortcoming is ascribable to the paucity of data furnished, many families being without exact records in their family line. In all cases the sketch has been submitted to the subject or his representative, for correction, and upon him, in case of error, must rest the ultimate responsibility. The arrangement of sketches necessarily devolved upon the publishers.

The chief of the office editorial staff would do an injury to his own sensibilities did he not express his personal pleasure in the association with Mr. Hayden which his tasks have brought him—an association which, beginning in appreciation and admiration for distinguished ability as

an annalist and genealogist, has broadened into a genuine personal regard. His relations with Judge Alfred Hand have also been most pleasant. In slight appreciation of the services of both these gentlemen, the publishers present their portraits in the work.

It is believed that the present work will prove a real addition to the mass of literature concerning the people of the historic Wyoming Valley, and that, without it, much valuable information contained therein would be irretrievably lost, owing to the passing away of many custodians of family records, and the consequent disappearance of such material.

THE PUBLISHERS.

WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

J. C. Sanford.

IN the preparation of this work, "Genealogical and Family History of the Wyoming Valley," the publishers have had frequent occasion to visit the rooms of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. Familiar as they are with the leading societies in the country which have for their purpose the preservation of historical, antiquarian and genealogical material, they have been deeply impressed with the unique collections of the institution at Wilkes-Barre. Of the geological specimens, those belonging to the coal measures they have never seen equalled in number or beauty. In the field of genealogy, also, the Society occupies a most prominent place, and in its particular line—that relating to the peopling of the Wyoming Valley—is the only absolute authority in the land. The vast importance of the Society fully warrants the reproduction here of the following admirable account taken from *Mines and Minerals*, of Scranton:

A LOCAL HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

It does not appear to be fully realized by those who are interested in coal, or in the geological riches of the northeastern section of Pennsylvania, that there exists in this section one of the most active and well provided Geological Societies in the country. We refer to the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society at Wilkes-Barre, whose membership represents the three counties once forming that of Luzerne, i. e., Luzerne, Lackawanna and Wyoming. This Society, with its library of sixteen thousand volumes and pamphlets, and its collections of forty thousand specimens, is daily open to the public, more especially to the geological and historical students of this section.

This Society was established in 1858—forty-eight years ago. Its home is in a handsome building erected by the trustees of the Osterhout Free Library of Wilkes-Barre, in the rear of the building occupied by the Free Library. The Historical Society is a legatee of the Osterhout will, and is by that will provided with permanent and free quarters in this handsome building. Its Library, almost entirely different from that of the Osterhout Library, contains fourteen thousand books and pamphlets on American History and Genealogy alone, and two thousand on American Geology. Few of its books are duplicated in the Osterhout Free Library or in the Albright Library of Scranton. Its building of three stories contains a splendid Indian collection, mainly local specimens from Wyoming Valley, numbering about twenty-five thousand. Its geological collections contain the fine Lacoe collection of nearly five thousand Paleozoic fossils; the Scharar collection of nearly one thousand Paleozoic fossils from the outcropping of the limestone at Mill Creek, Wilkes-Barre; three thousand mineralogical specimens arranged and labelled, and now being catalogued by card; and about three thousand fine specimens of the anthracite coal flora, numbering two hundred types, arranged by the late curator, R. D. Lacoe, and classified by him and Professor Leo Lesquereaux. This large treasure of geological matter is made practical to the public, especially to schools and students, by a carefully arranged case containing representative specimens showing the "Crust of the Earth," from the Azoic, or Archaean age, to the Cenozoic age. This case is the combined result of the efforts of Drs. Ingham and Wright, R. D. Lacoe, and the present curator of Paleontology,

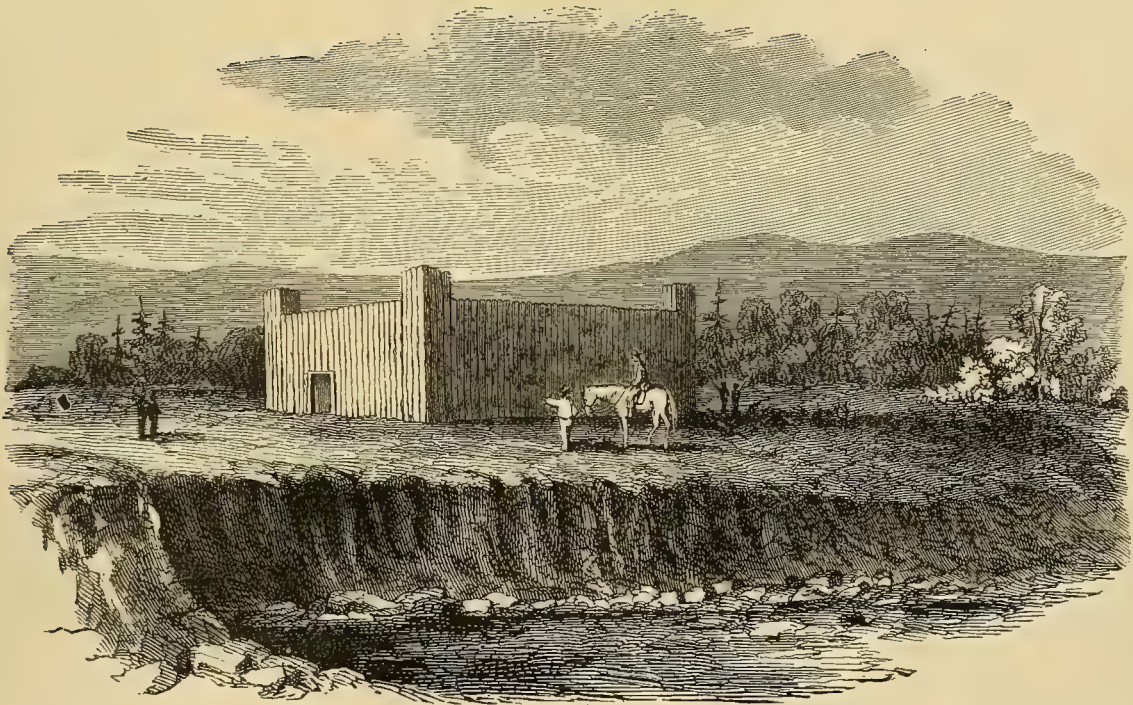
Professor J. L. Welter, of the Wilkes-Barre High School, and is, as far as known, the only such exhibition in this State.



WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

This Society is supported by its membership, limited to the three counties of Luzerne, Lackawanna and Wyoming, numbering three hundred and fifty, including one hundred and thirty-three life members. The endowment of the society is over twenty-five thousand dollars, carefully invested in local securities. Its permanency is thus secured, and, while it seeks members, whose dues are five dollars per annum, and makes a full return in its valuable annual volume of proceedings and papers—its rooms, library and cabinets are open to the public *free* every day in the week, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., and accessible to students from outside of the city of Wilkes-Barre, on due notice by telephone, at any hour in the day.

The Society is not a Wilkes-Barre institution, but belongs to the section for which it was established. Its publications, numbering nine volumes and twenty-five pamphlet titles, are known throughout the scientific world, for the Society exchanges with nearly all the Scientific and Historical Societies in the country. Its library contains also all the publications of the United States Government, and it endeavors to add to its books any title necessary for its members and readers when possible.



FORTY-FORT, 1770-1778

(From the cut originally used in Pearce's "Annals of Luzerne County."
Loaned by the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.)

Forty-Fort so named by the first Connecticut settlers in Wyoming Valley who came there 1769, built the fort 1770, rebuilt it 1777, and occupied it at the time of the Massacre of Wyoming, July 3, 1778. It was surrendered to the British and Indians, July 4, 1778. The town of Forty-Fort now occupies the spot where the Fort was built. Engraved for this work by permission of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

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THE WYOMING AND LACKAWANNA VALLEYS

HOYT FAMILY. Simon Hoyt, the first of the name in this country, came from England to Salem, Massachusetts, in September, 1628, with Governor Endicott, and was one of the founders of seven different towns. He was of the party who traveled through the woods to explore and settle Charlestown. In 1636 he was among the founders of Windsor, Connecticut, and deacon of the Rev. Thomas Hooker's church.

Daniel Hoyt, sixth in descent from Simon Hoyt, was born in Danbury, Fairfield county, Connecticut, May 2, 1756. He came from Danbury with his wife Anna (Gunn) and seven children, and settled in Kingston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1794. In his later life he was known throughout the Wyoming valley as "Deacon" Hoyt, having been a deacon in the first Presbyterian congregation, organized in Kingston in 1819. He died there in 1824.

Ziba Hoyt, the sixth child of Daniel, was born September 8, 1788, at Danbury, Connecticut, and accompanied his father to Wyoming. At the opening of the war of 1812 Ziba Hoyt was second lieutenant of the Wyoming Volunteers Matross Artillery Company, organized in Kingston township in April, 1810, under the captaincy of Henry Buckingham. The company left Kingston on April 13, 1813, thirty-one strong, and embarked on a raft (which was being floated to market) on the Susquehanna river, at the mouth of Shupp's creek. They debarked at Danville, Pennsylvania, whence they marched by way of Lewistown and Bedford through Fayette county, recruiting as they went, and May 5 arrived at

Erie, Pennsylvania, ninety-five strong. The company was attached to Colonel R. Hill's regiment of Pennsylvania militia, and soon afterwards Ziba Hoyt was promoted to first lieutenant. In the cannonading at Presque Isle Harbor the company did effective service. In the battle of the Thames the "Matross," in the absence of Captain Thomas, who was in command of the guard at Detroit, was commanded by Lieutenant Hoyt, and acquitted itself with credit. After fifteen months of active duty the company was mustered out of the service and sent home. Ziba Hoyt was a man of unusual abilities. He was well known throughout the Wyoming valley as a man of purity and integrity of character, and was for many years a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. He married Nancy Hurlbut, January 23, 1815, and died at Kingston, December 23, 1853, being survived by his wife and four children. H. E. H.

GOVERNOR HENRY MARTYN HOYT, fifth child of Ziba and Nancy (Hurlbut) Hoyt, born in Kingston, June 8, 1830, worked on his father's farm until the age of fourteen years, when he entered the old Wilkes-Barre Academy, in charge of Professor Owens and John W. Sterling. He attended the academy but a short time and then entered the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, where he studied until the summer of 1846. In the autumn of that year he entered the sophomore class of Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania. In September, 1848, the president of the college, Dr. George Junkin, tendered his resignation. He was very popular with the stud-

ents, and as it was known that his resignation was occasioned by personal differences with certain members of the board of trustees, a large number of the students, his admirers and sympathizers, left Lafayette with him and entered at Union, Williams, Washington and other colleges. Young Hoyt, then eighteen years of age, was among those who "went out" with the Doctor. Entering the senior class of Williams College, Massachusetts, he was graduated the next year (1849) a Bachelor of Arts, and in 1852 received his Master's degree. Within two or three months after his graduation Mr. Hoyt took charge of a school in Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and taught there until the autumn of 1850, when he went to the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston as professor of mathematics.

In April, 1851, Mr. Hoyt registered as a student-at-law with the Hon. George W. Woodward, who had just returned to practice at Wilkes-Barre from the fourth judicial district of Pennsylvania, of which he had been president judge for ten years. In May, 1852, Judge Woodward was appointed by Governor Bigler a judge of the supreme court, and Mr. Hoyt continued his law studies with Warren J. Woodward, Esq., at Wilkes-Barre. He was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, April 4, 1853, and in the following October went on a prospecting tour through the southwest. At Memphis, Tennessee, then a town of ten thousand inhabitants, he secured employment as a teacher, and remained there until the summer of 1854, when he returned north and opened an office in Wilkes-Barre and began to practice law. In 1855 he was the candidate of the Whig and Know-nothing parties for district attorney of Luzerne county, but was defeated by a small majority by S. S. Winchester, Esq., the Democratic candidate. In 1856 he took an active part in the Fremont campaign.

At the breaking out of the Civil war he was captain of the Wyoming Light Dragoons of Wilkes-Barre, having been elected to the position in September, 1858. The Union cause found no more ready supporter than Captain Hoyt, and he was very active in raising the Fifty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer

Infantry. In August, 1861, it was organized at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, John C. Dodge, Jr., being commissioned colonel; Henry M. Hoyt, lieutenant-colonel (commissioned August 14, 1861), and John Butler Conyngham, of Wilkes-Barre, major. November 8, 1861, the regiment preceded to Washington, D. C., where it was engaged in drill and guard duty, and while here Colonel Hoyt was detailed for duty on an examining board, this giving him opportunity to diligently study works on tactics, engineering, fortifications and on the various requirements of a soldier. March 28, 1862, the regiment was ordered to the field, and was assigned to the First Brigade (commanded by Gen. Henry M. Naglee), Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, and participated in the siege of Yorktown. The regiment took part in the reconnaissance from Bottom's Bridge to Seven Pines in advance of the whole army, and Lieutenant Colonel Hoyt commanded the party which constructed the bridges across the Chickahominy river. The regiment was engaged in the battle of Fair Oaks on May 31, and lost one hundred and twenty-five killed and wounded, and four prisoners. When the battle opened Colonel Hoyt rendered signal service by communicating to General Sumner the exact position of the Union troops, joining Sumner's column as it moved to the support of Heintzelman in that battle, and fighting under him to the end. While the battle at Gaines' Mill was in progress the Fifty-second, with other regiments, was guarding the bridges across the Chickahominy, the men often standing waist-deep in the water of the swamp. At the close of the Peninsular campaign the Fifty-second went into camp at Yorktown, where it occupied the fortifications and drilled in heavy artillery tactics.

In December, 1862, the regiment was detailed to accompany the gunboat "Monitor" on an expedition under sealed orders. The "Monitor" was lost in a storm, and the vessel carrying the Fifty-second regiment put in at Newberne, North Carolina. In the latter part of January, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Port Royal, South Carolina. Later it was engaged in the

siege of Fort Wagner, the first serious obstacle to the reduction of Charleston. The operations were laborious and were conducted under a terrible fire of the enemy and the more wasting effects of the summer's heat. For forty days the work was pushed. When all was ready, a hundred heavy guns opened upon Fort Wagner, and the troops were held in readiness to assault. Lieutenant Colonel Hoyt was assigned to lead the charge against Fort Gregg, but before the time for the movement came the enemy evacuated and the stronghold fell without a blow. During the operations against Fort Wagner the Fifty-second suffered severely, but there is no exact record of its casualties. In December, 1863, many of the men in the regiment re-enlisted and were granted a veteran furlough. When they returned to the front the regiment was recruited to the maximum, and newly armed and equipped. Colonel Dodge having resigned, November 5, 1863, Lieutenant Colonel Hoyt was promoted to colonel on January 9, 1864, and Major Conyngham was promoted to lieutenant colonel. The regiment remained at Hilton Head, South Carolina, until May, 1864. In June, 1864, a plan was devised to capture Charleston by surprising the garrison guarding its approaches. The attempt was made on the night of July 3, 1864, Colonel Hoyt commanding the detachment designated to attack Fort Johnston, the approach to which was by water, through channels narrow and difficult. The pilot of the boat conveying this command utterly failed in his duty, through ignorance or treachery, whereupon Colonel Hoyt, who had fully determined to carry out if possible the orders that had been given him, undertook the guidance of the boat and triumphantly cleared the bar. But, precious time having been lost, the boat was discovered as it approached the fort, and a heavy fire was opened by the enemy. Colonel Hoyt's supports failed to follow (although of this he was ignorant), and he landed with only one hundred and thirty-five men, his whole immediate force. Rushing boldly forward they charged and captured a two-gun battery. The heavy guns of Fort Johnston, two hundred yards beyond, were beginning to open their hoarse

throats, while the intervals were filled with the sharp rattle of musketry. No signs of wavering was seen in the intrepid band led by Colonel Hoyt, as it moved steadily forward. Crossing the parapet of the fort, the men struggled to the crest, face to face with the foe, and began to leap into the fort, when the astounding and mortifying fact was discovered that they were unsupported. The whole garrison was now alive and swarming upon all sides; it was plain that a further struggle would be useless, and the detachment surrendered as prisoners of war. The skill and daring displayed by Colonel Hoyt and his men extorted the highest praise from friend and foe. Colonel Hoyt, with other Union officers, was sent to Macon, Georgia, and subsequently to Charleston. While enroute from Macon to Charleston, he and four other officers leaped from the cars and undertook to make their way to the Union fleet. After several days and nights of efforts for liberty they were recaptured by the Confederates by the aid of bloodhounds. Later, Colonel Hoyt and Lieutenant Colonel Conyngham were of the fifty officers who at Charleston were placed in confinement under the fire of the Union batteries on Morris Island. In August, 1864, having been released from confinement and exchanged as a prisoner, Colonel Hoyt returned to his regiment at Morris Island. He was honorable discharged from the military service November 5, 1864, and, returning to Wilkes-Barre soon afterwards, resumed the practice of his profession. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers March 13, 1865, for meritorious conduct while in service.

In 1866 he was elected a director of the Wilkes-Barre public schools, and for several years was a very active and useful member of the board. By an act of the Pennsylvania legislature, June 27, 1867, provision was made for an additional law judge for Luzerne county. The act was approved by Governor Geary, who on the 5th of July appointed General Hoyt to the judgeship, to serve until the next election. He took the seat August 1, and presided at the term of argument court then held. A couple of months later he received the nomination of the Republi-

can party for this office, but at the election in October he was, although running largely ahead of his ticket, defeated by the Democratic candidate, Gen. E. L. Dana, who took his seat on the bench December 2, 1867, for a ten years term. At that time Luzerne county was strongly Democratic. In May, 1868, General Hoyt was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago which nominated General Grant for president. In March, 1869, he became a candidate for the office of United States collector of internal revenue for the twelfth district of Pennsylvania, comprising the counties of Luzerne and Susquehanna. Gideon W. Palmer, of Abington, and John B. Smith, of Kingston, were also seeking the appointment, and it was published that the latter had made a proposal to Commissioner Delano, the head of the Internal Revenue Bureau, to the effect that he would, if appointed collector, give the proceeds of the salary and percentage of the office to the Wilkes-Barre Home for Friendless Children. Notwithstanding this liberal and novel proposition, President Grant named Major Palmer for the office, and sent the nomination to the senate, then in extra session, April 2d. The further history of this contest was narrated by a Washington correspondent of that day as follows:

"Harry (Hoyt), feeling that his honor was in the balance, started for this city. Great was his surprise upon his arrival to find one of the strongest political combinations of the Keystone State in league against him. He almost despaired of a successful encounter, but, knowing 'success to be a duty,' he rushed into the conflict, and in forty-eight hours after his arrival had Mr. Palmer's name withdrawn. The second day of the executive session of the senate found his own name before that body for confirmation.

Your correspondent, in conversation with one of Mr. Palmer's friends on the evening of the day that Hoyt's name had gone to the senate, was told that the General's name would be withdrawn on the next day, and a powerful influence was brought to bear upon the President and Secretary of the Treasury to that end, but the General was master of the situation, and in a masterly way thwarted their every purpose. The day following closed with his confirmation. Neverthe-

less, the opposition despaired not yet, but made a great effort in the senate to bring about a reconsideration by resorting to all kinds of political artifice, but were again doomed to disappointment, and yesterday (April 18th) the defeated head of the combination left the city, but before doing so met his successful competitor, and, by an expression of his congratulation, buried the hatchet of this, one of the warmest competitions for government patronage.

There is not a man from Luzerne in the city who has not some complimentary word for General Hoyt, not alone because of his success, but because of the skill and determined pertinacity of manner he has evinced in manipulating his case, and in such a gentlemanly, evenhanded way, disdaining to resort to artifice or misrepresentation. That he will fill the place so acceptably filled by his able and gentlemanly predecessor, needs no words for us to assert."

General Hoyt performed the duties of this office until 1873, when he resigned. In 1875, having been appointed chairman of the Republican state (Pennsylvania) committee, he conducted the campaign of that and the succeeding year with very great success.

In 1878 General Hoyt was nominated by the Republican party for the office of governor of Pennsylvania. It was at a time of great excitement in the state over the question of the resumption of specie payments. Many believed that no one could be elected on an unqualified hard-money platform, but General Hoyt, scorning all subterfuges, sounded the keynote of the campaign by the following declaration: "Professing to be an honest man, and the candidate of an honest party, I believe in honest money." In November following General Hoyt was elected, defeating his competitor, Andrew H. Dill, by a large majority. He was inaugurated with imposing ceremonies at Harrisburg, January 14, 1879, the oath of office being administered to him by Hon. Warren J. Woodward, his former instructor in the law, then a judge of the supreme court of the state. Governor Hoyt's term was for four years, he being the first governor under the Constitution of 1873 to serve for that period. During his incumbency of the office no extraordinary occasion was presented for a display of executive ability,

but his whole administration was a marked and successful one. He filled the position of chief magistrate with energy, ability and independence.

In 1883 and 1884 he was one of the vice-presidents of the National Prison Association of the United States, of which the Hon. R. B. Hayes, former president of the United States, was president. This association was reorganized in 1883, and from that time to the present has been doing valuable work. It has been the direct cause of improvements in several of the larger prisons of the land, and, by the moral force exerted through its conferences and publications, has done much towards mitigating the abuses in the southern prisons, the atrocities in the "convict camps," and the outrageous methods which prevailed in many of our northern jails. A very important feature of its work is with reference to discharged convicts or ex-prisoners. How utterly and completely desolate, solitary and forlorn the man is who has been released from prison and means to reform, God and the man himself alone know; his old comrades will have nothing to do with him; he can have no companionship with honest men until he has proved himself worthy of it. He is an object of suspicion and he knows that he is. Honest labor refuses him a place because of his disgrace and shame. If it is an inclement season, he must meet the bitterest cold with a crushed soul; the very chill of his body and his hunger have a tendency to drive him back to his old life, which is always invitingly open to him. If ever a man needs help, he needs it. The Prison Association has every facility for helping such men, and it does help hundreds of them every year.

In 1884 Governor Hoyt became a member of the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania, and held the office for a number of years. The National Conference of Charities and Correction is an organization that deals with the treatment of the delinquent, dependent and defective classes, and studies the causes and remedies of crime, pauperism and dependency. From its beginning in 1874 it has never endeavored to carry out any policy, but has relied for its influence solely upon free discussion of these problems and the publica-

tion of its discussions. It has exercised a large influence in the promotion of important reforms in the treatment and care of the insane, the care of dependent and defective children, juvenile reformation and prison reform. Upon the occasion of its twelfth annual meeting at Washington, D. C., in June, 1885, Governor Hoyt read a lengthy paper which received the closest attention and drew forth the most favorable comments of the conference.

During his gubernatorial term Governor Hoyt received, in 1881, the degree of LL. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1882 the same degree was conferred upon him by Lafayette College. From the latter college he had also received in 1865 the degree of A. M., *ad eundem*.

Upon his retirement from office in January, 1883, Governor Hoyt took up his residence in Philadelphia, where he opened a law office and resumed his work. He soon enjoyed a lucrative and extensive practice, and was also general manager and chief attorney for Pennsylvania of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. In 1890 he returned to Wilkes-Barre, where he continued in the practice of his profession until prostrated by ill health.

Governor Hoyt was often called upon to deliver addresses before literary, scientific and other bodies in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. In June, 1866, there was a reunion at Stamford, Connecticut, of the members of the Hoyt family, five hundred and twenty-seven of them being present. One of the most pleasing of the addresses delivered was that by General Hoyt. November 10, 1879, Governor Hoyt read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and a large number of invited guests, a paper entitled "Brief of a Title in the Seventeen Townships in the County of Luzerne: a Syllabus of the Controversy between Connecticut and Pennsylvania." In September, 1880, the Second General Council of the Presbyterian Alliance assembled in Philadelphia, and there were present delegates from nearly all the reformed churches throughout the world which adhere to Presbyterian forms and doctrines. Many of these delegates were men of great ability and reputation as scholars and

teachers. Governor Hoyt, as chief executive of the commonwealth within the borders of which the council had assembled, delivered an address of welcome which attracted very considerable attention, and applause from those who heard it or read it. "Without doubt," says Gen. Henry W. Palmer, "his discussion upon that occasion was both unexpected and astonishing. The grave and reverend members, versed in all the doctrine and dogma of the Presbyterian Church, were amazed at the learning of the speaker in his treatment of abstruse theological questions which are outside the investigation of laymen and only understood by those bred and educated in the schools of the church. No one who heard him doubted the intellectual force of the lawyer who could stand before the wisest men of that church, which is celebrated for the dialectic skill of its preachers, and speak to them of the doctrines which, since the days of Calvin and Knox, have furnished food for complex and learned discussions. It was an illustration of the many-sided character of Governor Hoyt's mental cultivation, and of the great intellect now gone out into the great unexplored and unknown mystery beyond the grave.

The corner-stone of the new armory of the First Regiment of Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, was laid in Philadelphia with Masonic ceremonies, April 19, 1882, and Governor Hoyt delivered the oration on the occasion. The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Free and Accepted Masons, was celebrated with great *eclat* in Philadelphia on St. John the Baptist's Day, June 24, 1882. The grand lodge, accompanied by seventy-six subordinate lodges, paraded through the principal streets of Philadelphia to the Academy of Music, where an appropriate program of ceremonies was carried out, the chief feature of which were addresses by prominent members of the craft. Governor Hoyt delivered an address on "Masonry and its Relations to the Outer World." At the commencement exercises of Williams College, Massachusetts, in July, 1883, Governor Hoyt delivered an eloquent address on "The duties which men of

education owe to their times, and how those duties may be most successfully accomplished." In December, 1884, he delivered an address before the students of Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, on the subject of "Protection, or Defensive Duties." In July, 1885, he, with thirteen other graduates of Williams College, sent to the trustees of the college a protest against the manner in which the doctrine of free trade was being taught to the students of Williams by Professor Perry, and also objecting to having the Cobden Club prize awarded at the college. As a result the trustees appointed a committee to consider the advisability of having a course of "protective" lectures delivered. Professor Perry, of Williams College, shared with Professor Sumner, of Yale, the distinction of being the most prominent of the educators who were endeavoring to instill into the minds of American collegians British free trade doctrines. In the fall of 1885 the students of Williams invited Governor Hoyt to deliver an address to them on the subject of Protection. He delivered the address early in February, 1886, and forcibly presented his ideas with reference to protective tariffs. Early in 1886 Messrs. D. Appleton & Company, of New York, published an octavo book of four hundred and thirty-five pages, written by Governor Hoyt, and entitled "Protection versus Free Trade; the Scientific Validity and Economic Operation of Defensive Duties in the United States." Although written in the intervals of business engagements, this book was clearly the result of a thorough and impartial investigation of the science of political economy in its relation to the protective tariff. The book has had a wide circulation among scientific men and students, and has attracted considerable comment. A second edition was published in 1888. During the presidential campaign of 1888 Governor Hoyt was general secretary and manager of the American Protective Tariff League, with headquarters in New York city. Very important services in behalf of the Republican party were rendered by the League, and particularly by Governor Hoyt—service which aided greatly in electing President Harrison.

For many years Governor Hoyt was a director of the Wyoming National Bank of Wilkes-Barre; and a member of the Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association, and of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, of which he had been one of the organizers in September, 1858. For ten or more of the last years of his life he was a member of the board of trustees of Williams College.

Governor Hoyt was initiated into Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons, December 27, 1854. He was secretary in 1859-65, junior warden in 1860, and senior warden in 1861. In December, 1861, he was elected worshipful master. On St. John's Day all of the officers of the lodge were installed except Brother Hoyt, who was absent with his regiment in the army. He did not attend any of the meetings of the lodge during the year until December 1, 1862, when he presided as worshipful master at the annual election of officers. He was elected an honorary member of the lodge September 15, 1875. In December, 1882, he became a member of the committee on correspondence of the grand lodge of Pennsylvania. He was marked in Shekinah R. A. Chapter, No. 182, May 6, 1856, and was exalted to the royal arch degree June 9, 1857. He was scribe in 1859, king in 1860, and high priest in 1861, 1868 and 1869. In 1870, 1871 and 1872 he was district deputy grand high priest of the district composed of Luzerne, Pike, Monroe and Wayne counties, Pennsylvania. September 4, 1872, the officers of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania made a visitation to Shekinah Chapter. Many of the Royal Arch Masons, representing various chapters in Companion Hoyt's district, were present on this occasion, and in the course of their work they adopted the following testimonials: "Resolved, That we, the representatives and members of the several Chapters under the supervision of the Hon. H. M. Hoyt, D. D. G. H. P., take this occasion to express our appreciation of the zeal and ability shown by him in giving to us the true work of the H. R. A. Chapter of Pennsylvania, as exemplified by its Grand Officers this evening; and in infusing into the

several Chapters deep interest in the work—the results of which are shown by the assemblage this evening of the largest number of Royal Arch Masons ever convened in Luzerne County." Brother Hoyt received all the degrees of Templar Masonry, and was admitted to membership April 21, 1868, in Packer Commandery, No. 23, at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. He withdrew from the commandery November 21, 1871, intending to connect himself with Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, then just constituted at Wilkes-Barre. He was a member of Enoch Lodge of Perfection at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, having received the first fourteen degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Rite in that lodge July 16, 1868.

Governor Hoyt was married at Kingston, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1855, to Mary E. Loveland, born at Kingston, April 20, 1833, daughter of Elijah Loveland (born February 6, 1788, died February 3, 1846) and Matilda Buckingham (born April 26, 1793, died March 24, 1853, his wife. Elijah Loveland, who removed to Kingston from Norwich, Vermont, in 1812, was fifth in descent from Thomas Loveland, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, who was made a free-man in 1670. Mrs. Loveland was descended from Rev. Thomas Buckingham, of New Haven and Branford, Connecticut, one of the founders of Yale College. Mrs. Hoyt died at Wilkes-Barre, September 30, 1890, and was survived by her husband, one son and two daughters.

HENRY MARTYN HOYT, eldest of the three children of Governor Hoyt and wife, was born at Wilkes-Barre, December 5, 1856. He was graduated from Yale College a Bachelor of Arts in 1878. He became a student-at-law in the office of the Hon. Wayne McVeagh, Philadelphia, and also attended the regular course of lectures in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving in 1881 the degree of LL. B. Having been admitted to the Philadelphia bar in June, 1881, he removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he practiced law for a time, later (1883) going to New York City to accept the position of assistant cashier in the United States National Bank. In March,

1886, he became treasurer of the Investment Company of Philadelphia, and held that office until September, 1890, when he became president of the company. He resigned in June, 1894, and returned to the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. In 1897 he was appointed assistant attorney general of the United States by President McKinley, and in 1903 was appointed solicitor general by President Roosevelt, which position he now (1905) holds. January 31, 1883, he married Anne McMichael, a daughter of Morton McMichael, Jr., and granddaughter of the late Hon. Morton McMichael, who was for many years editor and proprietor of the *North American*, Philadelphia, some time mayor of that city and for a long time closely and eminently identified with its affairs in war and peace. Solicitor General and Mrs. Hoyt have five children, two sons and three daughters.

Governor Hoyt's two other surviving children are daughters, Miss Maude Buckingham Hoyt and Miss Helen Strong Hoyt. Miss Hoyt, since her father's death, has lived and traveled much abroad and is now residing in Washington, D. C. Miss Helen Hoyt entered and in due course graduated from Bryn Mawr College, after her father died, and is now an instructor in English in that institution.

Governor Hoyt died at his home on South Franklin street, Wilkes-Barre, Thursday, December 1, 1892, after an illness of several months. His funeral took place from the First Presbyterian church on the following Saturday, and "was one of the most impressive held in Wilkes-Barre in many a day."

From the year 1861 to 1891 Henry M. Hoyt was a busy man, for within the last three decades of his life he found times and opportunities to win sufficient celebrity to make the fame of two or three different men. He was a soldier with a brilliant record, a political leader of much shrewdness, a governor who displayed high administrative ability, a lawyer learned and skilled and, beyond all these, a student and teacher in the domains of sociology and economics. Under all circumstances he was a leader, not merely

followed and obeyed, but implicitly trusted and sincerely loved. Shrewd in speech, sagacious in counsel, resolute in action, tireless in the patience of his labor, and unfaltering in loyalty to what he thought his duty, he succeeded where most men would have failed. As a fearless declarer of his opinions, and the soul of honor, he was hated by the hack politicians, and it was his enemies largely that gave him his hosts of friends. "A Merciful Providence fashioned us holler," says the poet, "O' purpose that we might our princerpuls swaller;" but Henry M. Hoyt never "swallowed" his. Strong and positive as he was in the announcement of his principles and opinions, not one element of bitterness was in them. However he differed from many earnest men who assailed him, in a manner vehement and not always removed from acerbity, he had only kindness and charity for his assailants. Selfishness, meanness and ignobility were unknown to him. His generosity was of the sort which instantaneously forgives everything vanquished. If his opponents found him, as they said, "hard-headed and tough skinned," he was soft-hearted and sensitive enough toward his friends and all the poor and oppressed. Strong as were his political convictions and his partisan loyalty, his friendships and personal attachments were stronger still.

"Of his unselfishness, of his kindness, of his fidelity and of his generosity to others, I would speak. I personally know young men never had a more appreciative or more helpful friend than Henry M. Hoyt. There are scores of them throughout the commonwealth, who, while joining with the public in proclaiming him a distinguished lawyer, a brave soldier, a broad and independent statesman, a true patriot, and one of the greatest thinkers that this commonwealth has ever produced, will ever remember that he was their generous and helpful friend." Thus spoke Judge Charles E. Rice at the memorial meeting held by the Luzerne bar on the day of Governor Hoyt's funeral, and the writer of these lines, basing his judgment upon his own personal knowledge of and experiences with Governor

Hoyt for more than a dozen years, can and does sincerely and earnestly affirm Judge Rice's tribute.

(This sketch borrows largely from "History of Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 61, F. and A. M.," by O. J. Harvey, Esq., by permission of the author.)

H. E. H.

CONYNGBAM FAMILY.¹ Rt. Rev. William Conyngham, D. D., born 1512-13, Bishop of Argyll, Scotland, 1539-58, was a younger son of William Conyngham, fourth earl of Glencairn in the peerage of Scotland. This William Conyngham was educated for the church, matriculated, University of St. Andrew's, 1532; made provost Trinity College, Edinburgh, 1538, and raised to the see of Argyll by James V., February 1, 1539.

The Very Rev. Alexander Conyngham, M. A., was the grandson of Dr. William Conyngham, Bishop of Argyll, in Scotland. In 1616 he was naturalized as an English subject; was the first Protestant minister of Inver and Kellymard, county Donegal, 1611; ordained Prebend of Inver 1611, and that of Kellymard same year; vacated Kellymard 1622, and Inver 1630, both in the Cathedral of Raphoe, on succeeding to the Deanery of Raphoe by patent of April 27; installed June 22, 1630, when Dean Adair was consecrated Bishop of Killaloe, 1629-30. He was born *circa* 1580; died September 3, 1660.

Alexander Conyngham, Dean of Raphoe, is credited by Burke with having had twenty-seven sons and daughters, four of the sons reaching manhood; Alexander died during the life of his father; George of Killenlesseragh, Esq., died without male issue; Sir Albert, who was knighted, and whose grandson became Marquis Conyngham, of Mount Charles; and William, of Ballydavit, Esq.

George Conyngham of Killenlesseragh, county Longford, by will dated May 5, 1684, proved November 25, 1684, devised lands to his brother

William of Ballydavit, to his nephew Alexander of Aighan, and his brother Andrew; and names his brother Sir Albert Conyngham. William Conyngham of Ballydavit, county Donegal, by will, October 8, 1700, entails on his nephew Alexander of Aighan all his land in county Donegal, with bequests to others of the family. Alexander Conyngham of Aighan, gentleman, by will, December 27, 1701, entails lands on his eldest son, Richard Conyngham of Dublin, merchant, and on Richard's male heir, in default of which to his second son Andrew, and on his male heir, in default of which to said Richard's right heir. These very lands (Conyngham Reminiscences, p. 185) thus limited on Richard's right heirs are found in 1721 in possession of Captain David Conyngham of Ballyherrin and Letterkenny, the son of Alexander Conyngham, of Rosguil, Ireland, whose will (March 21, 1778) conveyed the estate to his son David Hayfield Conyngham, whose eldest son, Redmond Conyngham, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, by law would have inherited it, but at whose instance his father broke the entail, disposing of the estate for \$150,000.

Alexander Conyngham of Rosguil, county Donegal, had among his ten children: 1. Rev. William, Rector of Letterkenny, died 1782, at ninety-one. 2. Captain David of Ballyherrin and Letterkenny. 3. Adam of Cranford, died 1729, father of Captain John Conyngham, who served with Braddock, when he was defeated by the Indians, 1755. 4. Alexander, who died without issue, leaving his estate to his nephews. 5. Andrew.

Captain David Conyngham, of Ballyherrin and Letterkenny, Ireland, had by his wife Katherine O'Hanlon, daughter of Redmond O'Hanlon, one of the Royal Standard Bearers of Ireland, dispossessed by Cromwell: 1. Redmond, of Letterkenny, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 2. Isabella, married David Stewart. 3. Mary, married Rev. Thomas Plunkett, and had William Conyngham, lord chancellor of Ireland, Baron Plunkett and Captain David Plunkett, of the American army, 1776-83. 4. Alexander, died in Philadelphia, October 14, 1748. 5. Hannah, married Rev. Oliver MacCausland, rector of Fin-

1. Written and compiled from Rev. Horace E. Hayden's "Conyngham Reminiscences," and from various other writings by the same author.

langen, Ireland. 6. Catherine, married Colonel Sir David Ross, of Ireland. 7. Isabella Hanlon. 8. Martha A. 9. Margaret. 10. Lydia. 11. Elizabeth, all of whom died single.

Redmond Conyngham, Esq., born in Letterkenny, Ireland, 1719, died there January 17, 1784; married, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1849, Martha Ellis, born Philadelphia, February 13, 1731; died Derry, Ireland, April 15, 1768; daughter of Robert Ellis,¹ Esq., of Philadelphia, and Catherine, his wife. They had five sons and seven daughters. Redmond Conyngham came to Philadelphia before the Revolution, and was a member of the mercantile firm of John Maynard Nesbitt & Co. He returned to Ireland in 1766. In 1775 his son, David Hayfield Conyngham, took his place in the firm, which under the name of J. M. Nesbitt & Company and Conyngham & Nesbitt very materially aided the cause of the colonies, doubtless saving Washington's army at Valley Forge by its liberal donation of five thousand pounds of pork at one period or dire need.

David Hayfield Conyngham, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1750, died March 3, 1834; married, Whitmarsh, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1779, Mary West, born 1758, died August 29, 1820; daughter of William West, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, and his wife, Mary Hodge, daughter of William Hodge, Jr., and wife Eleanor Wormley (Hodge Family). Their children:

1. William, born September 13, 1780, died September 20, 1780.

2. Redmond, born September 19, 1781; married Elizabeth Yates, daughter of Hon. Jasper Yates of Pennsylvania.

3. Mary Martha, born August 18, 1783; died February 16, 1792.

4. Catherine, born August 29, 1786; died

Towanda, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1839; married October 2, 1806, Ralph Peters, son of Hon. Richard Peters, of Pennsylvania.

5. William, born July 7, 1788; died March 11, 1789.

6. Hannah, born January 6, 1790; died 1869.

7. Mary, born February 11, 1793; died June 27, 1895.

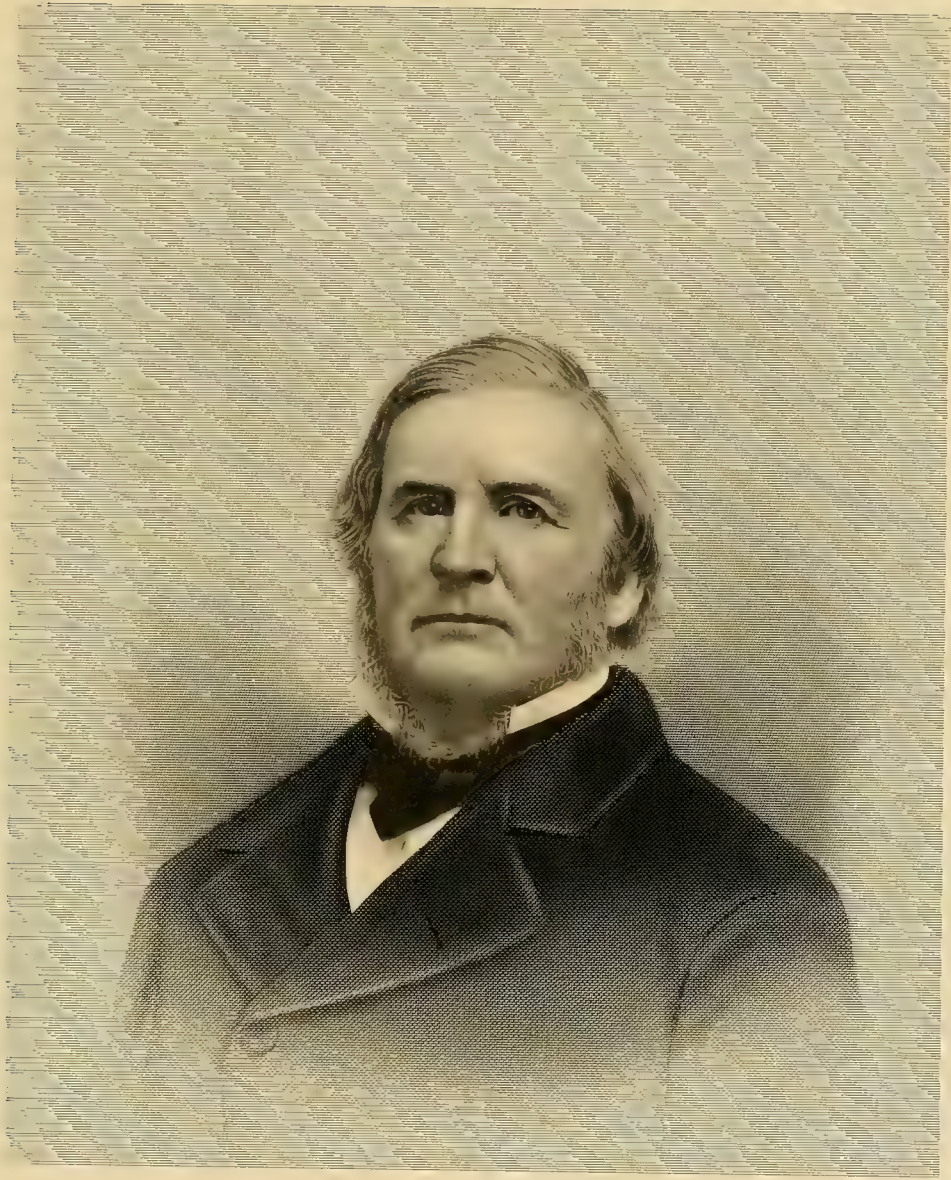
8. David, born February 6, 1795; died September 1, 1853.

9. Elizabeth Isabella, born May 6, 1797.

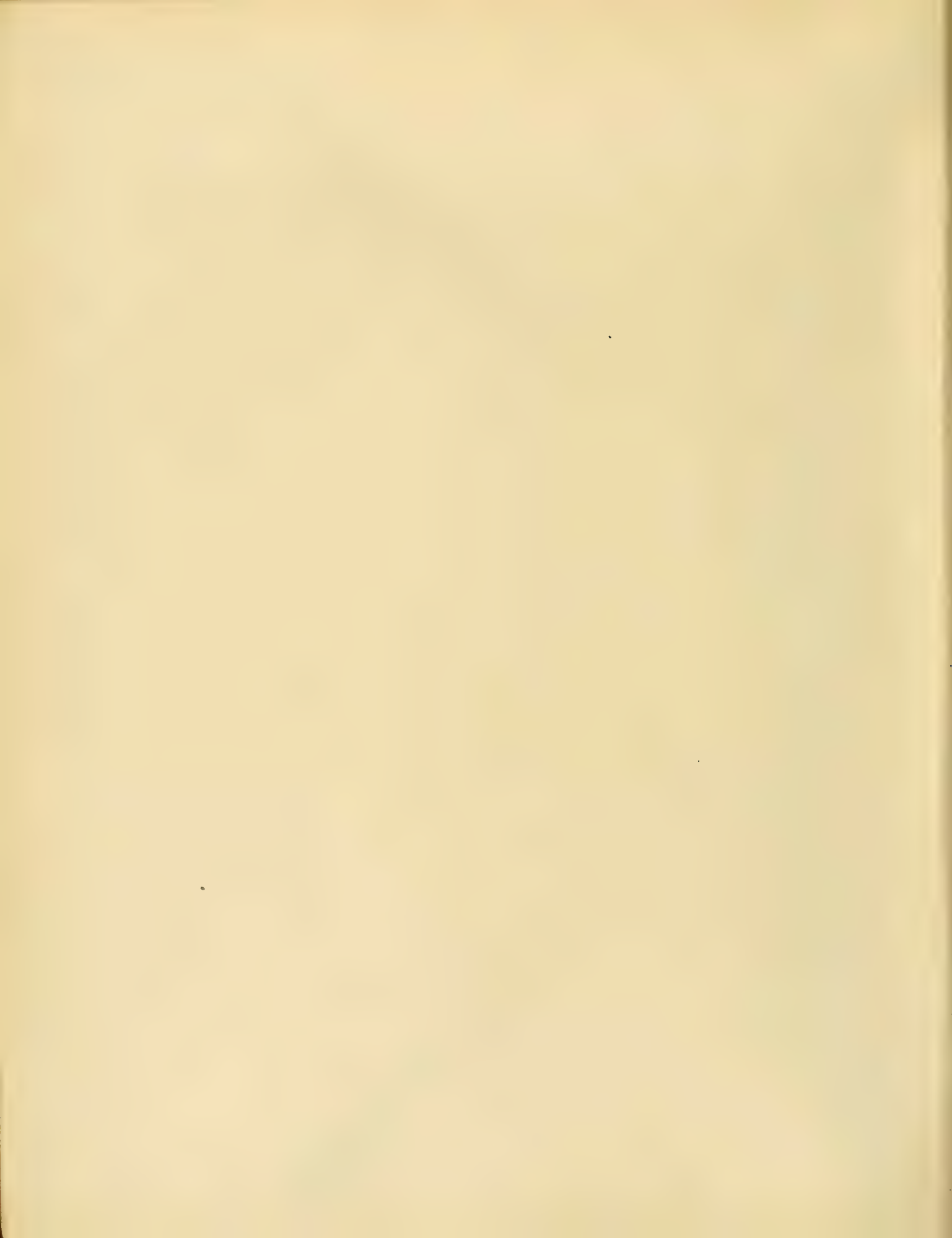
10. John Nesbitt, born December 17, 1798; died February 23, 1871; married December 12, 1823, Ruth Ann Butler, daughter of Gen. Lord Butler, born January 11, 1801; died July 3, 1879. (See Butler Family.)

HON JOHN NESBITT CONYNGHAM, LL. D., youngest child of David Hayfield and Mary (West) Conyngham, born Philadelphia, December 17, 1798, was educated there, graduating at the University of Pennsylvania, A. B., 1817, A. M., 1820, receiving the honorary degree of LL. D. from his alma mater 1866. He studied law under the personal direction of Hon. Joseph B. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia county. He removed to Wilkes-Barre early in 1820, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar April 3 of that year. After a few years of practice he was appointed (April, 1841) president judge of the Luzerne common pleas, and for thirty years filled the judicial office with a dignity and intelligence which was characteristic of the man throughout the period of his long life. He was first commissioned judge of the common pleas in 1839 in the Bradford and Susquehanna districts, and by an exchange with Judge Jessup in 1841 he assumed the judicial office in Luzerne county; and upon the occasion of his resignation in 1870, many learned men in the law were invited to be participants at the banquet given in his honor. On that occasion Justice Sharswood said: "To unsuspected purity of purpose he has joined the greatest fidelity and the most eminent legal learning and ability." Chief Justice Thompson wrote: "To a faithful and able judge, such as yours has been, the tribute of respect you propose on his

1. Robert Ellis, merchant and iron founder, was prominent in early Philadelphia history; member of the common council, October 3, 1722-24; member of Durham Iron Co., Bucks county, 1727; grand jurymen, Philadelphia, Oct. 1734; member Christ Church and vestryman, 1719-20, 1722-27, 1735; justice of Bucks county, Dec. 17, 1745, and June 30, 1749.



Wm H Croyle



retirement is graceful and proper; and in this instance will sincerely mark the respect the bar must feel towards one on whom devotion to duty and justice in discharging it, was to all most distinctly apparent." Chief Justice Woodward said: "No tribute to a public servant was ever better deserved than that which you propose to tender to Judge Conyngham. He has executed for a long time and with great fidelity one of the most difficult and responsible offices in the government." * * * "And to official fidelity, Judge Conyngham has added the sanction of a good life," etc. And Chief Justice Agnew remarked: "I cannot forbear adding my testimony to that of others, of the high character Judge Conyngham has always borne as a man and as a jurist."

In Wilkes-Barre Judge Conyngham was always deeply interested in the welfare of St. Stephen's Church, of which he was a communicant; he was elected vestryman in 1812; was delegated to a special convention in Philadelphia in 1844, to consider the expediency of electing an assistant bishop in the diocese; subsequently he was a delegate to every general convention except one; and he always was one of the most prominent and influential members of every diocesan convention. "As a deputy he was never absent from his post, ever punctual to every appointment, and always ready to sacrifice all personal considerations to his onerous duties." In 1868 he was elected president of the American Church Missionary Society, one of the most important organizations of the Protestant Episcopal church, including in its membership and officialty clergymen and laymen from nearly every diocese.

"In early life he was warmly interested in state and national politics and, though invariably decided and inflexible in his attitude, he was respected and admired even by his opponents." In 1840 he represented Luzerne county in the legislature. From 1824 to 1838 he was one of the trustees of Wilkes-Barre Academy. At the time of his death he was president of the Wilkes-Barre Tract Society, of the Luzerne County Bible Society, and of the American Church Missionary Society; was vice-president of the Amer-

ican Sunday School Union, and of an institution for deaf mutes in Philadelphia. From May, 1827, to May, 1828, and from May, 1834, to May, 1837, he was burgess of Wilkes-Barre, and in 1849-50 he was president of the borough council. He was a member of the first board of directors of the Wyoming Bank, organized November, 1829; one of the original members of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society from 1858 to 1871, vice-president 1866-67, president 1869.

Judge Conyngham's death was the result of an accident. On his way to Texas in February, 1871, to bring home his invalid son (Colonel John Butler Conyngham) he fell on the railroad track at Magnolia, Mississippi, and was so crushed under the wheels of a passenger car that he died within two hours after. His last words were: "I know that my Redeemer liveth." The Conyngham School on St. Clement's street, Wilkes-Barre, was named in honor of Judge Conyngham.

Judge Conyngham married, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1823, Ruth Ann Butler, born January 11, 1801, died, July 3, 1879, seventh child of General Lord and Mary (Pierce) Butler, the eldest son of Colonel Zebulon and Ann (Lord) Butler of Lyme, Connecticut, and Wilkes-Barre. Colonel Butler was the military commander of Wyoming as lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fourth Connecticut regiment, a soldier from his youth, rising from ensign of the colonial forces to be colonel of the First Connecticut regiment of the Continental line, which rank he held when the Revolutionary war ended. He commanded the American forces at the battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778, and was so identified with that section that Miner, the historian, has truly said: "The life of Colonel Zebulon Butler is the history of Wyoming." He was the personal friend of Washington, who reposed great confidence in him. He was the son of John and Hannah (Perkins) Butler, and grandson of Lieutenant William and Mary (Ingalls) Butler, of Ipswich, Mass. His was a distinguished ancestry, of which his posterity have reason to be proud. John Nesbitt and Ruth Ann (Butler) Conyngham had:

1. David Conyngham, born June 17, 1826; died April, 1834.

2. Colonel John Butler Conyngham, U. S. A., born September 29, 1827; died single, May 27, 1871; entered Yale College 1842; graduated A. B. 1846. Was a founder of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity of Yale; studied law and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar August 6, 1849; began law practice in St. Louis, Missouri, 1852; returned to Wilkes-Barre 1856; in 1861 he enlisted for three months' service in the civil war as second lieutenant, Company C, Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, promoted major Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861, and lieutenant-colonel January 9, 1864; taken prisoner July 4, 1864; released and promoted colonel, June 3, 1865; appointed captain Thirty-eighth United States Infantry, and in 1871 was brevetted lieutenant-colonel United States army for gallant services in the field. He was one of the founders of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society in Wilkes-Barre, February 11, 1858, and was an active member until his death. He was also a member of Lodge No. 61, F. and A. M., and Shekinah Royal Arch Chapter, No. 182.

3. William Lord Conyngham, born November 21, 1829. See below.

4. Thomas Dyer Conyngham, born December 11, 1831; died New York, November 6, 1904; married June 6, 1850, Harriet Michler. Mr. Conyngham graduated A. B. Yale College, 1850. Was New York superintendent Hazard Wire Rope Works, of Wilkes-Barre. He had, John Nesbitt, died young; Mary, married November, 1892, George Frieze Redmond, of New York; Edith, married January 15, 1896, John Marsh, and had Hampton Conyngham Marsh, born October 11, 1901.

5. Mary Conyngham, married June 21, 1864, Charles Parrish of Wilkes-Barre. (See Parrish Family).

6. Anna Maria Conyngham, married Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, DD. LL. D., Bishop Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Pennsylvania, 1862-87; born July 13, 1815; died June 11, 1887. (See Batterson's "Sketch Book, American Episcopate"). He

had by this his second marriage: Anna Conyngham, married Louis Krumbharr, of Philadelphia, and had George Douglass Krumbharr, born January, 1904; John Conyngham, married Margaretta Hutchinson, and had Dorothy Willing Stevens.

7. Charles Miner Conyngham, born July 6, 1840. See below.

WILLIAM LORD CONYNGHAM, third son of Hon. John Nesbitt and Ruth Ann (Butler) Conyngham, born Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, November 21, 1829, married December 6, 1864, Olivia Hillard, daughter of Oliver Burr and Harriet A. (Roberts) Hillard of Charleston, South Carolina, and Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He was for many years a coal operator in the firms of Parrish and Conyngham, coal operators, and Conyngham & Paine, commission merchants. For thirty-six years he was associated with Joseph Stickney in Wilkes-Barre and New York as Conyngham & Company of Wilkes-Barre, and Stickney and Conyngham, of New York and Boston; J. Hilles & Co., Baltimore; James Boyd & Co., Philadelphia and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Boyd, Stickney & Co., Chicago and St. Louis, agents for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's anthracite coal, north, south, east and west. Mr. Conyngham has also been largely associated with the business life of the Wyoming Valley in many ways. He has long been a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, since, was vice-president 1881, and a life member since 1884.

Mrs. William L. Conyngham descends from Capt. David Hilliard (original form of name Hillard) of Little Compton, Rhode Island, son of William of same place, 1650; from Joseph Hilliard of Norwich, Conn., and his wife Frelove Miner, great-grand-daughter of Lieut. Thomas Miner, of Salem, Massachusetts, 1630, and Stonington, Connecticut, deputy to the general court of Connecticut, and prominent in church and colony. His son, Captain Ephraim Miner, ensign, captain, jus-

tice, and for years deputy of the general court, and his wife, Hannah Avery, daughter of Captain James Avery, who was equally prominent in the colony, were the grandparents of Freelove Miner, who was the only daughter of Lieut. James Miner, of New London, and his wife Abigail Eldridge, daughter of Capt. Daniel Eldridge. Joseph Hilliard of Norwich was the father of Lieut. Joseph Hilliard of Killingworth, Conn., who served in the Revolutionary army and was the father of Oliver Hillard, born October, 1773, married Philadelphia, May, 1800, Ann Eliza Crawford and settled in Charleston, South Carolina, as a shipping merchant. He was the father of Oliver Burr Hillard, of Wilkes-Barre, for many years prominent in mercantile circles here. Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Conyngham had three children:

1. John Nesbitt Conyngham, married April 18, 1895, Bertha Robinson, daughter of John Robinson of New York City. Mr. Conyngham was educated at Yale College, taking a course in the Sheffield Scientific School. Has been long associated with his father in the coal trade; was president West End Coal Company and Mocanaqua Coal Company. He is director Anthracite Savings Bank; president Buttonwood Coal Company, Wilkes-Barre, and Tioga Coal Company, New York; director Staples Coal Company, Massachusetts; Worcester Coal Company, Massachusetts; Parrish Coal Company, New York; and Red Ash Coal Company, New York; vice-president Muskegon County Traction and Light Company, of Michigan; president Luzerne County Humane Association, and the United Charities of Wilkes-Barre; director and treasurer Wilkes-Barre City Hospital; member Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Westmoreland Club, Wyoming Country Club, etc., etc.

2. William Hillard Conyngham, married February 17, 1897, Mae Turner, born February 28, 1869, died February 22, 1902, daughter of Hon. Samuel G. Turner of Wilkes-Barre. She was a life member of the Wyoming His-

torical and Geological Society, and member of the Wyoming Country Club; a devout and faithful member of St. Stephen's Church, universally loved in life and mourned in death. Mr. Conyngham graduated Bachelor of Philosophy, Yale College, 1889. He is a member Wilkes-Barre Board of Trade, director First National Bank, Red Ash Coal Company, and head of Pennsylvania Supply Company, and member Westmoreland Club and Wyoming Valley Country Club.

3. Ruth Butler Conyngham, died in infancy.

COLONEL CHARLES MINER CONYNGHAM, U. S. V., 1861-66, fifth son of Hon. John N. and Ruth Ann (Butler) Conyngham, born July 6, 1840, died September 6, 1894; was educated at the Protestant Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, and Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, where he graduated A. B., 1859, A. M., 1862; admitted to Luzerne county bar August 18, 1862, but never practiced. He was commissioned captain Company A, One Hundred Forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, August 26, 1862; promoted major June 2, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864; discharged for disabilities July 26, 1864; merchant, coal miner and operator; president West End Coal Company; member of Parrish, Phillips & Co., coal firm, New York City, and Henry Matthews & Co., coal firm, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; president Wilkes-Barre Board of Trade and Luzerne County Humane Association; director Hazard Manufacturing Company and Parrish Coal Company; head of firm of Conyngham, Schrage & Company; inspector-general N. G. P. under Governor Hoyt; communicant and junior warden St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal church, Wilkes-Barre, and one of its deputies to the convention of the church; member executive committee Luzerne County Bible Society; of Lodge 61 F. and A. M., of Wilkes-Barre; of Loyal Legion of the United States; of Society of the Potomac; of Grand Army of the Republic, and of Wyoming His-

torical and Geological Society of Wilkes-Barre. Colonel Conyngham, in all that makes true nobility of manhood, was the peer of any man in Pennsylvania. He married February 9, 1864, Helen Hunter Turner, daughter of William Walcott Turner, Ph. D., of Hartford, Connecticut, who graduated Yale, A. B., 1819; A. M., Yale and Princeton 1821; Ph. D., National Deaf Mute College, Washington, D. C., 1870; author of "The School Dictionary," etc., etc. Mrs. Conyngham descends from Capt. Nathaniel Turner, of Connecticut, who served in the Pequot war with gallantry 1637; from Roger Alling, the first treasurer of Connecticut; from Lieut. Zaccheus Peaslee, an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati, William Brewster, of the "Mayflower," the founder of Plymouth colony, etc., etc. Mrs. Conyngham is a member of the Pennsylvania Society Colonial Dames. Colonel and Mrs. Conyngham had:

1. Helen Conyngham, married Charles Alling Gifford, architect of Newark, New Jersey. They have five children: Alice Conyngham; Charles Conyngham; John Archer; Herbert Carman, died infant; Donald Stanton.

2. Alice Conyngham, member Pennsylvania Society Colonial Dames.

3. Charles Turner Conyngham, died young.

4. Herbert Conyngham, graduated Ph. B. Yale University, 1895. He is a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, the Westmoreland Club, and the Wyoming Valley Country Club.

H. E. H.

WOODWARD FAMILY. The pioneer of the Woodward family in Pennsylvania was Enos Woodward, who settled in what was now is Pike county about the year 1775. The pioneer of the family in America was Richard Woodward, the immigrant, who sailed from Ipswich, England, April 10, 1634, in the "Elizabeth," (William Andrews, master), with his wife Rose and his sons George and John. Richard was admitted freeman September 2, 1635, and his name ap-

pears on the earliest list of proprietors of the plantation of Watertown. He afterward acquired considerable tracts of land, amounting in all to about 350 acres, and by purchase in 1640 also became possessed of a mill property in Boston. He lived in Cambridge in 1660. He died February 16, 1664-5, and his estate was administered by his sons. His wife Rose died October 6, 1662, and in 1663 he married Ann Gates, born 1603, widow of Stephen Gates of Cambridge. She died in Stow, February 5, 1683.

From this ancestral head the line of descent follows to George (2), John (3), Richard (4), Amos (5), the latter the father of Enos (6), the pioneer. Amos, of Canterbury, Connecticut, married, May 6, 1725, Hannah Meacham, who bore him Enos and seven other children. Amos died January 29, 1753, aged fifty-one years, and his wife Hannah died December 17, 1752.

Enos Woodward was born January 31, 1725-6, and married December 26, 1750, Mary Bennett. About 1775 he removed from Connecticut and took up his abode in the wilderness region of the Wallenpaupack, in what now is Pike county, Pennsylvania. His settlement was made during the early days of the Revolution, and the locality in which he lived was without protection against the attacks of the Indian allies of the British. He was harrassed and repeatedly driven away during the war, but later returned to his lands and there reared his family, died, and was buried. His wife survived him many years, dying about 1817, and was buried at Cherry Ridge, in Wayne county, a few miles distant from the Paupach settlement. Children of Enos and Mary (Bennett) Woodward: 1. William, born July 14, 1752. 2. Enos, born April 5, 1754; married March 2, 1781; died August 26, 1802. 3. Hannah, born March 5, 1756; married December 12, 1777, ———— Beach, and settled in Ohio. 4. Asahel, born January 20, died March 26, 1758. 5. Sarah, born January 29, 1759; died November 18, 1760. 6. Mary (twin) born January 29, 1759; married (first) December 28, 1780, Matthew Clark, and (second) ———— King. 7. Silas, born

January 17, 1761; died March 25, 1764. 8. Asahel, born April 25, 1763; married October 6, 1787. 9. Silas, born May 10, 1765; married May 12, 1793; died in Wayne county. 10. Abishai (7), see forward. 11. John, born October 30, 1769; married March 21, 1797. 12. Ebenezer, born May 13, 1772; married September 9, 1797.

William Woodward, eldest son of Enos and Mary (Bennett) Woodward, was born July 14, 1752, died in Kentucky, February 13, 1807; married (first) December 10, 1772, Zilpah Maynard, who died prior to 1790. He married (second) March 22, 1791, Elizabeth Snodgrass, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He moved to Mason county, Kentucky. He had by his second wife among others, the Rev. Enos Woodward, born April 4, 1792, married in Mason county, Kentucky, October 11, 1810, Sarah Murphy, born in Frederick county, Maryland, August 19, 1791, died in Pittsburg, June 6, 1841. Mr. Woodward entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was ordained deacon August 4, 1839, and priest 1840. He was rector of St. Andrew's and St. Mary's Churches, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and of Christ Church, Brownsville, Pennsylvania, 1841-45. They had ten children, of whom Ann Elizabeth, born in Washington, Kentucky, August 26, 1829, married at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1852, Franklin J. Leavenworth. (See Leavenworth Family).

Abishai Woodward (7), son of Enos and Hannah Woodward, and of the seventh generation of descendants of Richard (1), was born January 10, 1768; married in Paupach, October 6, 1789, Lucretia Kimball. A few years after marriage, having lost his left hand, the result of an accident, he abandoned farm work and fitted himself for teaching. He settled in Bethany, Wayne county, and held successively the offices of constable, deputy sheriff, justice of the peace, high sheriff, and associate judge. He died on his farm near Bethany, November 27, 1829, and was buried in the graveyard at that place. His widow died April 2, 1842, at Le Raysville, Brad-

ford county, where she was then living with her daughter Harriett. The children of Abishai and Lucretia Woodward, of Luzerne county, were:

1. Jesse, married Zulima Cook, and was drowned in 1818. 2. Sarah, who married, December 9, 1810, Isaac Dimmick, and died February 5, 1821. 3. John K., surveyor, draftsman and mathematician, married December 1, 1816, Mary Kellogg; he died 1825. They had a son, Hon. Warren Jay Woodward, born September 24, 1819, died September 23, 1879, who was president judge of the ———— judicial district, president judge of Bucks county 1861-74, and of the supreme court 1824-79. He married a daughter of Judge David Scott, president judge of the eleventh district. 4. Rosalinda, married January 30, 1817, Nathan Kellogg. 5. Olive, died March 29, 1822. 6. Dency, died 1821. 7. Nathaniel Aspinwall, born April 10, 1836, died at Ft. Wayne, Iowa. 8. George Washington. 9. Lucretia, died October 14, 1814. 10. Harriet, born July 27, 1819; married George H. Little, and died April 22, 1842. H. E. H.

HON. GEORGE WASHINGTON WOODWARD, a descendant in the eighth generation of Richard Woodward, the ancestor of the family in America, a grandson of Enos Woodward, the pioneer of the family in Pennsylvania, and eighth child of Abishai Woodward and his wife Lucretia Kimball, was born in Bethany, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1809, and died in Rome, Italy, May 10, 1875. He sailed for Europe from Philadelphia in October, 1874, to join his daughter Lydia C., accompanied by Mrs. Woodward and her niece. A few days before his death a letter was received from Judge Woodward designating the following month of August as the time of his return home. At its date he was in good health; in fact, he had never complained of any ailment during his absence.

When Judge Woodward was born, his father was sheriff of Wayne county, and subsequently became associate judge, an office he held until his death in 1829. As is seen from earlier paragraphs, the family had settled in Pennsylvania

before the Revolution. The two grandfathers of Judge Woodward formed a part of the colony from Connecticut which contemporaneously with the emigration to Wyoming had occupied in the year 1774, the valley of the Wallenpaupack, which forms the boundary between the counties of Wayne and Pike. After the battle and massacre of Wyoming the colonists were driven from their homes by the Tories and Indians. The women and children were able to find shelter and food in Orange and Dutchess counties, in New York state, while most of the men of the colony enlisted in the Revolutionary army, and generally in different regiments of the Connecticut line. Captain Jacob Kimble, maternal grandfather of Judge Woodward, commanded a company in the Connecticut line throughout the war. In 1783 the survivors of the settlers returned to the valley of the Wallenpaupack, and began that career of toil and hardship which in that day was always incident to frontier life. The colony soon became prosperous, and soon began to send out into the world large numbers of hardy, vigorous, and unflinching men. From the rugged character of the country in which they were reared, and the habits of self-reliance which their isolation induced, the colonists of the Wallenpaupack have always been distinguished for a peculiar physical and mental energy. Indeed, with the blood of the Wallenpaupack, Judge Woodward had inherited the unbending courage, the resolute will, the clear, concentrated power, and the outspoken and open contempt for baseness and base men, which has always characterized the pioneers from whom he was descended.

Judge Woodward was educated at Geneva Seminary, and Hobart College, Geneva, New York. From there he was transferred to Wilkes-Barre Academy, then under charge of Dr. Orton. He read law with Thomas Fuller, of Wayne county, and with Hon. Garrick Mallery, of Wilkes-Barre. He was admitted to the bar August 3, 1830, and married, September 10, 1832. Sarah Elizabeth, only daughter of George W. Trott, M. D. In 1836 he was elected a delegate

to reform the constitution of the state. In 1841 he was appointed president judge of the fourth judicial district, composed of the counties of Mifflin, Huntingdon, Centre, Clearfield and Clinton. In 1844 he was the caucus nominee of the Democratic members of the legislature of Pennsylvania for the office of senator in congress, but was defeated in the election by Simon Cameron, the candidate of the Whigs and of a faction representing the Native American party. In 1845 he was appointed by President Polk justice of the supreme court of the United States, but his confirmation was defeated in the senate. In 1852 Governor Bigler appointed him a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and in the following fall he was elected for a full term of fifteen years. In 1863 Judge Woodward became the Democratic candidate for governor against Andrew G. Curtin, but was defeated by a majority of 15,000 votes, Luzerne county giving a majority of 2,786 in his favor. For four years prior to the expiration of his term of office on the supreme bench he acted as chief justice, by virtue of the seniority of his commission. In 1867 and 1868 he was elected to represent the twelfth district in the fortieth and forty-first congresses. In 1873 he was elected on the Democratic ticket delegate-at-large to the last constitutional convention. He was a man of commanding personal appearance, over six feet high, and built in proportion. On the bench he was the very personification of noble dignity, but always courteous and mindful of the rights of others. He was deeply versed in legal lore, was eminently a just and upright judge, and an earnest and sincere christian gentleman. He was for years a communicant of St. Stephen's Church, and a vestryman.

George Washington and Sarah Elizabeth Woodward had nine children:

1. Stanley (9), born August 29, 1833, of whom later.

2. General George Abisha, born January 4, 1835, of Washington, D. C., commissioned captain Second Pennsylvania Reserves, U. S. V., May 27, 1861; major April 2, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, February 20, 1863; major Veteran Re-



Stanley Woodward.

serve Corps, August 24, 1863; lieutenant-colonel September 25, 1863; colonel December 4, 1863. Honorably mustered out of United States service July 20, 1866. Commissioned lieutenant-colonel U. S. A., Forty-fifth Infantry, July 28, 1866; transferred to Fourteenth Infantry, March 5, 1869; colonel Fifteenth Infantry, January 10, 1876; retired March 20, 1879. Brevetted colonel March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; brevetted brigadier-general 1904. He married Miss Chittenden, and had Henry and Elizabeth.

3. Ellen May, born June 26, 1836, died January 19, 1850. See "Memoirs of Ellen May Woodward," by Rev. George D. Miles, M. A., rector of St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, portrait; pp. 175; Philadelphia, 1850.

4. Elizabeth, born January 2, 1838; married Eben Greenough Scott, A. B. Yale, 1858, M. A. 1863. Member Luzerne county bar, and author.

5. Lydia Chapman, born January, 1840; died ———; married Colonel Elisha Atherton Hancock, son of James and Mary (Perkins) Hancock, of Wyoming Valley, where he was born and reared. Colonel Hancock served in the Pennsylvania Volunteers, U. S. V., 1861-65; mustered into service as first lieutenant Company H, Ninth cavalry, Ninety-second Regiment, October 29, 1861, for three years; promoted captain Company B same regiment, May 23, 1863, and major January 11, 1865; severely wounded at Averysboro, North Carolina, March 16, 1865, losing a leg; mustered out with his company July 18, 1865; appointed on staff of Governor Henry M. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, as colonel, 1879-83. Residence, Philadelphia. (Sketch elsewhere).

6. William Wilberforce, born December 8, 1842; deceased.

7. James Kimball, born September 24, 1844; graduated A. B., Kenyon College, 1865; died unmarried August 16, 1887.

8. Mary Harriet, born March 1, 1849; married James Pryor Williamson, cashier Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank. They had

James Pryor, and Harriet, who married David Crowell Percival, of Boston, Massachusetts, and had Elizabeth.

9. Charles F., born February 12, 1852, of Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania; married Ada Knox, daughter of Judge Knox, of Pennsylvania. H. E. H.

HON. STANLEY WOODWARD, the eldest child of Judge George Washington Woodward and his wife, Sarah Elizabeth Trott, was a prominent member of the Luzerne county bar. To the legal profession of all this central northern region of Pennsylvania, Stanley Woodward was best known as Judge Woodward, for he had been of their number almost half a century, and held the magisterial office of additional law judge and president judge from 1879 until his retirement from its duties a few years ago. From 1857 to 1879 he was a known factor in Wilkes-Barre fire department circles, and advanced through various grades of election and selection from the "drag" and "brake" to the responsible duties of chief engineer of the department, and the remarkable degree of efficiency which the Wilkes-Barre fire department early attained was in a good measure due to the efforts of "Chief Woodward." In the capacity of assistant and later chief engineer, Mr. Woodward served twenty years, and when his services ended, in 1879, he acquired a new title—that of "Judge," by virtue of his appointment to judicial office.

During the war of 1861-65 Judge Woodward acquired a military title, that of captain of Company H, Third Regiment Pennsylvania volunteer militia, whose service Governor Curtin in 1862 deemed necessary for the defense of the state when its southern border was threatened with confederate invasion. In the next year (1863) Captain Woodward commanded Company A, Forty-fifth regiment Pennsylvania volunteer militia in the famous Gettysburg campaign, and was in service at the front for three months. In one of the frequent emergency calls for troops during the years 1862 and 1863, Captain Woodward raised a company of volunteers in a single night.

Judge Stanley Woodward was born in Wilkes-Barre, August 29, 1833. His early education was acquired in the public schools. He prepared for college at the Episcopal High School of Virginia, near Alexandria, and also at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, where his instructor in Latin and Greek was Professor (afterward Governor) Henry Martyn Hoyt, and from whom, a stanch republican, Judge Woodward, a firm democrat, received his first judicial commission in 1879. From the seminary he entered Yale College, when, as Kulp says, he distinguished himself particularly in the literary and forensic departments of the college course, this fact being marked by his winning several prizes for excellence in English composition, and by his election at the hands of his classmates as editor of the "Yale Literary Magazine," the oldest college magazine in the United States. He also was a member of the "Skull and Bones Society," an exclusive Yale fraternity, and of which also, his son, John Butler Woodward, was subsequently a member.

Judge Woodward graduated from Yale A. B. in 1855. During his senior year he began the study of law in New Haven, and afterward continued it in the office of his cousin, Hon. Warren J. Woodward, later a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Luzerne county bar August 4, 1856, and at once succeeded to the practice of his cousin, who then had entered upon his judicial duties. "From the time of his admission," says Kulp, "until his appointment to the bench by his former instructor and lifelong friend, Judge Woodward enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, having been for most of the time counsel for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad Company, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and the Central Railroad of New Jersey."

Judge Woodward's service upon the bench was in all respects creditable to himself and his constituents, and entirely satisfactory to the bar. His course was always characterized by fairness and impartiality, and in his rulings the

considerations which sometimes sway the judicial mind had no weight with him. His mind by inheritance and acquirement was judicial, and in whatever capacity he was called upon to act it was his policy to discourage rather than to promote litigation. All this and more is said of him by his fellowmen and associates of the bar.

In the political history of the state in which he had always lived, Judge Woodward had long been known as an active factor. On all the leading questions of the day he entertained clear and well settled convictions, and was perfectly frank in the expression of his opinions. His fortunes had been cast with the Democratic party, and he had shared with that party its triumphs and defeats. In 1865 he was a candidate for the state senate, but was defeated at the polls by Hon. Lazarus Denison Shoemaker. In 1872 he was the nominee of his party for congress, but again was beaten by his Republican opponent, Mr. Shoemaker. In 1879 Governor Hoyt appointed him additional law judge of Luzerne to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Garrick Mallery Harding. In November, 1880, he was elected to the same office, and at the end of his first term was re-elected, serving in that capacity more than twenty years. When he retired from office it was to return to the practice he had not entirely abandoned, and to the care of his personal interests and properties. He became senior member of the law firm of Woodward, Darling & Woodward, composed of Judge Woodward, his son John Butler Woodward, and Thomas Darling. (See Darling). Judge Stanley Woodward was one of the four founders of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, February 11, 1858, the others being Colonel John Butler Conyngham, Hon. Henry Martyn Hoyt, and Captain James P. Dennis. He had been a member of the society for forty-six years, was vice-president in 1894, and filled the office of president annually from 1895 until his death. He was a member of Lodge No. 61, F. and A. M., and of the Westmoreland Club, and the Wyoming Valley Country Club. He married, June 3, 1857, Sarah Richards Butler, daugh-

ter of Colonel John Lord Butler, granddaughter of General Lord Butler, and great-granddaughter of Colonel Zebulon Butler, of the Continental Line, 1775-1783, who commanded the American forces at Wyoming, July 3, 1778. Her great-grandfather on her mother's side was Captain Samuel Richards, of the Continental Line, 1775-81, member of the Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati. (See Butler Family). Judge and Mrs. Stanley Woodward had three children:

1. Ellen May, born May 27, 1858; died May, 1860.

2. John Butler, born April 3, 1861; graduated A. B. Yale University, 1883; admitted to the Luzerne county bar September 7, 1885. He is a member of the law firm of Woodward, Darling & Woodward. He married, June 6, 1888, Marion, daughter of Thaddeus S. and Esther (Reynolds) Hillard. Children: John Butler, Marion Hillard, Stanley Hillard.

3. George Stanley, M. D. born June 22, 1863; graduated A. B. Yale, 1887, Ph. B. 1888; M. D. University of Pennsylvania, 1891. Married October 9, 1894, Gertrude, daughter of Henry Howard Houston, of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Children: Henry Howard Houston, George, Stanley, Charles Henry.

Judge Woodward died, deeply regretted, March 29, 1906. H. E. H.

HARDING FAMILY. Among the early planters of New England were the ancestors of the Hardings. Of the dates of their embarkation or arrival in America no record can be found, but circumstances indicate that it was in 1623. Captain Robert Gorges, "late from the Venetian wars," son of Sir Fernando Gorges, of Redlinch, Somersetshire, England, having received from the council of New England the appointment of general governor of the whole country and the grant of a tract four miles wide on Massachusetts bay and extending thirty miles into the interior, arrived August 23, 1623, with a clergyman of the Church of England and "sundrie passengers and families, intending there to begin a plantation," that being the "place he

had resolved to make his residence." Sir Robert Gorges, his near kinsman, if not himself, had married Mary Harding, daughter and heir of William Harding, and whichever was her husband we may reasonably suppose that some of Lady Harding's relations would have accompanied him. If she was his wife and attended him, the Hardings probably were her brothers. He pitched upon Wessagussett, already abandoned by Weston's people, and now Weymouth Landing, partly in Braintree. Here were seated the most ancient Hardings of New England, where our record begins, and here for half a century was the geographical center of the race. (Gen. Reg. of Desc. of Sev. Anc. Puritans, by Rev. Abner Morse.)

There were several of these Hardings at the time indicated, and their names were variously rendered, such as Harding, Harnden, Haraden, and Hardy, yet all of the same ancestral head, and all remote descendants of Hardin, a name extremely early in Europe, doubtless of Gothic origin, and known to have existed in Germany, Scandinavia, and Britain previous to the introduction of the feudal system and the erection of permanent castles, and many centuries before the adoption of surnames and the formation of the dialects of northern Europe. Hardin was a common name in England, A. D., 1086; for at that time "Doomsbook," in vulgar Latin, reports Hardinus, Hardine, Hardincus, Hardineus filius Elnodi, Hardingus, and Hardingus filius Alnodi, as proprietors or assignees of lands. In the eleventh century Hardin became a surname in circumstances evincive of distinction, if not of noble rank; and from some of these the modern Hardings, Harndens, and Harradons of New England probably have sprung, but claims to any distinct line of descent is rendered doubtful by the fall and confusion of families that ensued; and records of so remote a period are out of the question (Ibid). The authority quoted from mentions no less than thirteen representatives of the surname previously noted, and fourth among them is recorded the name of Stephen Harding, the founder of the family whose branch came to

dwelt in the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania something more than a century and a quarter ago.

Stephen Harding is first mentioned in early records in 1669 as a blacksmith of Providence, in the colony of Rhode Island. Family tradition traces him back to Massachusetts, and he is supposed to have been the son of John and the brother of Abraham Harding; and that he followed the colony from Weymouth to Rehoboth, and to have first settled in the Baptist part of the town which became Swanzev, and afterward in Rhode Island, where he was an original grantee, in whose right and name he and his heirs drew many lots. In 1669 he purchased the right of commoning in Providence, on the east side of Naqunkeake, and in 1710-11 had his deed recorded, when he or another for him probably completed the settlement of his estate. Subsequently he made a disposition of his lands among his children, each according to his needs. The second son of Stephen was named Stephen, and he died a widower previous to 1680; there was another son Stephen, who was born after 1680, or who adopted that name after the death of his elder brother, who is mentioned hereinafter.

Captain Stephen Harding acquired considerable lands in Providence and subsequently sold them, removing thence to Warwick. In early life he was a tanner and currier, and before leaving Rhode Island had probably built and sailed his own vessel, hence his title "Captain" Stephen. He was in middle life a man of wealth, and his acquaintances and transactions seem to have been with the first persons in the colonies. Captain Stephen Harding was a man of consequence and substance in Warwick (then in New London, now Waterford, Connecticut), and he engaged in commerce, sailing from New London until, sustaining losses at sea, he returned to his early occupation and died upon his farm. The name of his wife is unknown, but he was the father of five sons, all of whom, save one, left the parental acres and helped to colonize other sections of the country. There were John, Abra-

ham, Stephen (3), Thomas (3), and Israel Harding.

Captain Stephen Harding (3), son of Captain Stephen (2), settled first in Colchester, Connecticut, 1747, where his children were born. He removed thence to the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania in 1774, settled in what now is Exeter, Luzerne county, on the west side of the Susquehanna, and died October 11, 1789, aged sixty-six. He commanded at Jenkins Fort¹ at the time of the Wyoming massacre, where two of his sons—Benjamin and Stukley—were ruthlessly slain. He married Amy Gardner, by whom he had nine sons and three daughters. The sons were:

1. Stephen, born about 1749; died at Exeter, 1816.
2. Thomas, born about 1751; died 1813.
3. Benjamin, born 1753; killed with his brother by the Indians, June 30, 1778.
4. Stukley, born 1755; killed with his brother by the Indians.

1. "At Fort Jenkins, the uppermost in the valley, and only a mile above Wintermoot's, there were gathered the families of the old patriot, John Jenkins, Esq., the Hardings and Gardiners, distinguished for zeal, with others. Not apprised of the contiguity of the savages, on the morning of the 30th of June, Benjamin Harding, Stukley Harding, John Harding, a boy, James Hadsell, James Hadsell, Jr., Daniel Weller, John Gardiner and Daniel Carr, eight in all, took their arms and went up about three miles into Exeter, to their labor. Towards evening, at an hour when aid could not be expected, they were attacked. That they fought bravely was admitted by the enemy. Weller, Gardiner and Carr were taken prisoners. James Hadsell and his son James, Benjamin and Stukley Harding, were killed. John Harding, the boy, threw himself into the river, and lay under the willows, his mouth just above the surface. He heard with anguish the dying groans of his friends. Knowing he was near, the Indians searched carefully for him. At one time they were so close that he could have touched them. The bodies of Benjamin and Stukley Harding were found after the massacre, taken down to the fort, now West Pittston, and buried near the fort, in what later became known as the Jenkins Cemetery. In after years their brother, Elisha Harding, Esq., raised them a monument with this inscription, 'Sweet be the sleep of those who prefer Death to Slavery.'"—Miner.

5. Israel, born about 1756; died about 1835 or 36.
6. Micajah, Captain, born 1761; died 1845.
7. Elisha, born 1763; died 1839.
8. John, born about 1765; died 1826; married Affa Baldwin Jenkins.
9. William, born about 1767; died 1825.

Thomas Harding (3), the fourth son of Captain Stephen Harding (2), of Warwick and younger brother of Captain Stephen Harding (3), the Wyoming pioneer and patriot, was born May 16, 1727, and died February 20, 1804. He married, March 29, 1745, Mary Richards, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Richards, of Waterford, Connecticut, where they lived and died. They had nine children, of whom the fifth, James Harding (4), born March 11, 1762, died November 5, 1835. He married his cousin, Christian Richards, settled first at Waterford but removed in 1807 to Exeter, Pennsylvania, where this branch of the family became established for many years. They had seven children, of whom Nancy, the eldest, married Isaac Harding (5) son of John (4), and grandson of Captain Stephen Harding (3). A son, Daniel Harding (5), was long a distinguished citizen of Exeter township, and was prominent in the early development of Luzerne county, being at one time its county treasurer.

John Harding (4), the eighth son of Captain Stephen Harding and Amy Gardner Harding, was born at Exeter in 1765, and died in 1826. He married Affa Baldwin, widow of Benjamin Jenkins. They had seven children: John, Isaac, George, Hiram, who removed to Lee county, Illinois; Harry, Affa and Celinda.

Isaac Harding (5), the second son of John Harding (4), and his wife Affa Baldwin, married Nancy Harding (5), the daughter of James Harding (4), and his wife Christian Richards. Isaac removed in 1846 to Pawpaw Grove, Lee county, Illinois, and subsequently was elected one of the judges of the county court there. They had four children, Lestor, Nancy, Garrick M., and Isaac, all of whom, except Garrick M., moved to the west and settled there.

Garrick Mallery Harding (6), son of Isaac and Nancy Harding, was born in Exeter, Luzerne county, July 12, 1827, and died in Wilkes-Barre, May 19, 1904. He was educated at Franklin Academy, Susquehanna county, Madison Academy, at Waverly, and in Dickinson College, Carlisle, where he graduated in the class of 1848. He at once began the study of law in the office of Henry Mills Fuller, and in 1850 was admitted to practice in the courts of Luzerne county. From that time to 1856 he practiced in partnership with Mr. Fuller, and two years later, 1858, was elected on the Republican ticket district attorney of Luzerne county. At the end of his term he resumed practice, and in 1865 formed a law partnership with Henry W. Palmer, a former student in his office, who later became attorney general of Pennsylvania under Governor Hoyt, and subsequently the member of congress from Luzerne county for three consecutive terms. This partnership was continued until 1870, when Mr. Harding was appointed by Governor Geary president judge of the eleventh judicial district, then including both the counties of Luzerne and Lackawanna, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. John Nesbitt Conyngham, LL. D. In the fall of that year he was the Republican nominee for the same office and was elected for a full term, defeating his Democratic opponent, Hon. George W. Woodward, by a majority of 2365 votes. In speaking of Judge Harding's qualities as a judicial officer, Kulp says: "On the bench Judge Harding displayed those active qualities which had been a distinguishing feature of his life, and the promptness with which he dispatched business, the constant attention he gave to the duties demanded, the fearless methods that he employed, all linked with an integrity of purpose that was undeviating, gained for him the highest respect of the bar, and the wide plaudits of the people."

In the latter part of 1879, after nearly ten years of arduous service, Judge Harding resigned his seat on the bench, and returned to his private practice. He was afterward a faithful worker in the ranks of the profession until within the

last few years, when he gradually withdrew from the office to pass the remaining years of his life in comfortable retirement. "In private life," says Kulp, "Judge Harding is generous and charitable; devoted to his family and his books; a faithful friend and an outspoken opponent, a worthy representative of those men whose stout hearts and arms made the valley of Wyoming classical ground, and whose vigor of body and mind, force of character, and native integrity still bloom and flourish among their children." The regard in which Judge Harding was held by his associates, and in the community in which he lived, was fittingly epitomized in the resolutions of the bar meeting held in his honor:

"Resolved, That the death of Hon. Garrick Mallery Harding, who was at one time president judge of the several courts of Luzerne county, removes from this bar and community a man of unusual ability and of marked prominence in his profession.

"Judge Harding was a descendant of those New England men of might and renown who endured the privations and perils of pioneer life upon an exposed frontier, and the awful danger of massacre by merciless Indian savages. He inherited a vigorous constitution and great intellectual ability.

"He was distinguished as an advocate by gifts of eloquence and power that rendered his forensic efforts memorable in our annals. His judicial opinions gave evidence of great industry and research in their preparation, and of discriminating discernment and understanding of sound legal principles. They were also characterized by clearness and strength and beauty of style which rendered them conspicuous as literary productions.

"His generosity to young men, his ever ready counsel and aid to any who applied to him for assistance, his genial friendliness to all with whom he came in contact, endeared him to his fellows, and will long be remembered among the traditions of the Bar by generations who will succeed us after we shall sleep with the dead."

Judge Harding married, October 12, 1852, Maria Mills Slosson, daughter of John W. Slosson and his wife, Hannah Mills, of Kent, Litchfield county, Connecticut, who died January 24, 1867. They had four children:

Harriet Fuller Harding, born August 27, 1853; married, October 21, 1875, William W. Curtin, only son of Andrew Gregg Curtin, the war governor of Pennsylvania, 1861-1867. They reside in Philadelphia and have two children, Marion, married, June 16, 1904, James D. Winsor, Jr., and Katherine Irvine Curtin.

John Slosson Harding, born August 29, 1859.

Henry Mills Harding, born July 16, 1862.

Garrick M. Harding, Jr., born December 3, 1865; died February 10, 1874.

John Slosson Harding (7), son of Garrick Mallery Harding and his wife, Maria M. Slosson, was born in Wilkes-Barre, August 29, 1859. He was educated in the Wilkes-Barre public schools and at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, where he fitted for college; entered the academic department of Yale College in 1876, and graduated with the degree of A. B. in the class of 1880. He read law with his father and under the direction of John McGahren, Esq., and was admitted to the courts of Luzerne county November 21, 1882, and to the supreme court of Pennsylvania, April 21, 1886. He served as the assistant district attorney of Luzerne county under both John McGahren, Esq., and James L. Lenahan, Esq., and was for three years one of the board of examiners of candidates for admission to the bar of Luzerne county.

Outside of his profession he has taken an active interest in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, having enlisted as a private in the Ninth Regiment in April, 1884, and served continuously in the building up of the regiment, as corporal, sergeant, sergeant major and adjutant, until the expiration of his commission as a major of the regiment, in November, 1899, when he declined a tendered re-election and was placed on the roll of retired officers. He served with his regiment at Chickamauga and Lexington,

through the Spanish-American war, having been enrolled as a volunteer April 27, 1898, mustered into the service of the United States May 11, 1898, as major, Ninth Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers, to serve two years, and honorably discharged from the service August 26, 1898, at Lexington, Kentucky, on tender of his resignation after peace with Spain had been declared, and the necessity of his return to civil life and the practice of his profession had become urgent.

He married, January 25, 1899, Mary B. Brown, daughter of Edgar A. Brown and his wife, Elizabeth Whitman, born in Napa Valley, California, but all of whose ancestors were originally from New England. They have two children, Elizabeth Wheeler Harding, born June 26, 1900, and John Slosson Harding, Jr., born January 27, 1905.

Henry Mills Harding (7), the second son of Garrick M. Harding and Maria Mills Slosson, was born at Wilkes-Barre, July 16, 1862, was educated at the public schools and the Hillman Academy in Wilkes-Barre until he entered the class of 1886 at Yale College. On account of failing health, and because of the necessity of active out-of-door life, he abandoned his college course before completing his first year, and devoted himself to active business, first as general salesman with Ahlborn & Company, and since 1898 with the Hazard Manufacturing Company of Wilkes-Barre, where he is now actively engaged as an assistant to the general manager.

He married, (1) October 23, 1889, Annie Leavenworth, daughter of Frank J. Leavenworth and Anna Woodward, of Wilkes-Barre, who died on August 29, 1890. He married (2), January 25, 1905, Adelia Russell Sharpe, daughter of William Sharpe, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

H. E. H.

CHARLES EDMUND RICE, of Wilkes-Barre, is a descendant of an old and honored Connecticut family from which sprang the New York branch of which he is a representative.

His great-grandfather was a teacher in Wallingford and New Haven, Connecticut, for forty

years prior to the Revolution. His grandfather, Moses Rice, was a native of Wallingford. In early years he removed to Salisbury, Herkimer county, New York, where he resided during the remainder of his life. His wife was Roxana Cook, daughter of Atwater Cook, who was a descendant of Henry Cook, a native of Kent, England, who was at Plymouth, Massachusetts, before 1640. His son Samuel went to Wallingford with the first planters in 1670. Mrs Rice was born in Salisbury, New York, September 25, 1777, and died September 15, 1852. Hon. Atwater Cook, of Salisbury, prominent in his day in Herkimer county, New York, and who represented the county in the state legislature in 1831 and 1839, was a brother of Mrs. Rice. Thomas Arnold Rice, father of Charles E. Rice, after his marriage removed to Fairfield, where he became a leading man, serving for many years as trustee of Fairfield Academy and the Fairfield Medical College. His wife was Vienna Carr, daughter of Eleazer and Hannah Carr. The Carrs were natives of Salisbury, and came originally from New England.

Charles Edmund Rice was born in Fairfield, Herkimer county, New York, September 15, 1846. He was prepared for college at Fairfield Academy, a famous old institution which was incorporated in 1803, and was during the first fifteen years of its existence the only academical institution of its grade in central or western New York. After leaving the academy Mr. Rice entered Hamilton College, at Clinton, from which he was graduated in 1867. He afterward taught for one year in the Bloomsburg (Pennsylvania) Literary Institute, meanwhile reading law under the preceptorship of John G. Freeze, Esq., of that place. In 1868-69 he attended the Albany Law School, graduating in the latter year, and was at once admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the state. He then located in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, which has since been the place of his residence, and, entering the office of his relative, Lyman Hakes, was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, February 21, 1870. He was soon well established in prac-

tice. A Republican in politics, he was made the candidate of his party for the judgeship of the Orphans' court in 1874, but was defeated by Judge Daniel L. Rhone. In 1876 he was nominated for the district attorneyship, and was elected over P. J. O'Hanlon, Democrat, by a majority of over 2000, despite the fact that Mr. Tilden, the Democratic candidate for president, received in the same county the large plurality of nearly four thousand. In 1879 he was the Republican candidate for judge of the common pleas court of Luzerne county and was elected. Upon his accession to the bench he became president judge, by virtue of seniority of commission, and upon the expiration of his term was re-elected to the same position, which he held until June 28, 1895, when he was appointed and commissioned president judge of the newly created superior court of Pennsylvania. The degree of LL. D. was conferred by Lafayette College in 1895. In the fall of the same year he was elected for the full term of ten years from the first Monday of January, 1896. In religion Judge Rice is a Presbyterian, and was one of the charter trustees of the Memorial Church, of Wilkes-Barre, but is now connected with the First Presbyterian Church of that city. The "Letters and Other Writings" of his brother, Lieut. Adam Clarke Rice, of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment New York Volunteers, who died while in the service of his country during the Civil war, were compiled and edited by Judge Rice in 1864 and printed for circulation among the family and friends of the fallen soldier.

Judge Rice was married December 18, 1873, to Maria Mills Fuller, daughter of the late Henry M. Fuller, long a distinguished member of the Luzerne county bar. Of this marriage were born three children: Charles Edmund, October 8, 1874; Henry Fuller, August 13, 1876, deceased; and Philip Sydney, June 22, 1878.

H. E. H.

WHEATON FAMILY. The Ballou genealogy, in noting the marriage of Sarah Ballou and Moses Wheaton, says that this Moses prob-

ably was a descendant of the Wheatons of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. As a matter of fact, Moses Wheaton, who married Sarah Ballou, was a descendant of Robert Wheaton, the immigrant ancestor of the Wheaton family in America, who came from England in 1636 and joined the colony of planters at Salem, Massachusetts, then being about thirty years old. He married there Alice Bowen, who was a daughter of Richard Bowen, and in 1645 removed with his family to Rehoboth, and died there, 1696.

Moses Wheaton, of Richmond, New Hampshire, a descendant of Robert Wheaton, of Salem and Rehoboth, is recognized as the progenitor of the Wheaton-Ballou families who in later years and generations have been important factors in public life, in the professions, and in the varied activities of business life in the communities in which they have lived and of which they have been a part. Recollections of Moses Wheaton and his immediate ancestors are meagre. He married in Richmond, New Hampshire, October 14, 1781, Sarah Ballou, born Scituate, Rhode Island, May 4, 1763, died October 15, 1824. Sarah Ballou was a daughter of Rev. Maturin and Lydia Harris Ballou. Rev. Maturin Ballou was in early life a farmer and mechanic, and in 1752, at the age of thirty years, began preaching, an expounder of the gospel under Baptist doctrines, a faithful follower of John Calvin, although among his near and remote generations were able exponents of the doctrine of Universalism. Rev. Maturin Ballou was a son of Peter Ballou, of Providence, who was son of Peter Ballou, of Providence, Rhode Island, (and Rebecca Esten), who was son of John Ballou of Providence (and Hannah Garrett), who was son of Maturin Ballou (and Hannah Piki, daughter of Robert and Catherine Piki), one of the proprietors of the Providence plantations in the colony of Rhode Island, a follower of the fortunes of Roger Williams, one of the signers of the compact, and one of the principal personages of the Providence settlement. This Maturin had six children; and his son John, and Hannah, had six children; and his son Peter, and Rebecca,

had eleven children; and his son, Rev. Maturin, and Lydia, had eleven children, of whom Sarah who married Moses Wheaton, was the eighth child and fourth daughter. Moses Wheaton died in Richmond, New Hampshire, January 3, 1815. He had thirteen children, whose names are recorded in Richmond: Job, Charles, Maturin, Sarah, Moses Ballou, of whom later; Silas, Asa, Ira, Lydia Platt, Betsey Dixon, Lemira Faxon, Jesse, and James.

Moses Ballou Wheaton, fourth son of Moses and Sarah (Ballou) Wheaton, was born Richmond, New Hampshire, September 9, 1790, died Jackson, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1860; married November 26, 1812, Mary Aldrich, born Richmond, New Hampshire, September 24, 1794, died Jackson, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1875, daughter of Nathaniel Aldrich and wife Cleopatra Ransdell. Moses originally had no middle name, being called "Moses junior," but under an act of the legislature he was permitted to adopt the middle name of Ballou, hence was afterward known as Moses Ballou Wheaton. He is believed to have removed from Richmond, New Hampshire, to Pennsylvania soon after marriage, at least before 1815, and settled in Jackson, where he was a farmer and cooper. "He inherited good physique and mental stamina from his ancestors on both sides; and so did his wife. They reared their large family well, and left a good memory." (Ballou Genealogy.) Their children were:

1. Julia Ann, born (probably Richmond, New Hampshire, reared in Jackson, Pennsylvania), June 28, 1813; married June 8, 1836, Horace Aldrich, and had five children.

2. Laura Ann, born November 25, 1814; died April 9, 1878; married December 22, 1835, Emory Larabee, and had six children.

3. Mary Elvira, born October 7, 1816; died December 22, 1885; married (first) May 11, 1844, Parley Potter; married (second) January 16, 1849, Chauncey Lamb; no children by either marriage.

4. Fostina Loanza, born August 25, 1818; married November 26, 1842, Merrick T. Whitney, and had five children.

5. Lydia Maria, born December 30, 1819; married September 9, 1838, Elias Bryant, and had seven children.

6. Washington Warren, born Jackson, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1823; married (first) October New York; married January 6, 1850, Elizabeth Bowen. Dr. W. W. Wheaton was for many years a physician, practicing chiefly in Binghamton, New York; he also was a breeder of fine Jersey cattle, and did much to promote a better grade of dairy cattle in Broome county.

7. William Windsor, born Jackson, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1823; married (first) October 28, 1846, Cassandana Ruth Wheaton, his cousin, daughter of Ira Wheaton and wife Barbara Ballou; married (second) May 1, 1873, Juliette Card; three children, by first marriage; two by second. William W. Wheaton was a practicing physician, a graduate of the Rochester (New York) Eclectic Medical College. He was a surgeon of renown and a practical dentist in connection with his other professional accomplishments. His life was passed chiefly in the vicinity of Jackson, Pennsylvania.

8. Almeda Eliza, born December 17, 1824; married (first) May 20, 1848, Henry Benson; married (second) February 28, 1857, Henry P. Crary.

9. Thomas Jefferson, born March 29, 1826, of whom later.

10. Cleopatra Pauline, born —; died April 30, 1845.

11. Catherine Melissa, born June 15, 1830; married December, 1852, Velosco Whitney, and had three children.

12. Nancy Ann, born July 5, 1832; married January 1, 1853, William Holmes, and had five children.

13. Sarah Jane, died July 23, 1838.

14. Lemira Albina, born September 15, 1837; married June 24, 1860, Stephen Jenkins. No children.

Dr. Thomas Jefferson Wheaton, ninth child of Moses Ballou and Mary (Aldrich) Wheaton, was born in Jackson, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1826. He attended the district schools of his neighborhood, and Harford Academy, an insti-

tution of considerable reputation in its day, then under the charge of Rev. Lyman Richardson, a distinguished educator. He studied medicine with his brother, Dr. W. W. Wheaton, attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical College, Rochester, New York, and practiced medicine from 1849 to 1858 in Bradford and Susquehanna counties, Pennsylvania, and in Binghamton, New York. During the war of 1861-65 he was on the iron-clad monitor "Dictator." After 1858 he practiced dentistry in Binghamton until his removal to Wilkes-Barre in 1873, and in the latter city until his retirement from active professional work, about thirty years ago. He married, April 10, 1851, Maria T. Woodruff, who was born June 6, 1831, a daughter of Lewis H. Woodruff, who was born Litchfield, Connecticut, February 25, 1798, died Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1875, and his wife Almena Hutchinson, whom he married March 21, 1830. About 1805 he removed with his parents to Lisle, Broome county, New York, and was educated at Hamilton College. Soon after marriage he removed to Dimock, Pennsylvania, where for more than forty years he was an enterprising and leading citizen. He built the first academy in the town, was largely instrumental in securing a house of worship for the Presbyterian society there, donating land for that purpose, and in many ways contributing to the growth and prosperity of the place. The Woodruff ancestor of this branch of the family was Matthew Woodruff, of Hartford and Farmington, Connecticut, and one of the proprietors of the latter town in 1640, freeman 1657, and died 1682. He had a son Matthew, born Farmington, 1640, died November 7, 1732, who had a son John, died —, one of whose sons was Samuel, whose wife was Anna Judd. This Samuel had a son, Deacon Samuel Woodruff, of Litchfield, 1723-72, whose wife was Anne Nettleton. Their son Andrew Woodruff, born 1759, died Livonia, New York, March 27, 1847, married Miranda Orton; and their son was Lewis H. Woodruff, whose daughter Maria T. married Thomas Jefferson Wheaton and had:

1. Florence E., born March 19, 1852, died August 17, 1854.

2. Frank Woodruff, born August 27, 1855, of whom later.

3. Jessie E., born May 23, 1858, married (first) October 21, 1879, Samuel R. Rhoads, died May 23, 1882; married (second) Henry H. Sherman; two children by first marriage, three by second marriage.

4. Kittie A., born December 2, 1866; married February 10, 1886, William S. Kelly, and lives in Wilkes-Barre; four children.

Hon. Frank Woodruff Wheaton, second child and only son of Dr. Thomas J. and Maria T. (Woodruff) Wheaton, was born in the then village of Binghamton, New York, August 27, 1855. His elementary education was acquired in the public schools, and also in the Binghamton Central High School, where he graduated, 1873. He prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Connecticut, and in Binghamton, New York, under the tutorship of Rev. E. S. Frisbie, a noted educator, graduate of Amherst College, and for many years president of Wells College, Aurora, New York. He entered Yale College and graduated Bachelor of Arts, 1877. Returning from college to his home, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, Judge Wheaton at once began a course of law study in the office of E. P. and J. V. Darling. He was admitted to practice in Luzerne county, September 2, 1879. Soon after he came to the bar Judge Wheaton was law partner with Daniel S. Bennet, and after his death, in 1885, with John Vaughn Darling, one of his former legal preceptors. When Mr. Darling died, Judge Wheaton became senior partner in the law firm of Wheaton, Darling & Woodward, 1892-1901. The legislature at its session in 1901 created an additional law judgeship in Luzerne county, and in pursuance of the provisions of the act Governor Stone appointed Judge Wheaton its first incumbent, and at the next general election in November following he was elected without opposition to the same office for a full term of ten years from January 1, 1902. It can hardly be said that Judge Wheaton sought this judicial preferment, for he was senior member of one of the strongest and most successful law firms in northeastern Penn-

sylvania, but he yielded to the expressed wishes of his professional associates, almost without distinction of party, accepted Governor Stone's temporary appointment, and the subsequent nomination of the Republican convention as its candidate at the next ensuing election; and, if the frank expression of the Luzerne bar can be taken as an index of the public mind, there has been no regret in any quarter that Judge Wheaton was elevated to a judicial office in 1901.

Judge Wheaton is a Republican. For three years he sat in the city council, but was elected to that office as a citizen, and not with reference to party affiliations. He became a known quantity in general politics, state and local, about 1897, though not for the ultimate purpose of self-advancement and interest. He was permanent chairman of the Republican State convention that nominated Governor Stone, and was county chairman for Luzerne in 1900. He is a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. Judge Wheaton married, May 16, 1878, L. Maria Covell, of Binghamton, New York, born in Tolland, Connecticut, and of old New England stock. They have no children.

H. E. H.

FERRIS FAMILY. It is claimed that the English branches of the Ferris family were from Leicestershire, and were descended from the house of Ferriers, Ferrer, Ferreis, or Ferris, the first member of which in England was Henry de Feriers, the son of Guelhelme, master of the horse of the Duke of Normandy, who obtained of the conqueror large grants of land in Stratfordshire, Derbyshire, and Leicestershire. It is said that he took an active part in the battle of Hastings, having invaded England with the Conqueror. From Guelhelme de Feriers and William de Ferers, Earl of Derby, descends the Ferrers of Groby, who bore for their paternal coat of arms "*gu seven mascles or, a canton erm,*" while their Westchester descendants carried "*gu a fleur-de-lis, or a canton erm with a crescent for the difference*" (Genealogy of the Ferris family).

The first American Ferris of whom there is

any known record was Jeffrey Ferris, or Ferris, of Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was admitted freeman, May 6, 1635, and who removed thence to Wethersfield, Connecticut, and thence to Stamford, Connecticut, where he was an original proprietor.

Samuel Ferris, progenitor of the line under consideration in these annals, came from Reading, in Warwickshire, England, before 1655, and was a Presbyterian Puritan in early Massachusetts and Connecticut history. He was of the Stratford (Connecticut) colony in that year, and came there from Massachusetts. He had two sons, Zachariah and Benjamin.

Zachariah Ferris, son of Samuel, married Sarah Noble, and had five sons and three daughters. All of their sons and one of the daughters (Hannah) became reputable Quaker preachers, and their mother, Sarah Noble, likewise was an early convert to that faith. The children were:

1. Deborah, born June 17, 1700.

2. Joseph, born September 27, 1703.

3. David, born May 10, 1707, whose published memoirs contain an interesting recital of the events of his life, and of his conversion to the Quaker teachings, whose exponent he afterward was. His descendants settled in Wilmington, Delaware.

4. Benjamin, born November 10, 1708, of whom later.

5. Sarah, born November 10, 1710, the first white child born in New Milford, Connecticut, married a Noble.

6. Hannah, born August 6, 1712.

7. John, born February 6, 1714.

8. Zachariah, born September 30, 1717.

Benjamin Ferris, born November 10, 1708, fourth child of Zachariah and Sarah (Noble) Ferris, married, 1728, Phebe Beecher, and had children:

1. Zebulon, born 1729, a pious Quaker gentleman, died December 16, 1778.

2. Reed, born 1730, married — Aiken.

3. Susannah, born 1731, married — Doty, and left religious writings which are still extant among the Quakers.

4. Lillius, born 1736, married — Aiken.

5. Benjamin, born 1738, of whom later.
6. Gilbert, born and died, 1740.
7. Edmund, born 1748, died 1750.
8. Phebe, born and died, 1754.

Benjamin Ferris, fifth child of Benjamin and Phebe (Beecher) Ferris, born 1738, married Mary Howland, daughter of Nathaniel Howland and his wife, Joanna Ricketson, granddaughter of S. Ricketson and the Lady Ellafel, and great-granddaughter of Lord Edmund Fitzgerald. Benjamin and Mary Ferris had children:

1. Walter, born January 20, 1768, died April, 1806; married Sally Morgan.
2. Lillius, born August 19, 1769, died September 19, 1777.
3. Wayman, born September 24, 1771, died November, 1846; married Priscilla Dodge.
4. Nathaniel, born June 29, 1775, died September 15, 1777.
5. Edwin, born February 20, 1779, died April, 1839; married Clara Winans.
6. Peleg, born May 23, 1783, married (first) Polly Sherman, (second) Sally Sweet.
7. Eber, born May 26, 1784, of whom later.
8. Phebe, born January 28, 1788, died March, 1840.

Eber Ferris, seventh child of Benjamin and Mary (Howland) Ferris, born May 26, 1784, died December, 1852, married Betsey Ferris, his cousin, born November 19, 1787, died March, 1842. She was a descendant of Benjamin Ferris, the son of Samuel Ferris. By this marriage the line of descent from Zachariah and Benjamin, both sons of Samuel, were again brought together. Eber and Betsey Ferris had children:

1. Zachariah Benjamin, born September 1, 1804, died in infancy.
2. Zachariah, born September 4, 1808, died October 15, 1825.
3. Benjamin, born May 28, 1810, died December 17, 1846; married 1836, Maria Rogers.
4. Phebe Maria, born April 28, 1812, died May 16, 1816.
5. Mary, born February 8, 1814.
6. Julia A., born February 16, 1816, married 1858, Nathaniel Pierce.

7. Wayman, born March 27, 1818, married 1841, Sylvia Davis.

8. Peleg, born April 3, 1820, married, 1844. Philura H. Ingersoll.

9. Edwin Fitzgerald, born February 19, 1822, of whom later.

10. Eliza A., born October 15, 1824.

11. Sarah A., born June 16, 1827, died November 10, 1857.

12. John, born January, 1832, lived one day.

Edwin Fitzgerald Ferris, fifth son of Eber and Betsey (Ferris) Ferris, born Unadilla, Otsego county, New York, February 19, 1822, died Pittston, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1877; married December 7, 1847, Margaret Steele, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Ransom) Steele. (See Ransom family). He came to the Wyoming valley with Rev. Reuben Nelson, D. D. After the opening of Wyoming Seminary, September 24, 1844, he became a teacher in that institution. He lived in Pittston many years, and in 1847 was superintendent for Lord Butler and John Butler during their early coal operations. Later he was a miller, partner at various times with James Mott, Theodore Strong, J. A. Wisner and Charles Steele, until the summer of 1861, when he was appointed to a position in the civil service in Washington. Edwin F. and Margaret (Steele) Ferris had:

1. George Steele Ferris, born April 28, 1849, of whom later.

2. Margaret Ferris, born Pittston, May 8, 1851, died May 28, 1899; married Dr. Augustus F. McKay, of Colorado Springs, Colorado. Children: Henrietta, Ella, Edward F., Margaret and George McKay.

3. Ella, born June 17, 1856, died December 29, 1891; married Thomas Sharkey. One child: Jessie Ford Sharkey.

Hon. George Steele Ferris, eldest child of Edwin Fitzgerald Ferris and his wife Margaret Steele, was born Pittston, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1849; married, September 1, 1875, Ada C. Stark, daughter of Lewis G. and Jeanette (Muzzey) Stark. He was educated at Columbian University (now Washington University) Washing-

ton, District of Columbia, and Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, graduating at the latter institution, Bachelor of Arts, 1869. In 1870 and 1871 he held a clerkship in the Treasury Department in Washington, and during that time took a course in the Columbian University Law School of that city. He graduated in June, 1871, and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the District of Columbia. He returned to Pittston and continued his law studies in the office of Conrad Sax Stark, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in Luzerne county February 10, 1872. From the day he came to the bar until he entered upon the performance of his judicial duties upon the bench of the common pleas, Judge Ferris was a constant worker in the ranks of the profession. His active practice extended over a period of about thirty years. He practiced in Pittston until 1895, and then removed his principal office to Wilkes-Barre, maintaining, however, his residence in West Pittston. He was elected judge of the Luzerne court of common pleas, November, 1900, and assumed the judicial office January 1, 1901. He is a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Judge Ferris married September 1, 1875, Ada C. Stark, daughter of Lewis G. Stark, and his wife, Jeanette Muzzey, of West Pittston. Lewis G. Stark was a descendant of Aaron Stark of Hartford, Connecticut, 1639; of Windsor, Connecticut, 1643; of Mystic, Connecticut, 1653; freeman of Stonington, Connecticut, 1666; freeman of New London, Connecticut, 1669; died there 1685. His grandson, Christopher Stark, son of William Stark, lived in Dutchess county, New York, and removed when an old man with his family to Wyoming, Pennsylvania, 1769; died there, 1771. His son, James Stark, died July 20, 1777. Aaron Stark, Aaron Stark, Jr., and James Stark, of this family, were in the battle and massacre at Wyoming, and David and Aaron Stark, sons of Christopher, were killed there. Aaron, Jr., son of James, was in the battle, but escaped the massacre and returned to Dutchess county. William Stark, son of Christopher, came from Dutchess county and settled on Tunkhannock creek, in what is now Wyoming

county. He married Polly Cary. Nathan Stark, son of this William, was born December 28, 1768; married Dorcas Dixon, and died May 23, 1837. William Stark, son of Nathan, born January 13, 1791, a pensioner of the war of 1812-15, was father of Lewis G. Stark, whose daughter Ada C. Stark married Judge Ferris. (See Stark family.)

Judge Ferris and wife had one child, Edwin Fitzgerald Ferris, born West Pittston, May 17, 1878.
H. E. H.

HALSEY FAMILY. The Halsey family in England under the several variations of the surname dates to the time of the Conqueror, about the middle of the eleventh century, when its representatives were of the house of the Alsis. Tradition well supported by circumstances gives the family this considerable antiquity, and by the same means it is understood that out of this ancient house there descended John Hals, who lived in the reign of Edward III, (1327-1377), a man of wealth and good repute, and doubtless one of the notables whose lives of luxury and extravagance characterized that energetic period. This John Hals was one of the English judges of the common pleas. His second son John wrote his surname Halse, and was a distinguished personage in English history, a graduate of Exeter College, Oxford, and successively provost and proctor of Oriel, prebendary of St. Paul's and bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. He was also known in the "War of the Roses," but achieved his greatest eminence in the affairs of church. He died, 1490. Several generations later than the time of John Halse the descendants of that house became scattered throughout the English realm, and out of it evolved those of the name of Halsey, some of them personages of distinction, in favor with the sovereign, who honored them with titles as reward of fealty. These marks of favor were bestowed on the family in several generations from the time of John Hals to the eighteenth and perhaps the nineteenth centuries.

Thomas Halsey (5), of Lynn, Massachusetts, 1637, son of Robert (4) and Dorothy (Downes) Halsey, of Great Goddesden. (William 3, Will-

iam, 2, John 1), was a descendant of the ancient and honorable house referred to, and was the founder and progenitor of the family on the continent of America. He was baptized at Great Gaddesden Parsonage, Hertfordshire, January 2, 1591-2. The circumstances of his emigration are not known, but he came from Hertfordshire, and as one of the early planters in New England was well possessed of lands in Lynn. Soon afterward he joined with a colony and set sail for Long Island, where he proposed to found a town at what is now North Hempstead, and to that end they purchased lands and extinguished the Indian title; but the Dutch disputed their right of settlement within their domain, and by force of arms compelled them to depart and take up their abode elsewhere. Then Halsey and his companions founded the town of Southampton, and set up what they fancied an independent government, with John Halsey as their leader, their law-giver, and the chiefest among them in influence and wealth; but as the colony grew stronger in numbers its members were less dependent, and on occasion Thomas Halsey was disciplined for "wilful obstinacy." Thomas was married twice; his first wife, Phebe Halsey, was killed by the Indians, 1649. His second wife, whom he married about 1660 was Ann Jones, widow of Edward Jones. His will was probated in New York City, 1679, and he left three sons and one daughter, from whom have come a goodly array of descendants, among whom in each generation have been men of character and achievement.

From Thomas Halsey of Lynn and Southampton the line under consideration here descends to Thomas in the second, Jeremiah in the third, Jeremiah in the fourth, Matthew in the fifth, Matthew in the sixth, and Gaius in the seventh, to Richard Church Halsey, M. D., in the eighth generation, who seems to have led the way of his family into Pennsylvania, and whose son Gaius Leonard Halsey, a descendant of the ninth generation of Thomas of Lynn and Southampton, is now Judge Halsey of the Luzerne common pleas, one of the respected representa-

tives of the legal profession in the Wyoming valley.

Matthew Halsey, the second, born July 25, 1753, died January 28, 1841, was a soldier in the Revolution, and credited with having captured thirteen Hessian soldiers. He settled after the war in Otsego county, New York, and removed thence to Steuben county. His first wife was Miss Rose, his second wife was Ruth Leonard, hence the introduction of that surname in the Halsey family. It was bestowed as the middle name of Gaius Leonard Halsey, but was not used by him.

Dr. Gaius Leonard Halsey was born May 4, 1793, and was educated for the medical profession, of which he was almost a pioneer in interior New York, in Bainbridge, Chenango county, and later at Kortright Centre, in Delaware county, where the scene of his life was chiefly laid. His first wife, whom he married November 25, 1815, was Mary Church, daughter of Richard Billings Church, of Bainbridge, New York, and granddaughter of Col. Timothy Church, of the Revolution. His second wife was Barbara Grant, who survived him, and died without issue, 1892. His four children, all of his first marriage were:

Richard Church, born Bainbridge, New York, July 17, 1817.

Gaius Leonard, born Bainbridge, New York, May 4, 1819.

Nelson Gaylord, born Bainbridge, New York, October 19, 1823.

Lavantia, born February 2, 1822, married Dr. Goff, and removed to Illinois.

Like their father, Richard C. and Gaius L. Halsey were physicians, the latter in Unadilla, New York, and the former in White Haven, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Richard Church Halsey married Anna Sprowl, who died 1895, a member of the Society of Friends, and a native of Kennett, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He studied medicine with his father, accompanied him in his "rides" and thus learned his methods of practice; and he completed his medical education in a medical college in New York City. He located for prac-

tice first at White Haven, Pennsylvania, removed thence to Nesquehoning, but four or five years later returned to the place first mentioned, where he lived chiefly throughout the period of his long and useful life. During the Civil war he served as surgeon in the Army of the Potomac. Dr. Halsey died in the south, February 28, 1904. He had retired from active professional life about fifteen years before, and lived during the winter months in Florida where he had an orange grove. Dr. and Mrs. Halsey had two children, Gaius Leonard Halsey and Harriet Halsey.

Judge Gaius Leonard Halsey was born in Nesquehoning, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1845, and was educated at the Wilkes-Barre Academy, the Clinton Liberal Institute, Clinton, Oneida county, New York, and at Tuft's College, Medford, Massachusetts, where he graduated A. B. 1867. In 1866 he taught school for a time in Canton, Massachusetts, and after he secured his diploma, taught one year in White Haven, where he lived several years. During portions of the years 1868 and 1869 he lived in Washington, D. C., where he did stenographic work, and in 1869 and 1870 he was stenographic reporter of the Harrisburg "Legislative Record." In 1870 and 1871 he was assistant sergeant-at-arms in the lower house of the Pennsylvania legislature, and in 1871 and 1872 was transcribing clerk in the same branch. He read law with Lyman Hakes, Esq., and Hon. Charles E. Rice, of Wilkes-Barre, and came to the bar in Luzerne county, September 9, 1872. From that time Judge Halsey has been closely and actively identified with the legal profession in Carbon and Luzerne counties. He was a good lawyer in the trial courts, a safe counsellor in the office, and his thorough knowledge of the law and the interpretation and application of its principles was the chief means of his appointment to the bench of the common pleas in the fall of 1898; and his election to the same office in November, 1899, for a full term of ten years was a natural and logical sequence—a fitting tribute to his mental qualities and legal attainments.

Gaius Leonard Halsey married, April 17,

1882, Sarah Elizabeth Levan, daughter of John W. Levan, of White Haven. Their children are: Anna Catharine, now in Vassar College. John Richard, a student in Yale College. Jean Louise, Ruth Alice, Joseph Gaius.

H. E. H.

REYNOLDS FAMILY. The progenitor of the Reynolds family of Wyoming valley was William Reynolds (1), who was born near the close of the seventeenth century at Kingstown, Rhode Island. He was fourth in descent from William Reynolds, who is presumed to have been originally of Gloucestershire, England, and then of Bermuda, whence he immigrated about 1629 to Salem in the new Puritan colony of Massachusetts Bay. He was a member of the First Church in Salem under the ministry of its aged pastor Samuel Skelton, and of his successor Roger Williams; and subsequently was associated with the latter in the early settlement and founding of the colony of Providence Plantations. In August, 1637, William Reynolds the immigrant and twelve others, "desirous to inhabit in the town of Providence," signed a compact in which they promised to subject themselves "in active or passive obedience to all such orders or agreements" as should be made for the public good of their community. In July, 1640, an agreement for a form of government was signed by William Reynolds and thirty-eight others at Providence, and nearly four years later a royal charter was granted to them and their associates for the incorporation of the colony of Providence Plantations. Mr. Reynolds was prominent in the affairs of the little colony, and was the possessor of a considerable amount of land within its bounds. A portion of his original "home" lot is now owned by Brown University. In 1646 he executed a deed which closed out his landed property at Providence, and about that time he removed to Kingstown (at what is now North Kingston, Washington county, Rhode Island), and there some years later died. He was survived by his son James, and probably other children, who had removed with him to Kingstown.

(II) James Reynolds, son of William, above

mentioned, was born about 1625. He took the oath of allegiance at Kingstown May 20, 1671, and in the same year was chosen constable. In 1677 and subsequent years he took an active part in connection with the boundary conflicts between the colony of Connecticut and that of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and in the course of the series of provocations and reprisals between those inharmonious neighbors—"so fatal to the prosperity" of the latter colony—James Reynolds, in company with several other Rhode Islanders, was carried off forcibly, in May, 1677, by a number of the Connecticut party, and imprisoned at Hartford for some time. In 1687 he was overseer of the poor at Kingstown, and in 1690 was chosen by the colonial assembly as conservator of the peace for the town. He owned a considerable amount of land in Kingstown and in East Greenwich, some of which he deeded to his sons prior to 1700. The residue of his estate he disposed of by his last will, of which his son James was executor. He died at Kingstown in 1702. His wife was Deborah ———, and they had the following children, born Kingstown:

1. John, born October 12, 1648; killed by the Indians in 1675, during King Philip's war.
2. James, born October 28, 1650, of whom later.
3. Joseph, born November 27, 1652; died 1722.
4. Henry, born January 1, 1656; died 1716.
5. Deborah, born 1658; died 1716; married John Sweet.
6. Francis, born 1662; died 1722; married Elizabeth, daughter of James and Deliverance (Potter) Greene, of Warwick, Rhode Island.
7. Mercy, born 1664.

(III) James Reynolds, son of James and Deborah Reynolds, was born at Kingstown, Rhode Island, October 28, 1650. In 1679 he was one of the signers of a petition to the King, praying that he would put an end to the difficulties then subsisting between Rhode Island and Connecticut, as previously mentioned. In April, 1684, James Reynolds received from his father one hundred acres of land in East Greenwich, Rhode

Island, and February 19, 1685, he was married to Mary, born September 8, 1660, daughter of James and Deliverance (Potter)* Greene, and granddaughter of John and Joan (Tattersall) Greene of Warwick, Rhode Island. James and Mary (Greene) Reynolds had: 1. James, born February 20, 1686. 2. William, of whom later. 3. Elizabeth.

(IV) William Reynolds (of James, of James, of William) was born near the close of the seventeenth century, probably in 1698, at Kingstown, Rhode Island. He was married September 18, 1729, to Deborah, born after 1700, daughter of Benjamin and Humility (Coggeshall) Greene** of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and they settled in West Greenwich. There they

*Deliverance Potter was a daughter of Robert Potter of Lynn and Roxbury, Massachusetts, and Warwick, Rhode Island. Of Lynn, 1630; freeman, 1631; of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, 1638; signed compact, 1639; assistant, 1648, and deputy to the colonial assembly, 1645, 1650, 1652 and 1655. In 1652 the assembly convened at his house.

** Benjamin Greene was the son of John Greene. He was a deputy in the assembly in 1698, 1700, 1701, 1703; surveyor of highways, 1701; member of town council, 1701, 1703, 1704; rate-maker, 1702. He was married in 1687 to Humility Coggeshall, and they had five sons and seven daughters. Benjamin Greene died January 7, 1719. His wife survived him. She was the daughter of Joshua and Joan (West) Coggeshall, of Newport and Plymouth, Rhode Island. Joshua was the son of John and Mary Coggeshall, who, with their children John, Joshua and Ann, came to America in 1632 in the ship "Lion." They settled in Boston, where John Coggeshall, Sr., was made a freeman in 1634. He was a member of the First Church, 1634, and afterwards a deacon; deputy to the general assembly, 1634, and again in 1637, when he was deprived of his seat for affirming the innocence of Mr. Wheelwright. In 1638 he was one of the signers at Portsmouth for a plantation and a separate church, and in 1639 he signed the Newport compact. He was an assistant of the colony of Rhode Island, 1641-44; moderator, 1644; president of colony, 1647. Joshua, son of John Coggeshall and father of Humility (Coggeshall) Greene, was of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, 1654; deputy, 1654-68, 1670-72; assistant 1669, 1670, 1672-1676; commissioner to treat with the Indians to prevent drunkenness among them, May 7, 1673. Having embraced Quakerism he was seized, his horse was taken away and sold, and he was imprisoned, in 1680.

lived until 1751, when, Mr. Reynolds having purchased an estate in Coventry, Rhode Island, they removed thither with their children.

About the year 1750 or 1751 a spirit of emigration began to pervade the Connecticut Rhode Island borderland, and within the ensuing ten years many of the inhabitants of that region removed to western Connecticut and to "The Oblong," "The Great Nine Partners," "The Little Nine Partners" and other districts in New York, now comprehended in the counties of Dutchess and Orange. In 1759 William Reynolds disposed of his Coventry estate for £1,000, and about that time removed to eastern New York with all his family except his two eldest children, who were married and settled in Connecticut. Upon the organization in Connecticut in 1753 of the Susquehanna Company, and the purchase by it from the Six Nation Indians in July, 1754, of the Wyoming lands on the Susquehanna river, many of the inhabitants of Dutchess and Orange counties, New York, bought "rights" in this "Susquehanna Purchase." In February, 1769, the company renewed its attempts (originally begun in 1762 and suspended in 1763) to settle the Wyoming region; and a few months later Benjamin Reynolds, the fifth child of William and Deborah (Greene) Reynolds, then in the twenty-ninth year of his life, came as a settler to Wyoming, in company with many other men from New England, New York and elsewhere. At Wilkes-Barre, August 29, 1769, he was one of 169 signers of a petition to the general assembly of Connecticut praying that body to "erect and establish a county" out of the Wyoming region.* Early in the ensuing September, William Reynolds joined his son Benjamin at Wilkes-Barre, and on the 12th of that month, in company with twenty-five others—all "inhabitants of the Province of New York"—signed at Wilkes-Barre a petition to the Connecticut assembly praying that they might be granted by the assembly "a township of six miles square of lands

lying westward of said Susquehanna lands." Shortly after that David Reynolds, third child of William and Deborah (Greene) Reynolds, joined his father and brother at Wilkes-Barre.

When, in the autumn of 1771, the settlers in Wyoming valley, under the Susquehanna company were distributed among the five "gratuity" (or settling) townships, William Reynolds was assigned to Plymouth; and when, in the spring of 1772, the lands in Plymouth were allotted to the several proprietor-settlers of the township, William Reynolds drew his share, and about that time established his home within what are now the bounds of the borough of Plymouth. Later he acquired by purchase other lands in the same township, and at the time of his death he owned a considerable amount of real estate, much of which proved to be very valuable later. He resided in Plymouth from 1772 till July 3, 1778, when the battle of Wyoming was fought. In 1777, although nearly eighty years old and considerably beyond the maximum age fixed by Connecticut law for military service, William Reynolds was enrolled in the "Alarm List" attached to the Third or Plymouth company, commanded by Capt. Asaph Whittlesey, of the 24th Regiment, Connecticut militia, the members of which regiment were all inhabitants of the Connecticut county of Westmoreland, erst the Wyoming region. With the Plymouth company, William Reynolds and his youngest son, William, Jr., took part in the battle of Wyoming, on Abraham's Plains, in Exeter township.* When the retreat of the Americans began, William Reynolds escaped from the bloody field in company with a friend and fellow-soldier. They fled, together with other Wyoming refugees, over the mountains to Bethlehem, on the Lehigh river; thence to Eaton, and thence to Fort Penn (now Stroudsburg), where, July 26, 1778, they joined a detachment of the 24th Regiment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Zebulon Butler. With this body they marched to Wilkes-Barre, where they arrived August 4. (See Harvey's

* It is not probable that Benjamin Reynolds remained in Wyoming for any great length of time, as his name does not appear later than 1771 in any of the few original "lists of settlers" now in existence.

* William Reynolds, Jr., fell on the field of battle, and his name is recorded in the list of the slain.

"History of Wilkes-Barre," chapter XVI), and where they were on October 1st with the 170 or more Continental soldiers and Wyoming militia there engaged in scouting, gathering throughout the valley crops which had escaped destruction at the hands of the savage invaders in the previous July, and in erecting Fort Wyoming on the river bank below Northampton street.

Mr. Reynolds remained at Wilkes-Barre during the autumn and winter of 1778 and through the year 1779, and in January, 1780, owing to the unsettled and generally unsatisfactory conditions in Wyoming, he, (as many other settlers did), retired from the valley with his family to a more peaceful and secure locality, presumably to his former home in New York. According to existing records it would seem that William Reynolds did not return to Wyoming and to his property in Plymouth, until about 1785.

Scarcely had the Revolutionary war come to an end when what is known in Pennsylvania history as the "Second Pennamite-Yankee War" was begun in Wyoming. It lasted until 1784, and eight months later the Susquehanna Company, at a meeting held in Hartford, Connecticut, adopted various measures relative to its affairs in Wyoming, first formally declaring: "Our right to those lands in possession is founded in Law and Justice—is clear and unquestionable—and we cannot and will not give it up." A plan was then adopted by the Company whereby numbers of people were shortly afterwards induced to emigrate from New England, New York, New Jersey and elsewhere and settle throughout the Wyoming region. It was then (peace being assured and comparative prosperity seeming to be in sight) that William Reynolds and his son David and their families returned to Wyoming and to their property in Plymouth. William Reynolds died at Plymouth in 1791, and, under his will, (probated January 6, 1792), his property was divided among his six surviving children. His wife had died a number of years previously. The children of William and Deborah (Greene) Reynolds were:

1. Sarah, born March 31, 1730; married 1751, Benjamin Jones.

2. Caleb, born June 21, 1731; married Sarah Anderson, at Voluntown, Connecticut, January 23, 1755.

3. David, born June 17, 1734; of whom later.

4. Griffin, born June 11, 1737.

5. Benjamin, born October 25, 1740.

6. James, born August 21, 1748.

7. William, born about 1754; killed at battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778.

(V) David Reynolds (of William, of James, of James, of William) was born in West Greenwich, Rhode Island, June 17, 1734, the third child of William and Deborah (Greene) Reynolds. As previously noted, he came to Wyoming Valley in the early autumn of 1769, and in November was present at the surrender of Fort Durkee to the Pennamites by the Yankees—being one of the witnesses who signed the "Articles of Capitulation." (See Harvey's "History of Wilkes-Barre," p. 628). Expelled from the valley with the other Yankee settlers, David Reynolds made his way to either New York or New England, and, in common with many of those settlers, did not return to Wyoming until about 1773, when he repaired to Plymouth and took up his residence with his father. His name appears in the Plymouth tax-lists for 1777 and 1778. He was in the valley at the time of the battle of Wyoming, and took part with all the other able-bodied men on the ground in defending the settlement against the enemy, but owing to the meager records and incomplete data now in existence, it is impossible to state just what service he performed. Escaping from the valley after the surrender of Forty Fort, he returned thither late in the autumn of 1778. He sustained at the hands of the enemy, during their brief occupancy of the valley, a loss of property valued at £94, 2s., as shown by a report made to the general assembly of Connecticut in October, 1781. In 1779 David Reynolds married (second) to Mrs. Hannah (Andrus) Gaylord, born in Connecticut in 1746, widow of Charles Gaylord, formerly of Plymouth, who died in July, 1777, while a soldier in the Continental army. In the latter part of January, 1780, David Reynolds and his wife accompanied William Reynolds and

others in their departure from Wyoming, for the reasons previously mentioned. During their toilsome and distressful journey—which was made through an almost deserted country shortly after one of the severest snow-storms that had been experienced in the course of many years in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York—a son was born to David and Hannah (Andrus) Reynolds. As previously related, David Reynolds and his wife, with the several children of their respective marriages, returned to Plymouth about 1785; and there David and his wife resided for the remainder of their days. He died July 8, 1816, and she died October 7, 1823. By his first wife David Reynolds had two children—Joseph, died without issue; and Mary, who became the wife of Levi Bronson. The only child of David and Hannah (Andrus) Reynolds was

Benjamin Reynolds, born February 4, 1780. He was brought by his parents to Plymouth about 1785, and there spent the subsequent years of his life. About 1811 he formed a partnership with Joseph Wright and Joel Rogers, of Plymouth, for carrying on a general mercantile business there under the firm name of Wright, Rogers & Company. This partnership was dissolved by mutual consent May 6, 1814, and shortly thereafter Joel Rogers (of the late firm) and Henderson Gaylord (only son of Dr. Charles E. Gaylord, Benjamin Reynolds' half-brother) formed a partnership and carried on a mercantile business for about two years. Then Benjamin Reynolds, Henderson Gaylord and Abraham Fuller (Mr. Reynolds' brother-in-law) formed a partnership and carried on business under the firm name of Reynolds, Gaylord & Company until the death of Mr. Fuller, December 21, 1818. In January, 1832, owing to the death of the sheriff of Luzerne county, the governor of the commonwealth appointed Benjamin Reynolds to fill the vacancy in the office until the qualification of his successor, to be chosen at the next election. Mr. Reynolds performed with great acceptability the duties of sheriff, and retired from the office January 7, 1833. In October, 1832, there were five candidates voted for for the office of sheriff,

and according to the returns Benjamin Reynolds stood fourth in the list, having received eight hundred and forty-six votes. James Nesbitt, of Plymouth, who had received the largest number of votes (one thousand five hundred and seventy-two), was commissioned sheriff. In 1832 the anti-Masonic political party was almost at the zenith of its power in Luzerne county as well as in other parts of this country, and James Nesbitt, who was elected and commissioned sheriff, had been the candidate of that party. Benjamin Reynolds, on the contrary, was a Free Mason, having been initiated into Lodge No. 61, F. and A. M., at Wilkes-Barre, January 4, 1819. His half-brother and one of his brothers-in-law had previously become members of that lodge, and later another of his brothers-in-law, two of his sons and one of his grandsons united with the same lodge. For many years, by appointment of the governor, Mr. Reynolds held the office of justice of the peace in and for the township of Plymouth, and for nearly half a century was one of the representative and substantial men of Plymouth. During his long and useful life he did much for the promotion of religion and education in his community.

Benjamin Reynolds was married (first) March 22, 1801, to Lydia, born November 5, 1779, in Kent, Litchfield county, Connecticut, second child of Joshua and Sybil (Champion)* Fuller. Joshua Fuller, born in Kent, July 11, 1753, was the eldest child of Joseph Fuller (born in 1723 at Colchester, New London county, Con-

* Sybil Champion, married to Joshua Fuller in 1776, was born July 18, 1755, at Salisbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, eldest daughter of Daniel and Esther Champion. Daniel Champion was of East Haddam, Salisbury and Sharon, Connecticut, and was born about 1721, the third child of Lieutenant Henry Champion, of East Haddam. The latter was a grandson of Henry Champion, a native of England, who was settled at Saybrook, Connecticut, as early as 1647, and some years later became one of the original settlers of Lyme, New London county, Connecticut. Daniel Champion was a soldier in the company commanded by Captain Samuel Durham, of Sharon, in 1757, during the French and Indian war.

necticut), fifth in descent from Edward Fuller, one of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims. Both Joseph and Joshua Fuller were Revolutionary soldiers, Joseph being a captain in the Eighteenth Connecticut Regiment. In 1794 or early in 1795, Captain Fuller sold his land in Kent, and with his son Joshua and other members of the Fuller family, removed to Wyoming Valley. Joshua settled in Kingston township, within the present limits of the borough of Dorranceton (his name is in the Kingston tax-list for 1796), but within a short time thereafter he removed to what is now Lehman (formerly Dallas) township, Luzerne county, and there died May 16, 1815, and was buried in the graveyard at Huntsville, Jackson township. Mrs. Lydia ^(Fuller) Reynolds died in Plymouth, August 29, 1828, and February 23, 1830, Benjamin Reynolds was married (second) at Kingston to Ruey, (born in Danbury, Connecticut, February 14, 1786), fifth child of Daniel and Anne (*Gunn*) Hoyt, first of Danbury, Connecticut, and then of Kingston, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Ruey (Hoyt) Reynolds died, leaving no issue, August 26, 1835, and Benjamin Reynolds was married (third) at Wilkes-Barre, February 16, 1837, to Olivia M., born in Litchfield, Connecticut, September 3, 1791, daughter of Samuel Frost, and widow of Major Orlando Porter, born in Waterbury, Connecticut, May 8, 1787, died at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1836, who was burgess of the borough of Wilkes-Barre 1833-34. Benjamin Reynolds died in Plymouth, February 22, 1854, and his wife Olivia M., died there April 2, 1862, leaving no issue. Benjamin and Lydia (Fuller) Reynolds had:

1. William Champion, born December 9, 1801; of whom later.
2. Chauncey Andrus, born December 31, 1803; died November 23, 1868.
3. Hannah, born October 22, 1806; married February 18, 1827, Dr. Andrew Bedford; died August 21, 1845.
4. Clara, born in 1811; died May 1, 1876, unmarried.
5. Elijah Wadhams, born January 18, 1813; died September 25, 1869.

6. Joshua Fuller, born April 5, 1814; died May 1, 1874.

7. George, born May 29, 1817; died June 25, 1835, unmarried.

8. Abram H., born July 14, 1819; died December 4, 1890.

9. Emily Elizabeth, born April 21, 1822; married February 14, 1847, Dr. Robert Hamilton Tubbs; died June 11, 1896.

WILLIAM CHAMPION REYNOLDS. (of Benjamin, of David, of William, of James, of James, of William), eldest child of Benjamin and Lydia (Fuller) Reynolds, was born in what is now the borough of Plymouth, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1801. In the days of his youth the people of Plymouth were, with very few exceptions, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and he, according to the common custom of those days, worked upon his father's farm in the summer-time and in winter attended a primary school in Plymouth, and later the academy there under the principalship of Thomas Patterson. In 1819, '20, and '21 he was a student in Wilkes-Barre Academy, then in charge of Joseph H. Jones, and deemed the leading educational institution in northeastern Pennsylvania. There he was fitted for the sophomore class of Princeton College, but his health failing about that time, he abandoned his purpose of pursuing a collegiate course. During one winter thereafter he taught school, and for the remainder of the time engaged in outdoor employments in Plymouth until he had recovered his health, when, in 1824, he became the business partner of Henderson Gaylord, his cousin, previously mentioned. During the next ten years, under the firm names of Gaylord & Reynolds, and Henderson, Gaylord & Company, they carried on an extensive and a profitable business, having one store in Plymouth and a second one in Kingston. They engaged largely (for the times) in the mining and shipping of coal, lumber, grain, and general farm products. About 1830 Mr. Reynolds removed from Plymouth to Kingston to take charge of the business.

interests of his firm there. By mutual consent the partnership of Messrs. Gaylord and Reynolds was dissolved in 1835, when the former purchased the interest of the latter. For the ensuing eighteen or nineteen years Mr. Reynolds was actively and successfully engaged in mining and shipping coal, and in looking after other important business interests. In October, 1836, and again in 1837, he was elected one of the two representatives from Luzerne county to the state legislature.

"At that time the question of internal improvements was one of the chief subjects that engrossed the attention of the people. The development of the natural resources and the commercial interests of the state by means of avenues of intercommunication—the system of canals, slackwater navigation and turnpikes—had been undertaken by the state government nearly a score of years before, and the benefits which were expected to accrue to this section by the extension and completion of this work made it a question of the highest importance to the people here. Mr. Reynolds' business experience had made him well acquainted with the need of the proposed improvements and the great purposes they might subserve, and he assumed the duties of the office to which he had been chosen, well fitted to represent the interests of this district. He advocated all measures relating to the plan of internal improvements, and labored to bring about its extension throughout this section of the State. Among the important bills he introduced having relation to this subject, was one granting authority to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to build a railroad to connect the head of navigation on the Lehigh river with the North Branch canal at Wilkes-Barre. The bill was a compromise measure, releasing the company from the operation of certain clauses of its charter bearing upon the extension of its system of slackwater navigation, but making obligatory the building of the railroad to Wilkes-Barre. Work was begun on the road in 1838 and completed five years later. It was one of the first railroads built in this part of the state, and its completion was looked upon with great satisfac-

tion by the people as a principal factor in the progress and improvement of the place; and that their expectations were not disappointed is shown in the present usefulness of this highway, which, after more than sixty years of continuous operation, still serves to carry to market a large part of the products of the mines of this vicinity."

The course Mr. Reynolds pursued as representative, and his efforts in furthering the system of internal improvements, were favorably recognized by his constituents in a number of public meetings by resolutions expressing the high regard in which they held his services. The discharge of the duties of representative and the cares incident to the office required more time and attention than he could spare from the demands of an active business life, and at the expiration of his term he declined a renomination to the office. In October, 1838, his friends urged that he be appointed prothonotary of the court of common pleas of Luzerne county, but he declined to be considered an applicant for the office. He was appointed and commissioned by Governor Porter, March 15, 1841, one of the associate judges of the courts of Luzerne county for the term of five years. At that period the various county courts were held by three judges, one of whom, the president judge, was required to be a trained and experienced lawyer, while the other two were usually laymen, not necessarily learned in the law. Judge Reynolds performed the duties of his office with intelligence, dignity and honor. In 1840 and for several years thereafter, Judge Reynolds served by the appointment of the auditor general of Pennsylvania, as a member of the board of managers of the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company, the owners of the Market Street Bridge, representing the interests of the commonwealth in that corporation. He was chosen one of the trustees of the Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, in 1845, the second year after the establishment of the institution by the Wyoming Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, although a member of a different religious denomination, was continued in the board of trustees for thirteen years by successive elections. In 1852 he, with his former business partner,

Henderson Gaylord, Hon. George W. Woodward, William Swetland, Samuel Hoyt and others whose interests lay mainly in the development of the mineral resources of Wyoming Valley, secured the charter for, and in 1854 proceeded to build the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, extending from Scranton to Rupert, Pennsylvania, first, and then to Northumberland, and now forming a part of the extensive and important Lackawanna railroad system. Judge Reynolds was president of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company during the entire period of the construction of its road, completed in 1860, after which he declined a re-election; he continued, however, a director of the company until 1865. At the time of his death and for several years prior thereto, he was a director of the Wyoming National Bank of Wilkes-Barre. He was an original member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society at Wilkes-Barre, and retained his membership therein until his death. Judge Reynolds was a man of correct business habits, far-seeing judgment, industry and economy. His taste for literature led him to devote to its study much of the time he spared from business cares, and his kindly temperament and cultured mind, united with a fine conversational gift, rendered him a most agreeable companion and friend. Colonel H. B. Wright, who knew Mr. Reynolds well during nearly the whole of the latter's life, wrote of him in "Historical Sketches of Plymouth," published in 1873: "The success of Judge Reynolds is but an illustration of what can be accomplished by a life of industry and perseverance, guided by a sound mind and discerning judgment. He was the architect of his own fortune. * * * His foresight and high character of intellect led him to make the investment of his spare funds in coal lands, and the increase of the value of those lands was the foundation of a large estate."

William Champion Reynolds was married at Plymouth, June 19, 1832, by the Rev. Nicholas Murray, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre, to Jane Holberton, born at Plymouth, April 3, 1812, third child of John and Frances (Holbertson) Smith of Ply-

mouth. (See sketch of John Smith). Judge Reynolds died at his home on South River street, Wilkes-Barre, January 25, 1869, and his wife died there March 6, 1874. They had the following children, born in Kingston:

1. Lydia Frances, born July 14, 1833; died August 30, 1833.

2. Mary Clinton, born September 1, 1834; died August 19, 1836.

3. Emily, born December 6, 1836; died February 4, 1838.

4. George Murray, born July 17, 1838; of whom later.

5. Charles Denison, born April 17, 1840; married August 7, 1868, Mary W., daughter of J. M. and Mary M. (Porter) Burtis, and granddaughter of Major Orlando Porter, previously mentioned. Charles Denison Reynolds died April 20, 1869, and some years later his widow became the wife of the Rev. Samuel A. Mutchmore, D. D., of Philadelphia.

6. Elizabeth, born April 13, 1842; of whom later.

7. Sheldon, born February 22, 1844; of whom later.

8. Benjamin, born December 25, 1849; of whom later.

H. E. H.

NOTE.—John Smith, born Derby, New Haven county, Connecticut, April 22, 1781, ninth and youngest child of Lieutenant Abraham and Sarah (French) Smith. Ebenezer Smith, of Jamaica, Long Island, who died there in October, 1717, was a large landholder. His wife was Clement, daughter of Samuel and Mary Denton, of Jamaica, and great-granddaughter of Rev. Richard Denton, who was graduated at the University of Cambridge in 1623, and was of Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1640, and Hempstead, Long Island, in 1646. Ebenezer and Clement (Denton) Smith were the parents of six children, of whom the eldest was Robert, born at Jamaica in the latter part of the seventeenth century. In 1723 he removed, "full-handed," to Norwalk, Connecticut, where in May, 1729, he bought for £395 a home-lot, dwelling-house, barn and four acres of land. Thereafter he had a considerable place in the annals of the town. He was married March 11, 1724, to Judith, daughter of James Fountain, of Greenwich, Connecticut, and they became the parents of eight children, the sixth of whom was Abraham Smith, born at Norfolk.

May 17, 1734. He was married December 5, 1756, to Sarah, born at Derby, Connecticut, July 16, 1738, third child of Samuel and Martha (Chapman) French, and granddaughter of Francis (Jr.) and Anna (Bowers) French of Derby.

Abraham Smith settled at Derby. In 1755, during the French and Indian war, he served three months as a private in Colonel Chauncey's regiment of Connecticut troops in the colonial service. In the autumn of 1774 he was chosen a member of the committee of safety and inspection of Derby, and also a member of the town committee appointed to examine and report upon the resolves of the first Continental Congress. In May, 1777, he was an ensign in the "Alarm List" of the Second Regiment, Connecticut Militia; in 1778 he was lieutenant of the company commanded by Captain Ebenezer Sumner, in Colonel Thaddeus Cook's regiment of Connecticut Militia, and in May, 1779, was lieutenant of the Fourth Company in the "Alarm List" of the Second Regiment, Connecticut militia. Lieutenant Abraham Smith died at Derby, February 13, 1796, and his wife, Sarah, died there August 13, 1805. They were the parents of nine sons, of whom the youngest was John Smith, mentioned in the preceding sketch.

John Smith resided in Derby until 1807, when he removed to Plymouth, Pennsylvania, whither an elder brother, Abijah, had preceded him in 1806. John Smith bought a large tract of land adjoining a tract owned by his brother on Ransom's creek, near the lower end of the present borough of Plymouth. Both of these tracts were entirely underlaid with several strata or veins of the finest anthracite coal—"stone-coal" it was called in those days—but which then was esteemed of little value. In February, 1808, it was demonstrated in Wilkes-Barre by Judge Jesse Fell that "the common stone-coal of the Valley" could be burned in a grate in an ordinary fire-place. Up to that time the use of anthracite coal as a fuel had been confined almost exclusively to furnaces and forges using an air blast. Encouraged by the success of Judge Fell's experiment, Abijah and John Smith determined a few months later, to ship an arkload of coal down the Susquehanna from the bed on their lands. But, in order to create a market for the fuel, it became necessary to show that it could be used for domestic purposes as well as in furnaces and forges; that it was a better and more convenient fuel than wood, and that its use was attended with no difficulties. In order to accomplish this the Messrs. Smith ac-

companied their arkload of coal down the river, taking with them a stone mason and several iron grates. In several houses at Columbia, and in other towns, fire-places for burning wood were fitted up with grates for the use of coal, and, fires being lighted, the good qualities of "stone-coal" were fully demonstrated. The results were the sale of the coal which had been taken down the river, and the establishment of a trade that grew—very slowly, but continually. In 1808 or 1809 Abijah and John Smith formed a copartnership under the name of Abijah Smith & Company, and thenceforward until 1825 (when Abijah retired from business), the firm was engaged almost exclusively in the mining and shipping of coal. In September, 1830, a writer in Hazard's "*Pennsylvania Register*," (vi: 315) stated that "the Messrs. Smith opened their mine in Plymouth about 1810, and it is believed to be the first mine in Wyoming valley from which coal was sent down the river." Pearce, in his "*Annals of Luzerne County*" says (page 375): "We have no positive evidence that the Wyoming coal has been used in Baltimore prior to this attempt * * * (in 1815) to introduce the *bituminous* variety. But the fact that John and Abijah Smith were engaged in the business of shipping coal, and in no other, from 1808 until 1825, renders it probable that some of our anthracite reached Baltimore shortly after its introduction into Columbia (in 1808). The Smiths were energetic, persevering men, and it seems not improbable that they shipped coal from Port Deposit to Baltimore before * * 1815." However, if Abijah Smith & Co. did not ship coal to Baltimore prior to 1815, they did ship some to New York as early at least as 1812, for the evidence is indisputable that in that year they delivered to their factors in the city of New York over two hundred tons of coal from the Plymouth bed, the bulk of which was sold off in small lots prior to January 1, 1813. (See Harvey's "*History of Wilkes-Barre*," chap. LI.)

With reference to the production of anthracite coal it has been stated, for years, in various histories and cyclopedias, and in official publications issued by the National and State governments, that this industry had its beginning in the year 1820, when 365 tons were shipped to market from the Lehigh, Pennsylvania, region. On the contrary, as a matter of fact, the industry was begun at Plymouth a dozen years earlier, and *Abijah and John Smith were the pioneer miners and shippers of anthracite coal*. In a table recently issued by the United States Geological Survey, 1814 is given as the year "of the earliest

record" of anthracite production, and twenty-two tons as the quantity produced.

After the dissolution of the firm of Abijah Smith & Co., John Smith continued in the business of mining and shipping coal until 1845, when he also retired. In connection with his mining interests Mr. Smith owned and operated a grist-mill on Ransom's creek from 1825 until 1837, when he leased the property to Jeremiah Fuller. In the latter part of 1836 Mr. Smith changed the motive power of this mill from water to steam, thus setting up the third steam engine and establishing the second steam grist-mill to be operated in Luzerne county.

John Smith was married at Stratford, Connecticut, January 5, 1806, to Frances (born in the parish of Stratfield, now a part of Bridgeport, Connecticut, January 1, 1780), fifth child of William and Eunice (Burr) Holberton, and widow of Samuel French, born at Weston, Connecticut, February 17, 1774; married April 15, 1798; died at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1804. William Holberton, born at Stratfield, Connecticut, August 15, 1740, and died there December 11, 1797, was the son of John Holberton, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, who was the son of Captain William Holberton, a native of Devonshire, England, a mariner who owned his own ship, and after 1700 a resident of Boston, where he died in 1716. William Holberton, the second of this name, saw considerable service as a soldier in the Connecticut forces during the Revolutionary war. His wife, Eunice Burr, to whom he was married in December, 1770, was born in Bridgeport, October 5, 1750, the daughter of Captain John and Eunice (Booth) Burr. Captain John Burr was the son of Colonel John Burr, Sr., and his wife Catharine Wakeman.

John Smith died May 7, 1852, and his wife died at Kingston, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1861. They were the parents of three daughters and one son, of whom the third child and second daughter was Jane Holberton, who, as previously mentioned, became the wife of William Champion Reynolds.

GEORGE MURRAY REYNOLDS, fourth child and eldest son of Hon. William Champion and Jane Holberton (Smith) Reynolds, was born in what is now the borough of Kingston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1838. He received his early education at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, and Edgehill School, Princeton, New Jersey, and then entered Yale College, but,

on account of impaired health following an attack of scarlet fever, was unable to finish the prescribed course of study. After leaving college he pursued for some time the study of law, and then engaged in business pursuits. Within a few years thereafter he began to be identified, in a marked degree, with the civil, political, industrial and military interests of Wilkes-Barre.

In February, 1874, Mr. Reynolds was elected to represent the seventh ward of Wilkes-Barre in the city council, and for the ensuing six years he continued to be a member of that body, serving as its president from June, 1875, till April, 1880, and discharging his official duties in a most efficient and satisfactory manner. His labors in the council showed able fitness for the responsible position, a highly intelligent appreciation of the legislation necessary for the management of the city's interests, and a conscientious devotion to the almost continuous and arduous duties of the office. In 1877 he was appointed by the judges of the Luzerne county courts to serve with Hon. Charles E. Rice, now president judge of the superior court of Pennsylvania, and the late Harrison Wright, Esq., in making the "Seven Years' Audit," a work which occupied a period of some two years and entailed duties neither pleasant nor profitable. Mr. Reynolds was a member of the board of school directors of the third district of Wilkes-Barre from 1884 till 1891, and for the last two years of his service was secretary of the board. In April, 1880, Mr. Reynolds was elected a trustee of the Wilkes-Barre Female Institute, and he continued in that position until his death, serving as secretary and treasurer of the board of trustees from and after December, 1883. He was also a trustee of the Harry Hillman Academy for several years, and from April, 1892, until his death a trustee of the Osterhout Free Library of Wilkes-Barre. He was also for many years a valued member of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre, and was president of the board from May, 1878, until his death. He was one of the most vigorous workers in bringing about the erection and furnishing of the handsome edifice now



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owned by this church. An institution which claimed a large share of his time and attention, and a great deal of his solicitude, was the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, and it would be impossible to overestimate the value of his service in behalf of that beneficent institution. He was a member of its board of directors from January, 1880, until his death, and treasurer of the hospital from January, 1889, until his death. During these twenty-four years of uninterrupted service—only excepting the last two years of his life, when his health was impaired—he was unremitting in his regard for the hospital interests.

When the Ninth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, was organized at Wilkes-Barre in July, 1879, Mr. Reynolds was unanimously elected its colonel, and upon the expiration of his commission in July, 1884, he was unanimously re-elected to the office. In May, 1885, Colonel Reynolds tendered his resignation, which was duly accepted, inasmuch as his personal affairs would no longer admit of his performing the duties of his office satisfactorily to himself. Much of the efficiency and high standing in the National Guard of the Ninth Regiment is due to Colonel Reynolds' untiring energy in its organization and discipline, and his efforts in creating among the people of Wyoming valley a personal interest in the regiment's welfare and permanence. In recognition of his services, so well understood and highly appreciated by the officers of his command, the latter, upon his retirement from the regiment, presented him with a set of resolutions reading in part as follows: "From its (the Ninth's) inception your personal supervision of every detail, your faithful discharge of the duties of your position, and earnest efforts to secure it the proper recognition in the National Guard, is appreciated by us all. Not only the regiment, but the National Guard, has lost an efficient officer, and your courteous bearing towards and impartial treatment, at all times and under all circumstances, of the officers and men of your command have won for you the respect and kindly feeling of the whole regiment." When it was determined to make an effort to raise funds for building an armory

for the Ninth Regiment, by holding a fair in Wilkes-Barre in May, 1886, Colonel Reynolds was selected as general manager of the fair; after the armory was erected he was appointed a member of the board of armory trustees, which position he held until his death. In 1890, and other years about that period, Colonel Reynolds was president of the Wilkes-Barre Board of Trade. He was also, for a number of years, a director of the Wyoming Valley Cutlery works and of the Wyoming National Bank of Wilkes-Barre. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Mayflower Descendants, and was also an active member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society from 1883 until his death, serving, as vice-president of the society from 1895 till 1904.

Colonel Reynolds was married at Wilkes-Barre, May 24, 1866, to Stella Mercer, born December 3, 1840, daughter of the Rev. John Dorrance, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre from 1833 till 1861, and his wife, Penelope Mercer. (See Dorrance Family.) The work and influence of Mrs. Reynolds, in her sphere, were as eminent and praiseworthy as those of her husband in more conspicuous affairs. Of all those identified with the management of the Home for Friendless Children she was the most tireless, and she was also one of those upon whom fell a large share of the women's work in the First Presbyterian Church. To all her labors in connection with these institutions she brought boundless energy, intelligent executive ability, strong practical sense and keenness of perception that gave her acknowledged leadership. She was a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wyoming Valley Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and other organizations whose pursuits were of a literary and historical nature. Mrs. Reynolds' death occurred quite unexpectedly at Wilkes-Barre, November 13, 1904, after a very brief illness. Col. George Murray and Stella Mercer (Dorrance) Reynolds had:

1. Helen Murray, born January 29, 1868;

married June 24, 1896, to Burr Churchill Miller, son of Hon. Warner Miller, United States senator from New York 1881-87; Mr. and Mrs. Miller have children: Reynolds, born January 26, 1901; and Warner, born April 3, 1904.

2. Schuyler Lea, born May 6, 1872. He is a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Elizabeth Reynolds, sixth child of Hon. William Champion and Jane Holberton (Smith) Reynolds, was born at Kingston April 13, 1842, and twenty years later removed with her parents to Wilkes-Barre, where, October 1, 1868, she was married to Col. Robert Bruce Ricketts.

H. E. H.

COL. ROBERT BRUCE RICKETTS, who is of Scottish and English descent, was born at Orangeville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1839, fifth son of Elijah Green and Margaret (Lockhart) Ricketts, and grandson of Lieutenant Edward Ricketts (born 1759), who in 1781 was an officer in the battalion of Pennsylvania militia commanded by Col. Hugh Davidson, of Bedford county. At the outbreak of the Civil war Robert Bruce Ricketts, having left school, was pursuing the required studies for admission to the bar. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted for three years in Battery F, Capt. Ezra W. Matthews, First Light Artillery, Forty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers; July 8, 1861, he was mustered into service, and on August 5th he was promoted first lieutenant of the battery. The First Light Artillery was organized at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under Col. Charles T. Campbell, and early in August, 1861, the regiment was ordered to Washington, where it encamped near the arsenal. There it was more completely armed and equipped, and the same month the several batteries were separated and assigned to different divisions and corps of the army, and were never again united as a regiment. September 12, 1861, Battery F joined Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks' command, Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, at Darnestown, Maryland. Lieutenant Ricketts, in command of his section of Battery F, was under

fire for the first time December 20, 1861, in an engagement with a body of the enemy on the upper Potomac. Early in January, 1863, Battery F, having been previously assigned to the Second Division, First Army Corps, was transferred to the Third Division of that corps, at which time Lieutenant Ricketts was in actual command of the battery, which had come to be known as "Ricketts' Battery." February 23, 1863, Brig.-Gen. H. J. Hunt, Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac, communicated to the commander of the artillery of the First Corps the following: "None of your batteries are in bad order—the only corps so reported. The batteries in the best order are Reynolds' 'L', First New York; Ricketts' 'F,' First Pennsylvania, and Lepperne's Fifth Maine."

March 14, 1863, Captain Matthews was promoted major, and May 8, 1863, Lieutenant Ricketts was promoted captain of Battery F. A few weeks later the division to which the battery was attached marched into Pennsylvania. On the 1st of June, 1863, Battery G of the First Artillery was attached to Battery F, Captain Ricketts, assuming command of the consolidated batteries, comprising three officers and 141 men, and denominated "Ricketts' Battery." In the battle of Gettysburg this battery performed very noteworthy services. On July 2nd it occupied an exposed position on Cemetery Hill, which Captain Ricketts was ordered to hold to the last extremity. In the midst of the general action the famous "Louisiana Tigers," 1700 strong, suddenly and unexpectedly charged with fiendish yells upon "Ricketts' Battery" and its infantry supports. "As soon as Captain Ricketts discovered that this compact and desperate rebel column was moving upon his position he charged his pieces with canister, and poured in deadly volleys," states Bates, in his "History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers." "The infantry supports lying behind the stone wall in front fled in despair. The brunt of the attack fell upon Ricketts; but he well knew that the heart of the whole army was throbbing for him in that desperate hour, and how much the enemy coveted the prize for which he was making so desperate



Sheldon Reynolds

a throw. With an iron hand Ricketts kept every man to his post, and every gun in full play," and the terrible "Tigers" were beaten back and, numbering barely 600, retired discomfited and disrupted. It would be interesting to follow Captain Ricketts and his battery into subsequent important and bloody battles and through other successful campaigns to the dawn of peace, but the limits of this sketch will not permit any further references to Captain Ricketts' military life other than the statement that December 1, 1864, he was promoted major, and March 15, 1865, he was commissioned colonel of the First Pennsylvania Light Artillery. June 3, 1865, he was honorably discharged from the military service of the United States, and shortly thereafter he located in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since continued to reside.

Colonel Ricketts is the owner of vast tracts of woodland on the North mountain, in the counties of Luzerne, Sullivan and Wyoming, Pennsylvania, where he carries on an extensive business in the manufacture of lumber. He is also engaged in other important industries. He is a comrade of Conyngham Post, No. 97, Grand Army of the Republic; a companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and a member of the Pennsylvania Gettysburg Monument Commission, and was a member of the World's Columbian Fair Commission. He is also a Free Mason, and was a charter member and the first eminent commander of Dieu Le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar, constituted at Wilkes-Barre in September, 1872. He is a member of the Westmoreland club, Wilkes-Barre, and was vice-president (in 1889) of its original board of directors. In 1886 Colonel Ricketts was nominated for the office of lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania by the Democratic party of the state (the Hon. Chauncey F. Black being its nominee for governor), but at the election in November the Republican party was triumphant, Gen. James A. Beaver being elected governor and Hon. William T. Davies lieutenant-governor. Two years later the Demo-

cratic state convention would have given Colonel Ricketts the gubernatorial nomination had he not refused to allow his name to be brought before the convention. Mrs. Elizabeth (Reynolds) Ricketts is an active member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, Wyoming Valley Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Governors. She has also been for many years a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre.

Colonel Robert Bruce and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Ricketts had three children, born in Wilkes-Barre:

1. William Reynolds, born July 29, 1869; graduated at Yale University in 1892, Ph. B.; is engaged in business with his father; is a member of the Westmoreland Club, a Companion of the second class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and a life member and since 1898 curator of mineralogy of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.
2. Jean Holberton, born May 25, 1873.
3. Frances Leigh, born December 2, 1881.

H. E. H.

SHELDON REYNOLDS, seventh child of Hon. William Champion and Jane Holberton (Smith) Reynolds, was born at Kingston, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1844. He received his preliminary education at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston; the Luzerne Presbyterial Institute, Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Connecticut. In 1863 he entered Yale College, and was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1867, and in 1872 received the degree of A. M. After leaving college Mr. Reynolds spent some time in foreign travel, and then, upon his return home, entered the law school of Columbia College, New York, where in 1868 and 1869 he pursued the usual course in law. Later he became a student of law in the office of Andrew T. McClintock, Esq., at Wilkes-Barre, and October 16, 1871, was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county. Although Mr. Reynolds had an admirable equipment for

success in his profession, he preferred to devote his time to general business and to literary and archaeological pursuits. He became an active member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society in February, 1874, and a life member in 1889, and until his death was one of the most loyal and zealous members of the society. He was its treasurer in 1880-82; a trustee in 1884-86; corresponding secretary 1884-94; assistant librarian 1885 and 1886; curator of archaeology and history 1884-95; president, 1894-1895, the time of his death. He was also a life member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; a life member of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia; a member of the Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the Historical Society of Virginia; a corresponding member of the Historical Society of Bangor, Maine, and a corresponding member of the Anthropological Society, Washington, D. C. He was one of the original trustees of the Osterhout Free Library of Wilkes-Barre, "an institution which was largely the work of his hands, and was ever an object of his special devotion," and was secretary of the board of trustees from the date of its organization until his death. He was for some thirty years a member of the Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association, and in 1875 and 1876 was a member of the board of school directors of the Third District of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Reynolds became a director of the Wyoming National Bank, Wilkes-Barre, 1884, continuing as such until 1892, when he was elected president. In 1883 he became a member of the board of directors of the Wilkes-Barre Electric Light Company, and in 1888 was elected president of the company, which office he continued to hold by re-election until his death. In May, 1892, he was elected president of the Wilkes-Barre Water Company. In politics Mr. Reynolds was a Democrat; in 1880 he was chairman of the Wilkes-Barre city committee of his party, and in 1881 was chairman of the county committee. His administration of affairs was clean, straightforward and effective, and he introduced a number of reforms in the management of the party.

In 1884 he was urged to accept the Democratic nomination for state senator for the Twenty-first district. "It was universally conceded that he would fill the position admirably—that he possessed just the qualifications needed in the representative of one of the most important industrial districts in the state in the higher branch of the state legislature. He was repeatedly urged to permit the use of his name as a candidate, but the conditions of the contest were such as * * * to impel him to decline."

Sheldon Reynolds was the author of various essays and monographs, some of which have been published in pamphlet form and others in different volumes of the "Proceedings and Collections of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society." What is perhaps the most important of these publications is a paper entitled "The Frontier Forts of the Wyoming Region," which was the last work done by Mr. Reynolds, and was read before the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society in December, 1894. In May, 1893, Mr. Reynolds had been appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania a member of a commission of five to make inquiry, examine into and report to the state legislature (1) as to the locations of the various forts which had been erected by the inhabitants of Pennsylvania as a defense against the Indians prior to 1783; (2) as to the advisability of marking the sites of those forts with appropriate tablets. The report of this commission, including the above-mentioned paper of Mr. Reynolds, was published by the state in 1896 in two volumes. Sheldon Reynolds was, in all affairs with which he was connected, looked up to as a man of sound judgment, clear intuition and remarkable executive ability. He had rare business qualifications, and possessed the absolute confidence of the community in which he lived; he was respected by all who knew him, and was a great favorite among his intimate friends. He was popular because of the highest merit. After a long and tedious illness his death occurred February 8, 1895, in the fifty-first year of his age, at Saranac Lake, New York, whither he had

gone for the benefit of his health. His remains were interred in Hollenback cemetery, Wilkes-Barre.

Sheldon Reynolds was married November 23, 1876, to Annie Buckingham, born May 6, 1850, only daughter of Col. Charles and Susan E. (Ford) Dorrance, of Kingston township. (See Dorrance Family.) Possessing a cheerful, vivacious nature and sprightly wit, allied to gracious manners and a kindly, thoughtful consideration for others, Mrs. Reynolds attracted to herself the acquaintances of everyday life and converted them into steadfast friends and admirers. Intellectually sympathetic, and devoid of all sentimentality, she was well fitted to accomplish many things helpful and beneficial to those in whom she was interested; and that, unobtrusively and frequently, she did accomplish much good is well known. She was an earnest and faithful member of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre. She was an active member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and Wyoming Valley Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the American Historical Association, Mary Washington Society and the American Forestry Association. Mrs. Reynolds died at her residence in Wilkes-Barre, October 4, 1905, after a brief illness.

Sheldon and Annie B. (Dorrance) Reynolds had one child, Dorrance, born in Wilkes-Barre, September 7, 1877; graduated at Yale University in 1902 with the degree of A. B.; graduated at the law school of Harvard University with the degree of LL. B. 1905; married in New York City June 30, 1903, to Mabel, elder daughter of James Reuben and Sevilla B. (Hayden) Doudge, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have one daughter, Constance, born October, 1905. Mr. Reynolds is a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS, youngest child of Hon. William Champion and Jane Holberton (Smith) Reynolds, was born in Kingston, on Christmas Day, 1840. In his thirteenth year he removed with his pa-

rents to Wilkes-Barre, where he has since continued to reside. He received his preliminary education in private schools at Wilkes-Barre, and then entered Princeton College, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1872. In 1873 and '74 he was connected in a clerical capacity with the People's Bank of Wilkes-Barre, which had come into existence in July, 1872. Early in 1881 Mr. Reynolds, who was a large stockholder in the Anthracite Savings Bank of Wilkes-Barre, which began business in February, 1876, became cashier of the bank and continued as such until 1890, when he was elected president, which office he still holds. Under his administration the capital stock of the bank has been increased \$50,000, its surplus fund and undivided profits have been increased tenfold, and its total resources have been increased threefold. Mr. Reynolds is a director in the following-named important corporations: The Hazard Manufacturing Company, the Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley Traction Company, the Wilkes-Barre, Dallas and Harvey's Lake Railway Company, the Wilkes-Barre and Hazelton Railway Company, and the Hanover Fire Insurance Company of New York City. He is also a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and of the Westmoreland Club of Wilkes-Barre.

Benjamin Reynolds was married at Wilkes-Barre, December 17, 1879, to Grace Goodwin Fuller, fourth daughter of Hon. Henry Mills and Harriet Irwin (Tharp) Fuller. Henry Mills Fuller was born at Bethany, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1820, the son of Amzi Fuller, born in Kent, Connecticut, October 19, 1793, died there September 26, 1847, and his wife, Maria, born April 7, 1799; married February 10, 1818; died August 24, 1885, daughter of Col. Philo and Rhoda (Goodwin) Mills, of Kent, Connecticut. Amzi Fuller, who was the son of Capt. Revilo Fuller, of Kent, was a prominent lawyer in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, for many years until 1841, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre. He had been admitted to the bar of Wayne county, August 25, 1816, and to the bar of Luzerne county January 11, 1822.

Henry M. Fuller was graduated at Princeton College with the highest honors in 1838, at the age of eighteen years. Having pursued the usual course of legal studies he was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, January 3, 1842. In October, 1848, he was, as a Whig, elected one of the representatives from Luzerne county to the Pennsylvania legislature. In 1849 he was nominated by the Whig state convention for the office of canal commissioner. In October, 1850, he was elected a representative to the thirty-second congress from the Pennsylvania district comprising Luzerne county; in 1852 he was a candidate for re-election to the same office, but was defeated by Hon. Hendrick B. Wright. In 1854 Messrs. Fuller and Wright were again opposing candidates in the same district, and Mr. Fuller was elected representative to the thirty-fourth congress by a majority of two thousand and twenty-eight votes. When this congress convened in December, 1855, Henry M. Fuller was put forward as the candidate of the Whig and National Know-Nothing party for the office of speaker of the house of representatives, he and Nathaniel P. Banks (afterward major general of volunteers in the Union army) being the most prominent candidates for the office. After two months of wrangling, and when one hundred and thirty-three ballots had been taken, Mr. Banks was declared elected. When Mr. Fuller retired from congress in March, 1857, he removed with his family from Wilkes-Barre to Philadelphia, where he died December 26, 1860. Harriet Irwin Fuller, the wife of Henry M. Fuller, was born in 1822, the daughter of Michael Rose and Jerusha (Lindsley) Tharp. She bore her husband five daughters and two sons (of whom Mrs. Benjamin Reynolds is the fourth child), and died at Wilkes-Barre July 18, 1890.

Benjamin and Grace Goodwin (Fuller) Reynolds have one child, Edith Lindsley, born November 28, 1883. H. E. H.

JOHN BUTLER REYNOLDS. Elijah Wadhams Reynolds, fifth child and third son of Benjamin and Lydia (Fuller) Reynolds, was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1813,

and died in Kingston, same state, September 25, 1869. He married November 21, 1842, Mary Lucinda Butler, daughter of Pierce Butler and wife Temperance Colt. (See Butler Family.)

Elijah Wadhams Reynolds was for many years a prominent merchant in Wilkes-Barre, and his home during the later years of his life was in Kingston, Pennsylvania. From May, 1848, to May, 1849, he was president of the town council of the borough of Wilkes-Barre, and for many years he was a director of the Wyoming Bank of Wilkes-Barre. He was always a strong Democrat, popular alike with his own party and with his political opponents, yet he declined all offers of official preferment.

Mr. and Mrs. Elijah W. Reynolds had:

1. Pierce Butler, born October 7, 1844, died in Kingston, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1901; married Rachel Owen.

2. William Champion, born September 11, 1847.

3. John Butler, born August 5, 1850; married, October 21, 1879, Emily Bradley Dain, born May 27, 1854, daughter of Nathaniel Dain, of Peekskill-on-the-Hudson, New York, a native of Lisbon, Maine, and a graduate of Bowdoin College.

John Butler Reynolds, son of Elijah W. and Mary L. Reynolds, was educated in Wilkes-Barre, in the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, and at Lafayette College, Easton. He studied law with W. W. Lathrop, then of the Luzerne county bar, and was admitted to practice in the courts of the county November 15, 1878, and since that time has practiced his profession in Wilkes-Barre. He has at the same time interested himself in various other elements of city business and public life. In 1881 he was chosen one of the examiners of the orphans' court. He is a member of the insurance firm of Reynolds & Co. He was the leading factor in the Wilkes-Barre and Kingston bridge project, organizing the company, of which he became president and general manager, and directing the building of the three iron bridges across the Susquehanna river at Wilkes-Barre, and the approaches to the same, covering the lowlands and connecting

Wilkes-Barre with the many adjacent towns. In 1888 he organized the Westside Water Company and took an active interest in it until it was absorbed by the Spring Brook Water Supply Company. In 1889 he organized the Westside Electric Street Railway Company, built the road and retained his connection with the corporation until its consolidation with the Wyoming Valley Traction Company. In 1894, in association with A. A. Holbrook, he organized, financed and built the Wilkes-Barre and Harvey Lake Electric Railroad from Wilkes-Barre to Harvey Lake, a distance of sixteen miles, was the first president of the building and operating company, and was also its general manager until its absorption by the Wyoming Valley Traction Company. He is a director in a number of local enterprises. He has never held public office except as a member of the town council, of which body he was president for two years. In politics he is a Democrat, holding to the highest principles of his party. In 1888 he was elected a delegate in the national convention which nominated Cleveland and Thurman, but declined the honor. In 1890 he was the party's candidate for congress, but was defeated. In 1896 he was a prominent member of the gold-wing of the party, and as a delegate to the national convention held in Indianapolis, Indiana, aided in the nomination of Palmer and Buckner. He was presidential elector, twelfth district of Pennsylvania, 1892. He is a member of the Westmoreland Club, and the Historical and Geological Society of Wilkes-Barre, and the Reform Club of New York City.

The children of John Butler and Emily Bradley (Dain) Reynolds are:

Dain, born September 17, 1880, died August 1881.

Pierce Butler, born July 20, 1882, graduated from Yale College in 1904, and is in business in Chicago, Illinois.

Eugene Beaumont, born December 25, 1884, student in Yale College, class of 1907.

Warren McClellan, born December 10, 1886, a student in the Chestnut Hill Academy, Philadelphia.

Mary Butler, born March 1, 1889.

Emily Ruth, born July 4, 1890.

John Dain, born March 26, 1893.

H. E. H.

BUTLER FAMILY. Lieutenant William Butler was born probably about 1650, and died August 2, 1730. He was a yeoman in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1688, was made a freeman there October 11, 1682, and at the time of his death was the owner of land there. He was married three times, first in 1675, to Sarah (probably Cross), born 1654, and had the following named children:

1. William, born June 15, 1677; died May 6, 1723.

2. Thomas, born September 15, 1682; died 1745; was of Hopkinton, Massachusetts, where he had descendants; married (first) probably February 16, 1719, Martha Story; married (second), 1731-2, Abigail Craft.

3. Ralph, born September 15, 1682; died May, 1684.

4. Ralph.

5. Sarah, born July 23, 16—; married to John Bailey, of Newbury, Massachusetts.

6. Hannah, married November 1, 1704, to Joseph Andrews.

7. Elizabeth, married to Josiah Burnham.

8. ———; married to Job Giddings; died February 27, 1708.

9. ———; married to ——— Bennett, and had a daughter Sarah.

Lieutenant William Butler was married (second), July 21, 1703, to Mary Ingalls, and had:

1. Mary, unmarried in 1724. 2. Samuel, a minor in 1724, who died before 1733. 3. John, a minor in 1724, of whom later.

Lieutenant Butler was married (third) November 3, 1713, (published), to Abigail Metcalf (born 1656; still living in 1724), daughter of Thomas and Abigail Metcalf. After the death of Lieutenant Butler his widow Abigail was married June 16, 1731, to Lieutenant Simon Wood.

Lieutenant Butler's will was probated August 18, 1730, and his property inventoried £1,379, 17s., 6d. He acquired his military title through service in the Massachusetts militia in

the early part of the eighteenth century. In various contemporary conveyances recorded in the land records of Ipswich, he is referred to as "Lieutenant William Butler."

John Butler, son of Lieutenant William Butler and his wife Mary Ingalls, was born about 1707. He was married to Hannah Perkins, (marriage published December 27, 1729), daughter of Abraham and Abigail (Dodge) Perkins, grand-daughter of Isaac and Hannah (Knight) Perkins, who was a son of John and Elizabeth Perkins, quartermaster of Ipswich, 1675, the son of John Perkins, Sr., who came to Massachusetts 1630 from Bristol, England. John Butler was the owner of considerable land in Ipswich, in 1736, but disposed of it, and with his family removed to that part of the town of Lyme, New London county, Connecticut, later known as the North Society of Lyme. There he acquired lands as early as 1736, and there he lived until his death in 1755, engaged in farming and as a trader. John and Hannah (Perkins) Butler were the parents of nine children, viz.: 1. Zebulon, born Ipswich, Massachusetts, 1731; died July 28, 1795; of whom later. 2. Mary, born 1738; died November 29, 1811; married before 1761, Ebenezer Brockway, son of William and Prudence (Pratt) Brockway; had Zebulon and Ebenezer, and Captain Brockway; died Lyme, May 9, 1812. 3. Isaac. 4. John, in Wyoming in 1770. 5. Houghton. 6. Samuel, married 1771, Hester Brockway. He was in Wilkes-Barre in 1774-75, taught school. He later moved to Saybrook, Connecticut. 7. William. 8. Nathaniel. 9. Sarah, married (first) Gideon Pratt, (second) Mr. Wood.

Colonel Zebulon Butler, eldest son of John and Hannah (Perkins) Butler, born 1731; died July 28, 1795, came with his parents in 1736 to Lyme, where he continued to live until his removal to Wyoming valley. At an early age he entered in the active business of a trader, owning and managing one or more sloops used in carrying live stock and various commodities from Lyme to the West Indies, and in bringing back certain products of those islands which were in demand in the New England Colonies. He was

also the owner of a considerable amount of land in the North Society of Lyme.

As early as 1765 Zebulon Butler, then twenty-four years of age, entered upon a military career which continued with a few interruptions through the ensuing twenty-eight years. His active service in the field began in the campaign carried on by the troops of the American Colonies against Crown Point in 1756, when he (Butler) was ensign in Captain Andrew Ward's company in the Connecticut battalion commanded by Colonel David Wooster. In the campaign of 1757-58 he served first as ensign of Captain Andrew Ward's company, and then as ensign of Captain Reuben Ferris' "Rangers." In the spring of 1758 he was commissioned ensign of the Eleventh Company, Third Connecticut Regiment, and a few weeks later was promoted lieutenant of the same company and detailed to serve as quartermaster of the Third Regiment. The duties of this office he performed during the summer and fall of 1758 at Camp Fort Edward, Lake George. In 1759, prior to May, he was commissioned captain of the Ninth Company, Fourth Regiment, Connecticut troops, and participated with that regiment in the vigorous campaign carried on in that year against Canada by the British regular and Colonial troops. Again, in 1760, Captain Butler, in command of the Tenth Company, Fourth Connecticut Regiment, participated in the campaign against the French in Canada. In 1762, as captain of the Eighth Company, First Connecticut Regiment, he took part in the noted expedition against Havana, in which he and his men suffered great hardships, sickness and shipwreck, causing much loss of life.

From 1763 till 1775 Captain Butler seems to have had no connection with the organized militia of Connecticut. In May of the year last mentioned, however, he was appointed and commissioned colonel of the Twenty-fourth (or Westmoreland) Regiment, Connecticut Militia, which has just then been established by the General Assembly of the Colony. This office he held until October, 1776, when he was appointed and commissioned by the Continental Congress, "Lieutenant Colonel in the Army of the United States:

of America," and was detailed to duty in Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania. In the following January he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Third Regiment, Connecticut Line, in the Continental service, and shortly afterwards joined Washington's army at Morristown, New Jersey. In April, 1777, he was commanding a body of Connecticut troops in defense of Danbury, Connecticut, from Huntington's, Wylly's, and Douglas's battalions. In November, 1778, Lieutenant Colonel Butler was promoted colonel of the Second Regiment, Connecticut Line, in the Continental service, to date from March 13, 1778. He was in command of the "Wyoming Post" at Wilkes-Barre from August, 1778, till February, 1781, when he was ordered to join, as its colonel, the new Fourth Regiment of the Connecticut Line, encamped near West Point on the Hudson. Colonel Butler remained in command of this regiment, which was on duty chiefly along the Hudson, until January, 1783, when under the consolidation of the Connecticut troops, he was placed in command of the "new" First Regiment. This regiment remained in camp at and near West Point until June, 1783, when the dissolution of the army was begun, and the "First" was disbanded by orders from headquarters. Shortly afterwards Colonel Butler repaired to his home in Wyoming valley.

Some fourteen years previously (in the spring of 1769), a large body of settlers from Connecticut and other colonies had been sent by the Susquehanna Company to take possession of the Wyoming region on the East Branch of the Susquehanna river. Zebulon Butler was an inconspicuous member of that body, but within a short time he became prominent in the affairs not only of the little Wyoming settlement, but of the Susquehanna Company, and thenceforward, until within four or five years of his death, "the life of Zebulon Butler is the history of Wyoming. Almost every letter of our annals bears the impress of his name and is a record of his deeds," as Charles Miner states in his "History of Wyoming." From the beginning he made his home in Wilkes-Barre, and was not only the military commander of the men of Wyoming in their various

conflicts and frays with the Pennamites, and in their warfares with the Indians, but, as the holder of various civil offices to which he was either appointed by the General Assembly of Connecticut or elected by his fellow-citizens, was the advisor and leader of the people in their affairs of peace.

In July, 1771, at the head of an armed band of sixty-five Connecticut settlers, within a few days increased to one hundred and twenty, Zebulon Butler invested and attacked the Pennamites in their wooden fort on the River Common in Wilkes-Barre, and after a siege of twenty-six days compelled them to evacuate the fort and retire from the valley. In December, 1775, at the head of some four hundred of the men of Wyoming, the majority of whom were enrolled members of the Twenty-fourth Connecticut Regiment, previously mentioned, Colonel Butler opposed an invading force of Pennamites numbering over six hundred men and commanded by Colonel William Plunket, of Sunbury. A battle was fought at "Rampart Rocks," near Nanticoke Falls, at the lower end of Wyoming valley, and, after some loss of life, Plunket and his men were compelled to beat a retreat. At home from the army on a brief leave of absence at the beginning of July, 1778, Colonel Butler, who of all men then on the ground, was conceded to be the most experienced in matters of warfare, was urged by the officers of the Twenty-fourth Regiment to take command of the almost undisciplined American force about to march forth to oppose the invading British and Indians. A few days later the memorable battle of Wyoming (which resulted so disastrously to the brave defenders of the valley) was fought on Abraham's Plains, some six miles north of Wilkes-Barre, Colonel Butler being in command of the right wing of the American line of battle.

In September, 1770, when Fort Durkee (occupied by the New England settlers at Wilkes-Barre) was captured by the Pennamites, Zebulon Butler was taken prisoner and conveyed to Philadelphia, where he was detained in the city jail for several months. At a meeting of the Susquehanna Company held at Windham, Connecticut, January 9, 1771, it was "Voted, That Capt. Zeb-

ulon Butler, Capt. Lazarus Stewart, Mapor John Durkee and John Smith, Esq., be and they are hereby appointed a committee to repair to our settlement at Wyoming with our settlers, to order and direct in all affairs relating to the well ordering and governing said settlers and settlements." Captain Butler was at that time still in the Philadelphia jail. (See Harvey's "History of Wilkes-Barre," II: 671, 677).

At a meeting of the Susquehanna Company held April 1, 1772, Captain Butler was appointed with four others a committee "to order and regulate the settlement" of the lands in the "Susquehanna Purchase." June 2, 1773, he was appointed by the Susquehanna Company, one of the three "Directors" empowered "to take upon them the well ordering and governing of the town" of Wilkes-Barre, and "to suppress vice of every kind, and preserve the peace of God and King therein." July 22, 1773, at a general meeting of the Susquehanna Company, proprietors and settlers, held at Wilkes-Barre, Captain Butler was "chosen to be ye Judge of the Probates" for the company of settlers. When, in January, 1774, the General Assembly of Connecticut erected the Wyoming region into the town of Westmoreland and annexed it to the county of Litchfield, in Connecticut, Zebulon Butler was appointed by the Assembly and commissioned by Governor Trumbull a justice of the peace in and for said county, and was authorized and directed to call the freemen of Westmoreland together and conduct an election of officers for the new town. At this election Zebulon Butler was chosen town treasurer, and a few weeks later he and three other citizens of Westmoreland were elected to represent the town at the May (1774) session of the General Assembly of Connecticut. Colonel Butler also represented the town as one of its two deputies in the sessions of the Assembly held in October, 1774, May and October, 1775, and October, 1776.

When by enactment of the Pennsylvania legislature, in September, 1786, a large part of the Wyoming region was erected into the county of Luzerne, Colonel Butler was appointed one of the three commissioners authorized and empowered

to locate and erect a court-house and jail for the new county. At that time Colonel Butler resided at the southeast corner of River and Northampton streets, Wilkes-Barre, and in his house the courts of Luzerne county were duly organized in May, 1787, and for some time thereafter were regularly held. Colonel Butler was commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania "lieutenant of the County," in and for the new county of Luzerne, in August, 1787, and this office he held until January, 1792. Three and a-half years later (July 28, 1795) he died at his then home at Coal Brook, in the township of Wilkes-Barre. A tablet has lately been erected by the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, in memory of Colonel Butler, containing the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF
COLONEL ZEBULON BUTLER,
Born Ipswich, Mass., 1731.
Died Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1795.
Commanded
The American Forces at Wyoming, Pa.,
July 3, 1778.
Ensign, 3d Regt. Conn. Troops, 1757-1758.
Lieutenant, 4th Regt. 1759.
Captain, 1760-1762.
Served in the Havana Campaign.
Col. 24th Conn. Regt. Wyoming, 1775.
Lieut.-Colonel, Continental Line, 1776-1778.
Colonel, Continental Line, 1778-1783.
Retired June 3, 1783.
Member Connecticut State Society
of the Cincinnati, 1783.
Member Conn. Assembly, 1774-1776.
Justice, 1774-1779.
Judge, 1778-1779.
County Lieut., Luzerne Co., 1787-1790.
Erected by Some of His Descendants
July 25, 1904.

Zebulon Butler was married (first) at Lyme, Connecticut, December 23, 1760, to Anne, born April 4, 1736, daughter of John and Hannah (Rogers) Lord, of Lyme. Mrs. Anne (Lord) Butler died at Wilkes-Barre in the spring of 1773. John Lord, born at Lyme about 1704, was



Lord Mullen

the second son of Lieutenant Richard and Elizabeth (Hyde) Lord. He lived on Eight-mile river in North Lyme, where he died January 7, 1776. His wife, Hannah, (to whom he was married November 12, 1734), was born in 1712, the daughter of Lieutenant Joseph and Sarah (——) Rogers, of Milford, Connecticut, and she died December 25, 1762. Children of Zebulon and Anne (Lord) Butler: 1. Lord, born December 11, 1761; died March 3, 1824; of whom later. 2. Zebulon, born at Lyme, November 12, 1767; died at Wilkes-Barre in the spring of 1773. 3. Hannah, born at Lyme, February 28, 1770; married in 1788, at Wilkes-Barre, to Rosewell Welles; died at Wilkes-Barre, October 31, 1807.

Colonel Butler was married (second) at Wilkes-Barre, August, 1775, to Lydia, born 1756, eldest child of the Rev. Jacob and Mary (Giddings) Johnson, of Wilkes-Barre. (See Johnson Family). The only child of this marriage was Zebulon Johnson, born at Wilkes-Barre, May, 1776; married, February 22, 1798, to Jemima, born 1777, married September 30, 1819, daughter of Captain Jabez and Sarah (Avery) Fish. Captain Zebulon Johnson Butler died at Wilkes-Barre, March 23, 1817, survived by his wife and nine children.

Mrs. Lydia (Johnson) Butler having died at Wilkes-Barre, June 26, 1781, Colonel Butler was married (third) in June, 1783, to Phebe Haight, born 1756, died at Wilkes-Barre, January 19, 1837, daughter of Daniel Haight, of Dutchess county, New York. The children by this marriage were the following-named, all born in Wilkes-Barre: 1. Lydia, born 1784; married, July 3, 1801, to George Griffin; died in the city of New York, May 1, 1864. 2. Anne, born 1787; married, January 12, 1808, to John W. Robinson; died in Wilkes-Barre, May 11, 1856. 3. Steuben, born March 7, 1789; died in Wilkes-Barre, August 12, 1881.

GENERAL LORD BUTLER, eldest child of Colonel Zebulon and Anne (Lord) Butler, born North Society of Lyme, New London county, Connecticut, December 11, 1761, and in December, 1772, removed thence with the other mem-

bers of his father's family to Wilkes-Barre. Here he lived the remainder of his life except for two or three years prior to 1778 spent at school in Connecticut. In October, 1778, he was appointed by his father, then in command of the Wyoming post, at Wilkes-Barre, quartermaster at the post. The duties of this appointment he performed until the following January, when he was appointed acting deputy quartermaster in the Continental establishment, and quartermaster at the Wyoming post. He was then only a few weeks over seventeen years of age. Before June, 1779, he was promoted acting quartermaster in the Continental establishment, and in the following October was promoted acting deputy quartermaster general, with an assignment to the Wyoming post. This office he held until February, 1783, when the Continental garrison was withdrawn from Wyoming.

When the "Second Pennamite War" was begun in the autumn of 1783, Lord Butler was one of the foremost of the younger men identified with the Connecticut party in Wyoming to come to the front to oppose the schemes and impositions of the Pennamites. He was one of the thirty-seven "effective men" who, in August, 1784, under the command of Captain John Swift, marched over the Wyoming mountains to Locust Hill, near the present village of Stoddartsville, and attacked a band of invading Pennamites, killing one of them and wounding several others. A few weeks later Lord Butler was one of thirty Wyoming settlers who were taken prisoners by the Pennamites, bound, and marched under guard to Easton, Pennsylvania, where they were lodged in the jail of Northampton county. Eleven of these prisoners, including Lord Butler, were detained in the jail until about November 1, 1784, when, being released, they returned to Wilkes-Barre.

In April, 1787, the new county of Luzerne having been organized, as previously mentioned, Lord Butler was appointed and commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council of the State, sheriff of the county, to serve until the election of his successor. In the following October he was elected to serve a full term as sheriff, and in No-

vember was duly commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council. He served till the last of October, 1789, when he was succeeded by Jesse Fell. In May, 1788, he was elected first lieutenant of the Troop of Light Dragoons of the Luzerne County Militia. Prior to 1798 he had become captain of this troop. In April, 1799, he was commissioned a brigadier-general of the Pennsylvania militia. He was a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania from October 30, 1789, till December 20, 1790, when the Council went out of existence. He was appointed and commissioned, August 17, 1791, as the successor of Colonel Timothy Pickering, prothonotary, clerk of the orphans' court and of the court of quarter sessions, register of wills and recorder of deeds in and for Luzerne county. These various offices he held until January, 1800, when he was removed from them by Governor McKean for political reasons only. Lord Butler was the first postmaster of Wilkes-Barre, being appointed in 1794, and holding the office till 1802, when he took his seat for one term in the Pennsylvania legislature as one of the two representatives from Luzerne county. Upon the organization of the first town council of the borough of Wilkes-Barre, in May, 1806, Lord Butler was elected president of the body, and this office he held until May, 1808. He was burgess of the borough from May, 1811, till May, 1814. In 1801 and for several years thereafter held the office of county treasurer, and from 1815 till 1818 he was one of the commissioners of Luzerne county. He was one of the incorporators of the Wilkes-Barre Academy, and was a member of its board of trustees from 1807 until his death in 1824, for seven years of which time he was president of the board.

General Butler was for many years one of the most prominent and active men in public life in Luzerne county. Charles Miner, who knew him well for many years, says of him ("History of Wyoming," appendix, page 7): "In all his various offices General Butler sustained the highest character for faithfulness and ability. No public servant ever deserved better of the public. If he would not condescend to

flatter their prejudices, he yet delighted all with his intelligence and zeal to promote their best interests. Decided in his political opinions and free in expressing them, his opponents said he was proud. If an unworthy pride was meant, the charge was unjust. He was a man of stern integrity, and lived and died highly respected and esteemed, while in the family and social circle he was justly and tenderly loved. He was always and everywhere the gentleman." He died at his home in Wilkes-Barre, March 3, 1824.

Lord Butler was married May 30, 1786, to Mary Peirce, born October, 1763, died October 28, 1834, third child of Abel and Ruth (Shepard) Peirce, originally of Plainfield, Windham county, Connecticut, and later of Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania.

Abel Peirce (Ezekiel, Timothy, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Massachusetts, 1634), born at Plainfield, Connecticut, December 15, 1736, was the eldest child of Maj. Ezekiel and Lois (Stevens) Peirce, and the grandson of Judge and Col. Timothy Peirce, of Plainfield, and his second wife Hannah Bradhurst. Maj. Ezekiel Peirce was one of the original members of the Susquehanna Company previously mentioned, and was one of the original settlers at Wyoming under the auspices of that company in 1762 and 1763. Upon the organization of the town of Westmoreland, March 1, 1774, he was elected town clerk and recorder of deeds in and for the new town. This office he held until 1777 or 1778. He was a member of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Connecticut militia, previously mentioned, and was a survivor of the battle of Wyoming. He died at his home in Kingston township in 1779 or 1780. Abel Peirce, the first above mentioned, was one of the original Connecticut settlers at Wyoming in 1762 and '63. He next came to the valley in May, 1769, in the company of settlers led by Maj. John Durkee. Subsequently he settled in Kingston, and was constable of that township in 1772. He served in the Plainfield, Connecticut, "Lexington Alarm Party" while on a visit there, April 20, 1775. He was a justice of the

peace in Kingston 1781-1782. He was married about 1757 to Ruth (born 1733, died 1820), daughter of Lieut. Isaac and Dorothy (Pren-tice) Sheppard, of Plainfield. Abel Peirce died at his home in Kingston, May 23, 1814, and was survived by his wife and two daughters, the younger daughter being Mrs. Lord Butler, and the elder being the second wife of Capt. Daniel Hoyt, of Kingston. Chester Peirce, the only son of Abel and Ruth (Sheppard) Peirce, was killed by the Pennamites in a skirmish in Plymouth township, July 20, 1784. Lord and Mary (Peirce) Butler had the following-named children, all born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania:

1. Louisa, born February 23, 1787; died December 17, 1787.

2. Peirce, born January 27, 1789, of whom later.

3. Houghton, born November 8, 1791, died October 3, 1807.

4. Sylvina Peirce, born March 5, 1794, died March 28, 1824; married June, 1811 (as his first wife) to Garrick Mallery, born at Middlebury, Connecticut, April 17, 1784, died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Mallery were the parents of five children.

5. John Lord, born February 9, 1796; married, November 9, 1826, to Cornelia Richards, born December, 1801, died at Wilkes-Barre, July 12, 1887; daughter of Capt. Samuel and Sarah (Welles) Richards, of Farmington, Connecticut. Captain Richards died, Wilkes-Barre, August 4, 1858. John L. and Cornelia (Richards) Butler were the parents of two sons and two daughters. Sarah Richards Butler married, June 3, 1857, Hon. Stanley Woodward. (See Woodward Family.)

6. Chester Peirce, born March 21, 1798; married January, 1829, Mrs. Sarah (Hollenback) Cist, born July 1, 1789, died August 1, 1854, daughter of Judge Matthias Hollenback and the widow of Jacob Cist, of Wilkes-Barre. Chester Peirce Butler represented the counties of Luzerne and Columbia, Pennsylvania, in the thirtieth and thirty-first congresses. He died in Philadelphia, October 5, 1850. He had George

Hollenback Butler, born September 22, 1829, died March 16, 1863.

7. Ruth Ann, born January 11, 1801, died July 31, 1879; married December 17, 1823, to John N. Conyngham, born December 17, 1798, died February 23, 1871. (See Conyngham Family.)

8. Zebulon, born September 27, 1803, died Port Gibson, Mississippi, December 23, 1860; married November 12, 1829, to Mary Ann Murdock. He was a clergyman at Port Gibson for a number of years.

9. Lord Nelson, born October 18, 1805; married February, 1832, to Abi W. Slocum, born 1808, died March, 1887, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Fell) Slocum and granddaughter of Judge Jesse Fell, of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Butler died November 27, 1861. (See Fell Family.)

10. Phebe Haight, born January 16, 1811, died July, 1879; married, 1835, to Dr. Alexander C. Donaldson, of California.

Peirce Butler, eldest son of Gen. Lord Butler and Polly (Peirce) Butler, born January 27, 1789, died Kingston, Pennsylvania, March 30, 1848, was a farmer and lived in Kingston, Pennsylvania. "He was possessed of an uncommon share of native good sense and sound discriminating judgment, a happy, benevolent disposition. Few men ever had fewer enemies, and none ever had warmer and more sincere friends." He married, February 2, 1818, Temperance Colt, born December 27, 1790, died May 10, 1863, daughter and eldest child of Arnold Colt, of Lyme, Connecticut, and Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Lucinda Yarrington. Children of Peirce and Temperance (Colt) Butler: 1. Houghton Seymour, born December 15, 1818, died August 22, 1870; married to Caroline Amanda Meyer, March 18, 1847. 2. Mary Lucinda, born January 13, 1822, died November 21, 1897; married to Elijah W. Reynolds, November 21, 1842. 3. James Montgomery, born February 9, 1826, died December 9, 1861, of whom later. 4. Peirce, jr., born October 13, 1832; married to Catherine A. Kelley, January 17, 1855.

James Montgomery Butler, third child and second son of Peirce Butler and Temperance (Colt) Butler, was born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1826, died there December 9, 1861; married, March 18, 1852, Martha Lazarus, born September 28, 1832, daughter of John and Polly (Drake) Lazarus. Mrs. Butler's ancestor, John Lazarus, born 1796, in Northampton county, died December 14, 1879, was son of George Lazarus and Mary Hartzell, and early in 1800 removed from Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Hanover township, Luzerne county. George Lazarus was of German descent, and was born in Northampton county in 1761, died in 1844. Evidently he was a man of means, as in 1818 he purchased his farm in Hanover township of Matthias Hollenback. He became the sole owner of 469 acres of land, being all of certified lot number five and a part of certified lot number six in the first division of Hanover township; the former lot being known as "Hyde Park" and the latter as "Southampton." James Montgomery and Martha (Lazarus) Butler had: 1. Blanche Montgomery, born April 27, 1853, died September 19, 1869. 2. Peirce, born March 31, 1855, lives in Dorranceton, Pennsylvania. 3. George Hollenback, born September 2, 1857, of whom later. 4. John Lord, born March 18, 1860, died September 13, 1880. 5. James Montgomery, born May 23, 1862.

George Hollenback Butler, third child and second son of James Montgomery Butler and his wife, Martha (Lazarus) Butler, was born in Kingston township September 2, 1857; married May 8, 1890, Gertrude Taylor Stoddard, daughter of Joseph Marshall Stoddard and his wife, Eliza Fahnstock. He was educated in the select schools of W. S. Parsons and W. R. Kingman, in Wilkes-Barre, and also in Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania. He read law with Edwin P. and J. Vaughan Darling, of Wilkes-Barre, was admitted to the Luzerne bar June 6, 1881, and since that time has been engaged in the practice of law in Wilkes-Barre, maintaining, however, a home in Dorranceton. Mr. Butler is a member of the Wyoming Com-

memorative Association and its corresponding secretary and a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution. He is a director and the secretary of the Central Poor District of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Butler is a member of the Wyoming Valley Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution by right of descent from Lieut. Isaac Ashton, second lieutenant of artillery, Philadelphia, 1777. She is also a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America by right of descent from George Mifflin, of the Common Council of Philadelphia, 1730. Mr. and Mrs. George H. Butler had the following children: 1. John Lord, born December 28, 1892. 2. Georgene Gilbert, born September 26, 1894. 3. Gertrude Stoddard, born September 26, 1894, died October 6, 1895. H. E. H.

RICHARD SHARPE, (5), (1813-1895), subject of this sketch, was born at Langham, Rutlandshire, England, April 10, 1813, of Richard (4) and Mary A. (Swingler) Sharpe, descendant from Richard Sharpe (1), of Langham (born 1691, died 1757), who owned land "in fee and copy hold." From him, and his wife Elizabeth Williamson (1690-1765) the line of descent is traced through their son William (2), (1723-53) and his wife Rachel Wate (1721-51) through their son Richard (3), (1751-85) and his wife Sarah Chester (1754-1823) and continuing through their son Richard (4), (1781-1836) and his first wife, Mary A. Swingler, (1787-1822), daughter of Robert and Ann (Flavel) Swingler, and granddaughter of John and Margery Flavel.¹

*In a volume called "The Norman People and their Existing Descendants in the British Dominions and the United States of America," published in London in 1874, we find mention as among those who crossed the English Channel and "helped to build the wonderfully energetic Anglo-Norman and Anglo-Saxon races, the names of Roger Sharpe, of Poinant, Normandy, 1180; Roger Sharpe, 1198; Richard and Hugo Sharpe, 1272." This family name thenceforth appears in the old records of Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Kent, Rutlandshire and Yorkshire. In the Yorkshire records of the town of Bradford the name occurs as early as



George Hollenback Butter

Richard Sharpe (5), and his brother William (5) came to this country with their father Richard Sharpe (4), and his second wife, sailing from Liverpool in December, 1826, cabin passengers in the ship "Sarah Ralston," landing in Philadelphia in January, 1827. Soon after their arrival the family came to the Wyoming Valley, where they bought a farm and made their home. Articles of personal property and inventories still in possession of the family show it to be one of ancient lineage. Among the books, some of them inherited through several generations, were included "An Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles," published 1699; Milton, Virgil, "The Spectator," Pope, Cowper, Johnson's Dictionary, Latin Grammar, Mythology, works on ancient and modern history and philosophy, Chesterfield's Letters, Bruce's Travels, Newton's Letters, etc. Mr. Sharpe (4) made a short visit to England for the purpose of selling some lands which he held there in fee and copyhold. He

the fourteenth century, various bearers of that name having been set down as owning property and paying taxes. No less than ninety-two wills bearing the name of Sharpe, and dated between 1601 and 1602, are still preserved among the venerable records of York, England; and the given names of Richard, Thomas, John and William are still to be found throughout these old documents, generation after generation. In the "Valor Ecclesiasticus" made between April, 1634, and April, 1635, is the name of Thomas Sharpe, incumbent of Rothwell, near Ledsham. In 1605 the records bear the name of Richard Sharpe de Ledsham, later those of John Sharpe, 1644-1713, archbishop of York and primate of England, and those of his son Thomas Sharpe, 1693-1758, archdeacon of Northumberland and prebendary of the cathedral and collegiate churches of York, Southwell, and Durham, and also of his grandsons (sons of Thomas), John Sharpe, 1723-92, who was prebendary of Durham, archdeacon of Northumberland and vicar of Hartburn; Thomas Sharpe, D. D., curate of Banborough; William Sharpe, of Fulham House, an eminent surgeon 1728-1810; Granville Sharpe, 1735-1813 "to whom England owes the glorious verdict of her highest court of law, that the slave who sets his foot on British soil becomes at that instant free." The old town of Bradford twice suffered siege during the civil wars, and most of the old records, excepting some registers were lost or destroyed. It was during one of these investments that John Sharpe earned the title of "The Hero of Bradford."

became identified with St. Stephen's Church of Wilkes-Barre, of which the Rev. James May was then rector, and in 1834 was chosen a member of the vestry. Other members at this time were Judge David Scott, Judge John N. Conyngham, Judge William S. Ross, Henry F. Lamb, Nathaniel Rutter, William B. Norton, Thomas H. Morgan, Houghton B. Robinson, Hendrick B. Wright, E. W. Sturdevant, Judge George W. Woodward. The son, Richard Sharpe (5), in after years became a vestryman and warden of the same parish, and the other son, William, became one of the founders, a vestryman and warden of St. Clement's parish. The latter died in Wilkes-Barre in August, 1872, leaving a widow, a son William, and four daughters. Richard Sharpe (4), died September 16, 1836, his second wife and five daughters surviving him.

In 1838, the second year after his father's death, the son Richard Sharpe (5), went to Summit Hill, Carbon county, where later he embarked in an active career as one of the pioneers of the anthracite coal trade. He formed a partnership in 1845 with Ira Courtright, George Belford and John Leisenring, and some time later Francis Weiss was taken into the firm and still later, Asa Foster. This firm in 1853 undertook the mining of coal in Foster township, Luzerne county, on lands leased from the Tench Coxe estate. Their colliery was named "Council Ridge," from a tradition that Indian tribes had held their councils there, and the village which grew up was called Eckley. The lease under which this firm was operating expired in December, 1874, Mr. Sharpe having then been identified with the coal mining industry for more than a quarter of a century. This period of primitive methods in an industry which became later so enormously developed would furnish a story of unusual interest. After closing the business at Eckley in 1874, Mr. Sharpe made his home in Wilkes-Barre, where he continued to live until his death, April 21, 1895. Having had a successful career, he was minded to retire from active business. In 1881, however, Mr. Sharpe and his former partner Francis Weiss deemed it

advisable to lease certain lands purchased by them in 1863 to the proposed Alden Coal Company. The tract was situated in Newport township, Luzerne county, and in this operating company Mr. Sharpe and Mr. Weiss took a large share of the capital stock, as well as an active interest in the management of its affairs. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Sharpe's experience in the conduct of matters connected with the development and mining of anthracite coal extended over half a century, from the early beginning to the time of his death. He was president of the Alden Coal Company and of the Wyoming Valley Manufacturing Company, a director of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, director in the Vulcan Iron Works, vice-president of the City Hospital, trustee of the Home for the Friendless, life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and identified with other organizations.

His extended experience in methods of coal mining, his ready mind, his impressive personality that gained confidence and held respect, naturally made Mr. Sharpe's counsel much sought, and the kindness and readiness with which he responded gained him many a life long friend. He was a business man of fine attainments and large sagacity. His path was not a royal road to wealth. The wilderness had to be conquered, and the methods then used in coal mining were necessarily primitive. He possessed to a remarkable degree the qualities of patience, industry, perseverance and courage, and these stood him in good stead in times when he, with the business world in general, had reason to feel apprehensive as to results. His business career throughout shows his fine traits of faithfulness and determination. It also shows a healthy, fair, upright spirit, regardful always of the rights of others, with a resolute purpose never swayed by trick or scheme or flimsy methods or creation of fictitious values. Whatever Richard Sharpe engaged in was undertaken honestly and carried through with an unsullied personal integrity. Though his business career was a successful one, the acquisition of a fortune was never to him a controlling ambition. His horizon was widened

by culture and a philanthropic spirit. His generous inclination to befriend needy individuals and to contribute to benevolent enterprises went hand in hand with his increasing ability to exercise the same. Alive to the spiritual and social as well as the material welfare of his employees, he was largely instrumental in the erection of church edifices and buildings for their recreation. So strong was his personal following that after the operation of the Alden Coal Company had begun, in 1881, there were among the employees the children and even grandchildren of former Summit Hill and Eckley operatives.

He was baptized in infancy in the ancient church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Langham, England, in the shadow of which his forefathers for generations lie buried. It was at the suggestion of Mr. Sharpe and with his liberal assistance that this church, a fine specimen of ecclesiastical architecture dating from the twelfth century, was restored 1874-75. A tablet upon its walls bears record of this fact. After taking up his residence in Wilkes-Barre he became actively interested and identified with St. Stephen's parish, Rev. Henry L. Jones, S. T. D., rector, and like his father he became a vestryman, as already noted, afterward a warden, this close relationship continuing until his death. His identification with the Episcopal church was throughout his life strongly marked. He loved his church and showed this in many ways by taking his share of the burdens of maintenance, by sitting in its councils, by faithful, remarkably faithful attendance at its services. More than this, he was familiar with the Church's history and with the history and significance of its liturgy and doctrine. As a sequence of his churchmanship, there was revealed one of the finest traits of his character, his giving, which was generous and timely always, and yet utterly without ostentation. Here was exemplified the true spirit of charity. It is to such like examples of honor and industry, of open-handed generosity, wide comprehension of the duties of the citizen, of the husband and father and churchman, that we must look for the inspiration of generations to follow. At the time of his death his rector,

Rev. Dr. Henry L. Jones, who had known him long and intimately, remarked: "Throughout a long life, whose duties have been performed with conscientious, but with unostentatious fidelity, he has been found worthy of love and honor. We celebrate a triumph, not a defeat—a life perfected. The grief of those who knew him best in his most fitting memorial; their sorrow his sweetest praise. Gentle and loving in the family; in the relations of business marked by strict integrity and kindly interest in those employed by him, in all efforts for the good of the community prompt and generous in response—all these he was. Surrounded by those nearest to him, their loving ministrations soothing his dying pillow—unflinching faith in the promises of the Gospel sustained him when heart and flesh were failing. As a little child he placed his hand in that of the Heavenly father and passed to his reward."

It would be difficult to imagine one interested in so many of the avenues of religious, charitable and business matters who could maintain throughout the years a more absolutely unobtrusive spirit. He was endowed with great personal force, and not less remarkable because so quiet, self-contained and perfectly under control. His face, which could shine with rare sweetness, was an index of much in his character—a character eminently noble and dignified. These qualities were recognized by his casual as well as his closest friends, as indicated in their attitude of deference and respect. And that he, on the other hand, gladly yielded the homage due from him to others, is shown in his lifelong love and reverence for the memory of his own father and mother. Possessed of a familiar knowledge of the Bible and a carefully nurtured love of good books, he gradually stored his library with works of literary value. He delighted in the English classics, was familiar with them, and from a well stored mind he could recite many a gem of prose and verse. He had a rare sense of humor, and the merry twinkling of his eye and the lighting up of his face revealed his appreciation of pure wholesome merriment, but his quiet dignity never unbent to innuendo

or expletive or unseemly jest. He had, moreover, a keen appreciation of the beautiful in nature and found great diversion in the cultivation of trees and flowers, and frequently sought recreation and entertainment in travel.

On September 22, 1847, Richard Sharpe married Sally Patterson, born in Huntington township, Luzerne county, June 27, 1819, died in Princeton, New Jersey, June 14, 1905; her remains were interred at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, June 17th. She was a daughter of Thomas Patterson,² born near Londonderry, Ireland, July 7, 1775, died April 29, 1844, and of his wife Mary Denison, born January 2, 1779, married January 2, 1802, died June 10, 1858, daughter of Colonel Nathan and Elizabeth Sill Denison.

Colonel Nathan Denison commanded the left wing of the patriot forces at Wyoming, July 3, 1778; born September 17, 1740, died January 25, 1809, member of committee of correspondence, 1775; member Connecticut Assembly, 1776, 1778, 1779 and 1780, member executive council, Philadelphia, 1787; associate judge, 1798; married Elizabeth Sill, of Wyoming Valley, born November 22, 1750, died April 27, 1812.

Mary Denison, eighth in descent from Elder William Brewster, of Cambridge University, England, who drafted in the cabin of the Mayflower the first written constitution of the English settlers in America; also eighth in descent from John and Agnes Denison of Stratford, England, through Captain George Denison and Anna Borodell. (See Denison Family).

There were born to Richard and Sally (Patterson) Sharpe one son, Richard, Ph. B., Yale, 1875; and six daughters: Mary A.; Elizabeth Montgomery; Emily, died January 30, 1870; Sallie; also a daughter who died an infant, October 29, 1857; and Martha. Of these, Richard married Margaret W. Johnston, daughter of Colonel William Preston Johnston and his wife,

2. Thomas Patterson, son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Smiley) Patterson, who were married in 1761, and grandson of Archibald and Martha (Colbert) Patterson, who were married in 1728, also grandson of Archibald and Alleveah (Montgomery) Smiley, who were married in 1738.

Rosa Duncan, and granddaughter of General Albert Sidney Johnston; and Martha married Henry St. George Tucker, LL. D., son of Hon. John Randolph Tucker, LL. D., of Virginia. The children of Richard and Margaret (Johnston) Sharpe are Rosa D., Elizabeth M., died April 15, 1900, Caroline J., Margaret J., and Richard (7).
H. E. H.

DORRANCE FAMILY. Rev. Samuel Dorrance, a "Scotch Presbyterian lately arrived from Ireland, a graduate of Glasgow University, licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Dumbar-ton, and bringing with him satisfactory testimonials of his ministerial character and standing from several associations in Scotland and Ireland." Thus the eminent man is mentioned in the "History of Windham County, Connecticut."

The early history of the Dorrance family in New England says that on April 17, 1723, the people of Voluntown, in the Connecticut colony, called Rev. Samuel Dorrance to preach the gospel in that town, at a salary of £60 per year, "for the present," and £50 in such species suitable to promote his building and settling. At the same time the people who extended the call, "as a special token of their love and goodness," in order to provide their new minister with a comfortable place of abode, presented him with "five thousand shingles, three pounds money in shingle nails, five pounds in work, three pounds in boards and plank, two hundred clapboards, breaking up two acres of land, a cow and a calf."

The Voluntown church was the first permanent and for a long time the only Presbyterian church in Connecticut. It was proposed to celebrate the ordination of Mr. Dorrance on October 23, 1723, and to that end letters were sent to the ministers in New London, Canterbury, Preston, Plainfield, and Killingly, inviting them to join in the ceremony on that occasion; but before the day set for the ordination the feelings of many of the townpeople had been swayed by conflicting emotions, and they became divided in opinion respecting the settling of Mr. Dorrance as their pastoral head and spiritual guide. He

had been followed into Voluntown by several families of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, and who also had accompanied him to New England at the time of his immigration. They not only settled round him, but bought lands, and as they were an industrious people they soon began to prosper and improve their condition. There were among them men of excellent character, but in the estimation of the older settlers they were foreigners and were regarded with suspicion, and some objections were made to Mr. Dorrance's ordination. Notwithstanding, Mr. Dorrance was duly ordained on December 23, 1723, and soon afterward the prejudice which had swayed the minds of his opponents were swept away, and the Scotch-Irish minister at Voluntown won by his works the affections of all its people, and was the spiritual head of the church in that town until his death, November 12, 1775.

Rev. Samuel Dorrance had five sons and one daughter. Of the sons Lemuel remained in Voluntown, and served in the Revolutionary army; Samuel settled in Coventry, Rhode Island; James removed to Brooklyn parish, and also served in the Revolutionary army, and John and George settled in the Wyoming valley on lands held by the family unto the present time.

John Dorrance, son of Rev. Samuel, born 1733, died single July, 1804. He was the defendant party in the famous test case between the Pennamites and the Yankees over the validity of the Connecticut titles, the action being entitled "Van Horne, lessee, vs. Dorrance," which was made the subject of exhaustive review by the late Governor Hoyt. He is said to have returned to Voluntown, where much of his later life was spent.

Lieutenant Colonel George Dorrance, son of Rev. Samuel Dorrance, was one of the notable characters in Wyoming valley history. He was born March 4, 1736, died July 4, 1778, the day following the tragic affair at Wyoming, when, a prisoner and weakened by sufferings and a severe wound, his captors killed him. As he had lived, so George Dorrance died—a hero and a patriot. He appears to have been made the especial object of savage vengeance, for he had

led various armed parties against the Indians and Tories, and had succeeded in dispersing them. In 1777 he led a company of eighty men against one of their camps on the Wyalusing and put them to rout. As lieutenant colonel he commanded the American left wing under Colonel Denison, July 3, 1778, and it was he who gave that famous order, "stand up to your work, sir," when one of his men showed signs of faltering. He appears as a private in Captain Hall's company, Major Backus's regiment of light horse, Connecticut troops, with Lemuel and James in 1776, but in October, 1775, he was commissioned by the Assembly lieutenant in the second company of the Twenty-fourth regiment of Connecticut militia for Wyoming. He was promoted major of same regiment, succeeding Major William Judd, May, 1777, and lieutenant colonel, succeeding Lazarus Stewart, October, 1777, and was serving in that rank until July 3, 1778. He was the founder of the Dorrance family in the Wyoming valley in Pennsylvania.

Family traditions state that Colonel Dorrance was twice married; some authorities say that his children were born of his first marriage, others believe that he had issue by both wives; and there has always been some uncertainty as to the names of his wives. Elizabeth Fish has been mentioned as his first wife, and so has the name of Miss Murphy. His daughter Mary married Stephen Buckingham, and died at the birth of her first child Mary, who married Samuel Sutton, youngest son of pioneer James Sutton; and this Mary Sutton once said to Colonel Charles Dorrance that the first wife of his grandfather was a Miss Murphy. Kulp says he was twice married, and had two daughters by his first wife and three sons by his second wife—Robert, Gershom and Benjamin—and that Elizabeth, the second wife, subsequently married Ensign Jabez Fish, who was at the battle at Wyoming and escaped; that Robert served in the company of Captain Samuel Ransom until the close of the war, and afterward was killed in the western army, November 4, 1791, at St. Clair's defeat; that Gershom went back to the old home in Voluntown; and that Benjamin was the youngest of the three

sons. Another account gives the names of the daughters as Elizabeth, who married a Whitney; Susanna, who married Samuel Tubbs; and Polly (or Mary) who married Stephen Buckingham.

Colonel Benjamin Dorrance, youngest son of Lieutenant Colonel George Dorrance, born in Voluntown, 1767, was a child when his father's family removed to the Wyoming valley and settled in the locality where he afterward lived, and which has since been called "Dorranceton." Colonel Benjamin was in Forty Fort at the time of the battle of Wyoming, and to the day of his death retained clear recollections of all that took place; hence he was always regarded as an authority on the events of that period. He possessed excellent business qualities, was thrifty and progressive, and was one of the most popular men of his day. He was elected sheriff of Luzerne county in 1801; was a member of the state legislature 1808-10-12-14-19-20, and again in 1830; was one of the organizers and the first president of the Wyoming Bank of Wilkes-Barre. He was also a colonel in the state militia, and generally was so addressed.

Colonel Benjamin Dorrance married, November 25, 1795, Nancy Ann Buckingham, born 1767, died February 2, 1834, daughter of Jedediah Buckingham and his wife Martha Clark. Jedediah Buckingham was a descendant of the fifth generation of Thomas Buckingham, the Puritan ancestor of all the American Buckinghams, and who was one of the company to which Eaton and Hopkins, two London merchants, and the two ministers, Davenport and Prudden, belonged. This company sailed from London in the early part of 1637, and landed in Boston June 26. On March 30, 1638, the company sailed for Quinnipack (New Haven) in the colony of Connecticut. Here the name of Thomas Buckingham appears among the "Names of Planters and Division of Lands according to the estate and Heads of Families." Late in 1639 Thomas the Puritan removed with his family to Milford, and was one of the company who under the pastorate of Prudden settled that town. Thomas also was one of the seven founders of the church in Milford, a

truly good man, and a leader among the settlers. His youngest son Thomas, born 1646, entered the ministry, preached in Wethersfield in 1664, in Saybrook in 1665, and was settled pastor of the latter church from 1769 to his death in 1709. He was one of the founders and followers of Yale College from 1700 until he died. Rev. Thomas' wife was Hester Hosmer. They had a son Thomas, born September 29, 1670, married Margaret Griswold, and who was a prominent man in town affairs and in the church, and was owner of considerable land in Lebanon. This Thomas and Margaret had a son Thomas, born January 24, 1693, married Mary Parker, and died December 13, 1760. He was a seafaring man, and, like his father, was a man of consequence. He was the father of Jedediah, born Saybrook, January 20, 1727, died Columbia, July 9, 1809; married Martha Clark, died May 20, 1829. Their children were: Sarah, born 1753, died in infancy; Thomas, born 1755; Joshua and Mary (twins), born 1757; Jedediah P., born 1758; Sarah, born 1761; Stephen, born 1763, married (first) Mary Dorrance, and (second) Polly Brewster; Esther; Martha; and Nancy Anna, born 1767, married Benjamin Dorrance.

Children of Colonel Benjamin and Nancy Ann Dorrance: John Dorrance, born February 28, 1800, died April 1, 1861, of whom see later; Charles Dorrance, born January 4, 1805, died January 18, 1892. (See later). George Dorrance, born August 30, 1807, died April 28, 1814.

Rev. John Dorrance, D. D., eldest son of Benjamin Dorrance and his wife Nancy Ann Buckingham, was born Kingston, February 28, 1800, and died April 18, 1861. He graduated from Princeton College, A. B., 1823, and from Princeton Theological Seminary, 1827, and was ordained November, 1827, by the Presbytery of Mississippi. He was pastor of the Baton Rouge church from 1827 to 1830, and from 1831 to 1833 was settled over the church at Wysox, Pennsylvania. He was called to the First Presbyterian church of Wilkes-Barre, 1833, where he continued until his death, in April, 1861, a period of twenty-eight years. Princeton College conferred

on him the degree of D. D. in 1859. He entered upon his mission with great earnestness and resolute purpose; his zeal in the work was strong and continuous; he strove to discharge his duty as pastor of the church, and to so build up and invigorate it that its influence and power might be felt throughout the region in the upbuilding of other churches and the gathering together of many congregations.

He extended the field of his labors throughout the county, and for a time preached regularly at Nanticoke and Newport, at regular intervals at Pittston and Providence, and at other points in the Lackawanna valley, thus preparing the way for other churches afterward established, in Tunkhannock, in Falls, and in Providence. Out of the latter subsequently grew the churches at Scranton and Pittston. Under the auspices of the mother church in Wilkes-Barre during his pastorate the Wilkes-Barre Female Institute was established, 1854, and the construction of a new church building was accomplished in 1849. During his pastorate, nearly six hundred names were added to the membership of the mother church.

Rev. John Dorrance married, December 6, 1827, Penelope Mercer, died January 7, 1860. They had children:

1. Anna Mary, born Kingston, November 20, 1825, died January 18, 1833.

2. Frances Gertrude, born January 23, 1830, died June 15, 1855; married, October 27, 1852, John Colt Beaumont, commander in United States navy. (See Beaumont family).

3. Benjamin Charles, born November 8, 1832; entered the ministry; died unmarried February 2, 1859.

4. John Breckenridge, born June 1, 1834, died October 18, 1855, unmarried.

5. James Mercer, born August 10, 1836, died March 22, 1855, unmarried.

6. Charles Buckingham, born January 1, 1839, entered United States navy and was killed in action, Mobile Bay, October 9, 1864.

7. Stella Mercer, born December 3, 1840, died 1904; married May 4, 1866, George Murray Reynolds. (See Reynolds Family).



E. L. Lottman

8. Emily Augusta, born September 1, 1844, married, July 18, 1865, Alexander Farnham. (See Farnham family.)

Colonel Charles Dorrance, second son of Benjamin Dorrance and his wife Nancy Ann Buckingham, was born Kingston, January 4, 1805, died January 18, 1892. He was a farmer, and "the Dorrance Farm" has long been the model farm of the valley, the Colonel farming for pleasure as well as profit, succeeding in acquiring both results from his labors. He early introduced the short-horned cattle on his farm; from his herd the strain was opened through all the country round about, and great improvement in stock was the result. His house was ever the abode of a large and generous hospitality, dispensed with all the grace and dignity befitting his surroundings. He never sought official position, except possibly that of captain of the Wyoming volunteers, from which he rose through the various grades to the rank of colonel in the state militia. He was president of the Luzerne County Agricultural Society from its organization in 1858 to 1868. He was, with A. C. Lanning, appointed by the late Judge John N. Conyngham, LL. D., commissioner of the Luzerne county prison, and president of the board throughout his connection with it. When the Wyoming Commemorative Association was organized for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Massacre of Wyoming, 1878, he was made president of that organization, retaining that office until his death. Colonel Dorrance was president of the Wyoming National Bank from 1835 to 1892, in which office he succeeded his distinguished father, president of the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company, of which his father was an incorporator in 1816; and a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society from 1858 to 1892. He and his family were attendants at the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre, and although not a member himself he was a liberal contributor to its support and also to the support of its dependencies.

Charles Dorrance married, August 28, 1845, Susan E. Ford, daughter of James and Maria (Lindsley) Ford, of Lawrenceville, Pennsyl-

vania, born November 27, 1828, died March 6, 1892. James Ford, of Lawrenceville, was a native of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and came to Pennsylvania about 1800. He was twice a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and represented his district in congress from 1829 to 1833. His life was honorably interwoven with the civil and political history of the state; he died in Lawrenceville, August, 1859, aged seventy-six years. His wife, Maria Lindsley, was daughter of Judge Eleazer Lindsley, of the town of Lindsley, in Steuben county, New York, who was the son of Colonel Eleazer Lindsley, of Revolutionary fame, a resident of Morristown, New Jersey, who after the war became proprietor of a township of land in the Genesee country in New York state, to which the name Lindsley was given. The colonel settled on the tract, and was Steuben county's first representative in the state legislature, and his death was the first in Lindsley.

Children of Charles and Susan Dorrance:

1. Benjamin, born August 14, 1846; married Ruth Woodhull Strong.
2. Maria L., born August 31, 1848, died July 27, 1849.
3. Annie Buckingham, born May 6, 1850, married Sheldon Reynolds, died October 4, 1905.
4. James Ford, born April 19, 1852, married Elizabeth W. Dick.
5. Charles, born August 2, 1854, resides in Chicago, Illinois.
6. John, born September 27, 1856, now in Missouri.
7. Frank Petre, born January 8, 1859, died March 6, 1864.

Benjamin Dorrance, A. B., A. M., F. R. H. S., eldest son of Charles and Susan E. (Ford) Dorrance, was born Kingston, August 14, 1846. His early education was acquired in the Presbyterian Seminary at Troy, Pennsylvania, and in Wyoming Seminary at Kingston. He graduated Princeton College, A. B., 1868; A. M., 1871; read law with Andrew T. McClintock, LL. D., of Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to the bar August 20, 1870. He practiced law in Wilkes-Barre about eighteen years, when impaired eyesight compelled him to lay aside professional

work. He then turned to farming pursuits at Dorranceton, and incidentally to horticulture. For many years he has been president of the Wyoming Commemorative Association, succeeding the late Calvin Parsons. He is also a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society of England.

Benjamin Dorrance married, May 22, 1872, Ruth Woodhull Strong, daughter of Schuyler Strong, of Bath, Steuben county, New York, and his wife, Frances Cruger Strong, descended from Elder John Strong, of Windsor, Connecticut, 1630. The Strong family of England was originally located in the county of Shropshire. One of the family married an heiress of Griffith, of the county of Caernarvon, Wales, and went there to reside in 1545. Richard Strong was of this branch of the family, and was born in the county of Caernarvon, 1561; removed 1609 to Jamestown, Somersetshire, England, where he died, 1613, leaving a son John, then eight years old, and a daughter Eleanor. John was born Taunton, England, 1605, and removed to London, and afterward to Plymouth, England. Having strong Puritan sympathies, he sailed for America, March 20, 1630, in company with one hundred and forty persons (among them many men of prominence in the New England colonies) in the "Mary and John," and landed at Nantasket, Massachusetts, about twelve miles southeast from Boston, Sunday, May 30, 1630. Their original destination was Charles river, but owing to a misunderstanding between the company and the captain of the vessel, the immigrants were put ashore on Nantasket beach, whence they settled and founded Dorchester, and named it in allusion to their home town in England. John Strong was of this company, and settled at Dorchester, as also did his sister Eleanor, who subsequently married Walter Deane, by whom she had four sons and one daughter. In 1635 John removed to Hingham, and took the freeman's oath, 1636, in Boston; was of Taunton, 1638; deputy to general court, 1641-43-44; removed to Windsor, Connecticut, and was appointed with John Mason and others to superin-

tend and bring forward the settlement of that place." In 1659 he removed to Northampton, Massachusetts, and was one of its most prominent founders; a leader in town affairs; one of the founders and pillars of the church, its first ruling elder; hence his title "Elder John Strong." He married (first) in England, but his wife died on the ship or soon after landing. She bore him two children, only one of whom survived long. He married (second) Abigail Ford, who bore him sixteen children, and died July 6, 1638. He died April 14, 1699, and had at the time of his death one hundred and sixty living descendants. Thomas Ford, father of Abigail, came to America with the company in the "Mary and John." He was one of the founders of Dorchester, an early settler in Windsor, Connecticut, a deputy to the general court, grand juror, and removed with Elder John to Northampton, where he died 1676. From Elder John Strong, of Northampton, to Ruth Woodhull Strong, wife of Benjamin Dorrance, the line of descent follows to Thomas (2) of Northampton, one of Captain John Mason's troopers; from him to Selah (3), of Setauket, Long Island, farmer, tradesman, justice of the peace, and village trustee of Brookhaven; from him to Selah, Sr., (4), who married Hannah Woodhull, sister of Gen. Nathaniel Woodhull, killed on Long Island during the Revolution; from him to Maj. Nathaniel Strong, (5), killed by British and Tories, November 6, 1778; from him to Selah, (6), who married Ruth Woodhull, daughter of Captain Ebenezer Woodhull; and from Selah and Ruth to Schuyler Strong (7), who married Frances Cruger, daughter of General Daniel Cruger, of Steuben county, New York, and from Schuyler and Frances to Ruth Woodhull Strong (8), wife of Benjamin Dorrance, of Dorranceton, Pennsylvania. (See Strong family history.) The Crugers were of Huguenot ancestry, who escaped the massacre at St. Bartholomew and fled, some to England, some to Denmark and others to Germany and formed a temporary home in Altoona, in the Duchy of Holstein. The branch from which Mrs. Dorrance is descended settled in Holstein. The father of General Cruger came to America



Benjamin Norrauce,

in 1768, and settled in Sunbury, Pennsylvania, where Daniel (General Cruger) was born December 22, 1780. Soon afterward the family removed to Newtown (Elmira), New York, where the father engaged in mercantile pursuits. Daniel went to Albany, apprenticed to learn the printing trade, and afterward settled in Owego, 1804 he sold out and went to Bath, Steuben county, to which place his parents had removed. He read law, was admitted to practice and became partner with General S. S. Haight. In 1812 he enlisted in the army, was commissioned major, and assigned to duty on General McClure's staff, and served throughout the war; was member of assembly, 1813-15; speaker of the house, 1815; elected to congress, 1816; served as deputy attorney general for the district; removed to Syracuse about 1828; to Wheeling, West Virginia, 1833, and died there in June, 1843.

Children of Benjamin Ford and Ruth Woodhull (Strong) Dorrance:

1. Anne, born June 26, 1873, graduated Vassar, 1895; F. R. H. S.
2. Frances, born June 30, 1877; graduated Vassar 1900, with the highest honors, and was elected a member of the Society of the Phi Beta Kappa.
3. Ruth, born August 9, 1879, died February 13, 1895.

Colonel James Ford Dorrance, second son of Charles Dorrance and his wife, Susan E. Ford, born in Dorranceton, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1852. He was educated in the public schools, and in Germantown under Dr. Barker, and in Lehigh University. After leaving college he went to Meadville, Pennsylvania, read law with Judge Derrickson of that city, was admitted to the bar, and practiced law in Meadville about sixteen years. He returned to Dorranceton in 1890, and from that time has devoted his attention to the care of the old home farm and the management of his father's estate. Was appointed on Governor Henry M. Hoyt's staff in 1878, and served four years.

Mr. Dorrance married, January 15, 1875, Elizabeth Wilson Dick, daughter of James Ross

Dick and his wife Harriet Sturges (Thorp) Dick.

James Ross Dick, born Meadville, April 22, 1801, son of William Dick, and his wife Anna McGunnigle, who had eight sons and one daughter. William Dick was of Scotch-Irish birth and came to America when quite young. James R. Dick was a banker in Meadville from 1850 to about 1895, and was a man of means, influence and social position. David Dick, brother of James R. Dick, born 1797, was the first white child born in Meadville. Another brother was General John Dick, at one time a conspicuous figure in state militia circles. Anna McGunnigle was a daughter of George McGunnigle and his wife Margaret, both of whom were of Scotch-Irish birth and ancestry, and were among the earliest Scotch-Irish immigrants who settled in Pennsylvania.

Harriet Sturges Thorp was daughter of Sturges Thorp and his wife Nancy Sturges, both descendants of old New England ancestors, living in Fairfield, Connecticut. Sturges Thorp was the son of Jabez Thorp, son of Peter Thorp, son of John Thorp; on the maternal side he was son of Martha Osborn, daughter of Capt. John Osborn, son of Capt. John Osborn, son of Capt. Richard Osborn, who probably was Richard, who sailed from London for the Barbadoes in the "Hopewell," in 1634, and who in 1635 was of Hingham, Massachusetts, one of Peter Hobart's company, and who shared in the division of lands in Hingham. He was a brave soldier in the Pequot war, and for his services was awarded eighty acres of land in Fairfield. He was in New Haven in 1639, shared in the division of its lands in 1643, and took the freeman's oath before Governor Eaton in 1644. He removed to Fairfield between 1650 and 1653, and thence to Westchester in 1682. Nancy Sturges, wife of Sturges Thorp, was daughter of Judson Sturges, son of Solomon Sturges, son of Joseph Sturges, son of John Sturges, who probably was of the Sturgeses of Yarmouth, and who settled in Fairfield, 1660; freeman, also selectman, 1669, and the owner of "a large estate." Nancy Stur-

ges was a daughter of Abigail Squire, daughter of Daniel Squire, son of Lieutenant Samuel Squire, son of Captain Samuel Squire, son of Sergt. George Squire, who was of the Concord (Massachusetts) Squires, 1642, who removed to Fairfield about 1644 with Rev. John Jones, or soon afterwards, and where they shared in the division of lands and were among the prominent families of the town.

The children of Colonel James Ford and Elizabeth Wilson (Dick) Dorrance; Susan Ford Dorrance, born February 26, 1876; Sturges Dick Dorrance, born July 15, 1881; Charles Dorrance, born March 12, 1883. H. E. H.

JOHNSON FAMILY. There is a tradition of very long standing that the original Connecticut Johnsons¹ came from Cherry-Burton, a village about three miles from the cathedral town of Beverly, in Yorkshire, England, about six miles north of Rowley. Dr. William Samuel Johnson visited Yorkshire in 1767, and there met a Mrs. Bell who was the latest survivor of this Johnson family in England. Her father was a lawyer and died at the age of thirty-two. Her grandfather lived on his estate, which was very considerable. Her great-uncle was a doctor of physic, eminent in his profession, and by his monument in Cherry-Burton church it appears that he died November 1, 1724, at the age of ninety-four, having survived his wife and seven of nine children, all of whom died without issue; the two who survived never married, wherefore upon his death the estate descended to Mrs. Bell.

The Johnsons of Stratford have a record by Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson in which he tells of the coming of three brothers from Hull, England, about 1637 to 1640, and he gives the sons of Thomas as Thomas, Daniel, Jeremiah, and William. This statement by Dr. Johnson carries the tradition back to the occasion of his visit to Hull in 1723, and from the intimate companionship which history says existed between Dr. Johnson

as a boy and his grandfather William of Guilford, (who came from England) there is every reason to believe he heard it from his own lips; and the conclusion is therefore irresistible that the line under consideration is from Thomas.

The New Haven-Wallingford Johnsons emigrated from England to America about 1638, the year in which there came from England twenty ships and at least three thousand persons. Among them were three brothers: John, Robert, and Thomas Johnson, who came from Kingston-on-Hull and landed at Boston. They were Puritans, under the leadership of Ezekiel Rogers, a graduate of Cambridge and a clergyman of Rowley, in Yorkshire. He and many of his followers settled on the coast of Massachusetts Bay, and called their new home Rowley, after their old home in England. The three Johnsons left Mr. Rogers at Boston and repaired to the colony of New Haven, where Thomas and Robert permanently settled. John, however, after a year or two returned to his former associates at Rowley. Davis's "History of Wallingford" incorrectly says he was killed by the Indians, but Blodgett's "Early Settlers of Rowley" mentions him as Captain John, and gives the names of his children and grandchildren. Blodgett also says that Elizabeth Johnson, sister of the three immigrant brothers, married, 1665, Jonathan Platts, of Rowley, and he gives the names of her children. Robert Johnson died in New Haven in 1694. He was the ancestor of the Stratford Johnsons; the father of Deacon William of Guilford (1629-1702); the grandfather of Deacon Samuel of Stratford (1670-1727); great-grandfather of William Samuel Johnson, LL. D., the able lawyer and statesman who as attorney for Connecticut figured so prominently in the settlement of the controversy with Pennsylvania over Wyoming. He represented Connecticut in the colonial congress of 1775, and signed the remonstrance to the King against the "stamp act."

Thomas Johnson (1), the third of the immigrant brothers, is the one whose line is especially under consideration in these annals, for he is the American ancestor on the paternal side of the Johnsons of the Wyoming valley. He was

1. This record of the Johnson family is compiled largely from manuscripts in the possession of Frederick C. Johnson, M. D., of Wilkes-Barre.

drowned with Thomas Ashley in New Haven harbor in 1640. His children were Thomas, Daniel, Jeremiah, and William (2).

William Johnson (2), of Wallingford, Connecticut, immigrated to America presumably about 1660, and settled at New Haven; December, 1664, married Sarah, daughter of John and Jane (Woolen or Woolin) Hall. He was one of the founders or original proprietors of Wallingford in 1670, and one of the signers of the compact. In the town records of New Haven he is sometimes mentioned as "Wingle" Johnson, and is recorded as "husbandman," and also as "planter." He died in 1716, and his will is recorded in New Haven. William and Sarah had thirteen children, of whom Jacob (3) was sixth in order of birth.

Jacob Johnson (3), of Wallingford, born in New Haven, September 25, 1764, married, December 14, 1693, Abigail, daughter of John Hitchcock and Abigail Merriman his wife, and died July 17, 1749. Abigail was a granddaughter of Captain Nathaniel Merriman, one of the original proprietors of Wallingford. Jacob was sergeant of the Wallingford train band, and is mentioned in the records as "Sergeant" Jacob. He served as deputy in the general court 1732, 1733, and 1736. He was a man of influence and of substance, and the possessor at the time of his death of about four hundred acres of land, "and there were several slaves." Jacob's wife Abigail died January 9, 1726, and he afterward married Dorcas Linsley, of Branford, Connecticut, who bore him no children. Jacob and Abigail were the parents of ten children, all of whom grew to maturity, and had families. The youngest of them was Rev. Jacob Johnson (4), of Wilkes-Barre, on whose monument in the cemetery in that city is inscribed an epitaph in these words:

"Rev. Jacob Johnson, A. M., born at Wallingford, Connecticut, April 7, 1713; died at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1797; graduated at Yale college, 1740; pastor of Congregational Church, Groton, Connecticut, 1749-1772; first pastor of Wilkes-Barre Congregational (subsequently First Presbyterian) 1772-1797. He made missionary journeys to the Six Nations; preaching in the Indian language. He was an early and outspoken advocate of American liberty

and a commanding figure in the early history of Wyoming. He wrote the articles of capitulation following the destruction of the infant settlement by the British and Indians in 1778, and was a firm and self-sacrificing defender of the Connecticut title throughout the prolonged land contest."

In itself this brief epitaph reflects something of the life and services of Rev. Jacob Johnson in behalf of his fellow man, of his country, and his Maker, whom he served so long and faithfully. Yet, after all, the mere inscription on a tombstone is a meager tribute to the life and works of a truly good and patriotic man. There was that in the life of Rev. Jacob Johnson which has survived him and all the years which have passed into history since his death. His noble character is shown in his daily walk, his unswerving loyalty to kindred and to country during the dark days of the Revolution, and the equally hazardous period of contention between the Connecticut settlers in the Wyoming valley and the claimants under Pennsylvania.

The early life of Rev. Jacob Johnson belongs to New England, yet in serving the Master whose disciple he was he carried his missionary work into the country of the Iroquois in the province of New York, and as an instrument for peace, justice, and upholding the faith of treaties with the untutored aborigines, he was not unknown among the people of the Delawares who inhabited the northern regions of Pennsylvania. He first appears as a figure in Wyoming valley history in the year 1772, when he was invited by the town of Wilkes-Barre to minister to their spiritual wants, to "come and labor with the people as their pastor;" but at least four years before that time, while he was acting as spiritual head of the church in Groton, his missionary labors had called him among the Indians of the Province of New York. He was present at the treaty of Fort Stanwix (Rome, New York) in 1768, not as commissioner to represent the interests of Connecticut, for delegates from that colony were not invited to participate in the conference; not as an emissary to protect the interests of the Connecticut settlers in the Wyoming valley, whose territory was sought to be acquired

by the Penn proprietors as one of the results of the council; not as the representative of the government of New York, as that province was represented by chosen commissioners and by a person of no less consequence than Sir William Johnson, the King's own agent and superintendent of Indian affairs in that royal province; but rather as the especial representative of that zealous missionary laborer, Rev. Eleazer Wheelock, who hoped to secure from the Six Nations a concession of lands for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a school for civilizing, educating, enlightening, and christianizing the Indians. For that purpose, and for that alone, Rev. Jacob Johnson was present at the treaty conference in 1768. The council was attended by the governors, the commissioners and agents of the colonies indicated, and by about three thousand Indians from the various nations of the Iroquois confederacy, including those of the chiefs of the various Delaware tribes who were permitted to be present without having a voice in its councils. The council was dominated by the Penns, John Penn, a son of William, being present. He sought to acquire title to the lands of northeastern Pennsylvania, which were claimed by Connecticut and which had been purchased from the Indians some years before by Connecticut; and, as the latter colony had not been invited to the council which was to wrest from her a part of her ex-territorial possession—the Wyoming region—this Connecticut missionary, Rev. Jacob Johnson, undertook entirely without authority, however, to defend the Connecticut titles by dissuading the Indians from selling to the Penns the lands which Connecticut claimed. While the treaty was in progress Sir William Johnson gave a banquet, and the missionary, by reason of his sacred office, rather than by reason of his being a New England man, was among the invited guests. The feast was made the occasion of bursts of eloquence as to the greatness of England, and toasts were drunk to the health of King George III. Amid the noisy merrymaking of the convivial company the Connecticut missionary could hear the muttering of the gathering storm, and he could already feel that the next

breeze from the north was to bring to their ears the clash of resounding arms. So when the adulations to the King were all over and the preacher from Connecticut was called upon, he addressed the assembled revellers in these thrilling words:

"I drink to the health of King George III, of Great Britain, comprehending New England and all the British colonies in North America. and I mean to drink such a health so long as his royal majesty shall govern the British and American subjects according to the great charter of English liberty, and so long as he hears the prayers of his American subjects. But in case his British Majesty (which God in great mercy prevent) should proceed contrary to Charter rights and privileges, and govern us with a rod of iron and the mouth of cannons, and utterly refuse to consider our humble prayers, then I should consider it my indispensable duty to join my countrymen in forming a new empire in America.

These were prophetic words, worthy of the noble character of the orator, and worthy of the cause for which he labored so earnestly and successfully; but, in view of his utterances on the occasion referred to, it is not surprising to learn that in after years, when the same missionary was pastor of the church at Westmoreland, he denounced the Pennamite outrages with such vehemence that he was (1784) dragged to court and compelled to give bonds for his peaceable behavior.

Such, then, was the quality and character of this Connecticut missionary who was the pioneer of the Johnson family in the Wyoming valley. His coming into the region was a reunion with families whose names and faces were in a degree familiar to him, and he found himself with friends and willing followers rather than strangers. Under the custom of the church he preached for a year as minister, and then (August 23, 1773) was permanently settled as pastor; and this, as Kulp says, "was the first actual settlement of any minister of the gospel west of the Blue mountains in the territory comprising the state of Pennsylvania." He continued his work of the ministry more than half a century, and he died as he had lived, an earnest, untiring, God-loving and God-serving man. During the pe-

riod of the Revolution his zeal in behalf of the patriot cause was in every respect commendable, and by his splendid example and christian sympathy he softened the hardships to which his people were so frequently and so long subjected. His record during the war and also during the period of strife regarding the Connecticut titles are matters of history so general to text books on Pennsylvania history that the subject is familiar to almost every child in the public schools, and needs no elaborate presentation in these pages.

While pastor at North Groton, Jacob Johnson married Mary Giddings, of Preston, born November 28, 1730, died in Wilkes-Barre, January 18, 1805, daughter of Captain Nathaniel Giddings and his wife Mary Williams. The children of this marriage, all born in Connecticut, were: Jehoiada Pitt (6), born 1767, died January 8, 1830; Jacob, born 1765, died May, 1807, married and had two daughters: Mary B. (married Phineas Nash Foster), and Lydia (married ——— Smith); Lydia, born about 1756, married Col. Zebulon Butler; Christiana Olive, married, March 25, 1801, William Russell and had no children. There were also two daughters of Rev. Jacob and Mary both of whom died in infancy.

Jehoiada Pitt Johnson (6), eldest son of Rev. Jacob and Mary, was born in Connecticut in 1767, "while the animated discussions preceding the revolution were going on, and the elder Pitt was thundering his anathemas in parliament" against the British ministry on account of the oppressions it had put upon the American colonies. His father named him Jehoiada Pitt (Jehoiada—"the knowledge of God,") and Pitt, in allusion to the patriot orator, showing at once the religious tendency of his mind and his zeal for the cause of American freedom. He was five years old when his father assumed charge of the parish in Wilkes-Barre, but while yet a youth he manifested a lively interest in the controversy between Connecticut and Pennsylvania over Wyoming; and in 1784, when he was only seventeen years old, he took the side of the Yankees in the Penamite war. Miner says he was one of about one hundred men who were arrested at Wilkes-

Barre on the charge of treason, some of whom were sent to the jail in Northumberland and others in Sunbury.

Jehoiada in his time was an active business man. He removed from Wilkes-Barre to Laurel Run (now Parsons) about 1810, and erected there in that year a gristmill, which he owned and operated successfully many years. He also was interested in the business life of the township, especially in educational matters, and was, withal, one of the best citizens. He was one of the poormasters in 1799, the only office he ever held. His wife was Hannah, daughter of Robert Frazer, of Scottish birth and ancestry, and said to have been related to the unfortunate Sir Simon Frazer, the Scottish chieftain known in history as Lord Lovat. Robert, father of Hannah, served with the British against the French in the wars preceding the revolution, and fought as a sergeant under Wolfe at Quebec, where he was wounded. Later on he came with Connecticut settlers to Wyoming, where he shared their fortunes, and taught the youth of the infant settlement. In 1777 he enlisted in Col. Obadiah Gore's regiment for service during the Revolution. He died in 1790, and his widow, August 23, 1855.

Children of Jehoiada Pitt and Hannah: Ovid Frazer (7), born March 25, 1807, died February 12, 1853; Mary Giddings, born November 3, 1809, died November 12, 1880; Jehoiada, born January 20, 1812, died December 31, 1871; William P., born March 14, 1814, died January 26, 1893; Miles, born March 16, 1816, died October 6, 1889; Priestley R., born December 20, 1819, died July 5, 1878; Wesley, born December 20, 1819, died October 27, 1892; Sarah A., born March 18, 1824; Diantha, born September 22, 1826, died November 4, 1874. There were two other children: Zipporah, died September 18, 1806, aged twenty months, and Christiana, born about 1817, died in infancy.

Ovid Frazer Johnson (7), eldest son of Jehoiada (6) and Hannah, was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, April 6, 1831, and associated in practice with Hendrick B. Wright. Two years later he removed to Harrisburg, where he soon

took a leading position both as lawyer and political writer. His series of articles called "Governor's Papers," purporting to come from Governor Ritner and his political cabinet, had the effect to bring the administration into ridicule, disrupt the old Whig party in the state, and accomplish the election of Porter as governor; and the latter, in recognition of this great service in his behalf, appointed Mr. Johnson attorney general of the commonwealth when he was only thirty-two years old. He served from 1839 to 1845, and became a conspicuous figure in Pennsylvania political history, with a reputation which was almost national. Mr. Johnson married, July 28, 1835, Jane Alricks, daughter of James Alricks or Oakland Mills, Juniata county, and afterward lived in Harrisburg.

Mary Giddings Johnson (7), daughter of Jehoiada (6) and Hannah, married Charles Reel, and had children: Miles, Helen Marr, Diantha, Frances (Dolly), and Benjamin F., all of Wilkes-Barre. Both sons served in the war of 1861-65.

Jehoiada Johnson (7) died at the old homestead in Wilkes-Barre township, December 31, 1871. In 1834 he enlisted in the United States army in Company I, First Regular Dragoons, and served five years during the Seminole and Texas wars. He married Priscilla Scovel, and had children: Harriet Scovel, Emily Wright (married Judson Wheeler and had two children), and Thomas M. Johnson, all of Parsons (old Laurel Run), Pennsylvania.

William Perry Johnson (7), who died in Dallas, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1893, was a prominent member of the community in which he lived, and a worthy representative of his distinguished ancestry. He was a farmer, school director, and justice of the peace in the days when the title "Squire" stood for intelligence and personal influence. He married Eliza Roderick, and had children: Wesley, Jane (wife of Emanuel Sinclair), George Frazer, Robert H., and Sarah (wife of Clayton J. Ryman).

Miles Johnson (7) was at first a cabinet maker, afterward a sailor on a whaling vessel, and finally cast his fortunes with the people of the

great west: He died in California in 1889. His wife was Philomela Burlingame, of Wisconsin, who bore him eleven children.

Priestley R. Johnson (7) was reared on the ancestral farm where he and his twin brother, Wesley were born. As one of the copartnership comprising George Knapp, Gould P. Parrish and himself, he established the first extensive manufactory of power kegs by machinery in the Wyoming region. He also was for several years engaged in mercantile pursuits in Wilkes-Barre, and at one time was street commissioner. Hendrick B. Wright wrote of him that he was "a man of large heart, of sound and mature judgment." Being thoroughly imbued with correct principles of right and wrong, he was never known to swerve from the path of duty as a citizen in a public or private capacity." He married Sarah, daughter of Simon Monega, a soldier who followed the fortunes of the great Napoleon on nearly all the bloody fields of Europe during that warlike period. The children of Priestley and Sarah were: Henry Frazer, Franklin Pierce, Hannah and Mary Johnson.

Wesley Johnson (7) twin brother of Priestley, was educated in Wilkes-Barre Academy, studied law under the instruction of his older brother Ovid, came to the bar in Philadelphia in 1846, and soon afterward in Luzerne county. He went to Texas and began legal practice in Galveston, and during the war with Mexico crossed over into the Spanish domain and was a witness to many of the events. About 1850 he was attracted by the westward tide of emigration, and soon found himself settled in Marquette county, Wisconsin, where he was elected clerk of courts. In 1852 he married, and in the next year returned with his wife and infant son to Wilkes-Barre, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, the practice of law and the turmoil of legal contests being wholly distasteful to him. He possessed the essential qualities of a successful lawyer, had an excellent understanding of its principles and theories, in fact a well equipped legal mind, but he was pre-eminently a man of peace. After his retirement from active business life in 1874 he was for several years alderman of the Fourth:

ward, and he also held several positions of trust—city auditor, judge of elections, etc. He was one of the projectors and guiding spirits of the Wyoming Centennial in 1878, and was secretary of the Commemorative Association from its inception to the day of his death, and his compilation, the memorial volume, is one of the standard works of local history in Wyoming annals.

Mr. Johnson was twice married, first with Cynthia Henrietta Green, born Vermont, May 13, 1827, died Wilkes-Barre, August 30, 1855, daughter of David Sands Green and his wife Mary Tuttle; and second, Frances Wilson, died April 21, 1888, widow of Frederick McAlpine. Two children were born of his first marriage: Frederick Charles, of Wilkes-Barre, and Zebulon Butler, born February 3, 1855, died 1855. By the second marriage one child was born: Margaret Colt, born July 7, 1857, died November 30, 1860.

Sarah Ann Johnson (7) Jehoiada (6), married Henry Colt Wilson, born Wilkes-Barre, September 18, 1818, died Mt. Vernon, Ohio, February 13, 1892, a prosperous farmer. His widow died at Columbus, Ohio, April 20, 1903. They had four children, the eldest of whom, Edwin Frazer Wilson, A. B., A. M. M. D., a graduate of the medical department University of Pennsylvania, was professor of therapeutics, electro-therapeutics and clinical medicine in Ohio Medical University; physician to the Protestant Hospital, and Hawkes Hospital; fellow of American Academy of Medicine; member of American Medical Association, Ohio State Medical Society, and Columbus Academy of Medicine. He died in 1902.

Frederick Charles Johnson (8), Wesley, (7), Jehoiada (6), Rev. Jacob (5), Jacob (4), William (3), Thomas (2), Thomas (1), is a native of Marquette, Green Lake county, Wisconsin, born March 2, 1853, eldest and only surviving son of Wesley Johnson and his wife Cynthia Henrietta Green. His elementary education was acquired in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, after which he returned to Wisconsin and took a partial course in Ripon College with the class of 1873. Beginning in 1871 he had a business training of about ten years in Wilkes-Barre,

meanwhile contributing to local newspapers and doing special correspondence from the coal regions for the *Chicago Tribune*. He also spent a year in Chicago as a reporter on the *Tribune* staff, and is still on the list of its correspondents. He then took a three years' course in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and took his doctor's degree in 1883; but, instead of engaging in the practice of medicine, he took up journalism, purchasing a half interest in the Wilkes-Barre *Record*, with which he is still connected. He is a member of the Wilkes-Barre Board of Trade, the New England Society, the Westmoreland Club, the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Luzerne County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Society for Prevention of Tuberculosis, the Wyoming Commemorative Association, the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, the State and National Editorial Associations; the Masonic fraternity, Sons of the Revolution, etc. For several years he was one of the committee appointed by the state board of public charities to inspect the public institutions of Luzerne county, and in 1901 was appointed by the court one of the jail commissioners. Dr. Johnson married June 25, 1885, Georgia, daughter of Joseph H. and Harriet (Green) Post, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. They have three children—Ruth, Frederick and Margaret Johnson.

H. E. H.

HODGE FAMILY. Towards the close of the seventeenth century, during the reign of William of Orange in England, William Hodge, of Scotch-Irish descent, lived in the north of Ireland. He died January 4, 1723, and his wife, Margaret, died October 15, 1730. Their three surviving sons, William, Andrew, and Hugh Hodge came to Philadelphia, 1731.

William Hodge, born 1704, died Philadelphia, 1784, married September 1, 1732, Mary McCulloch, widow. They had Mary, who married David Hayfield Conyngham, of Wilkes-Barre. (See Conyngham family.)

Hugh Hodge, the youngest of the immigrant

brothers, married Hannah —. They had one child, a son bearing his own name, who graduated at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1773, and took his master's degree in course. He soon afterward sailed for Europe, but the ship in which he took passage was never heard of after leaving port. At the death of his parents their estate went by Hugh Hodge's will to the College of New Jersey.

Andrew Hodge, second in age of the immigrant brothers, was born in Ireland, March 28, 1711, and became not only a successful merchant in Philadelphia, but also founder of one of the most distinguished families in that city and in the state, numbering among its members in the generations succeeding men of eminence in the professions and in the varied avocations of business life. He was active and influential in all the affairs of the church and of the community, being one of the founders of the Second Church, and a member of the board of trustees until the day of his death. In 1739 he married Jane McCullough, and had many children, eight of whom died in infancy or early life. Their eldest daughter, Margaret, married Colonel John R. Bayard, of Bohemia Manor, and the next eldest, Agnes, married James Ashton Bayard, M. D., and had Senator James A. Bayard, father of Senator James A. Bayard and grandfather of Senator William G. Bayard. The sons were Dr. John Hodge, Captain William Hodge, Captain Andrew Hodge, Hugh Hodge, and James Hodge. The other children were Jane, who married B. Phillips, of England, and Mary, who married Mr. Hodgson.

Hugh Hodge, the eighth child of Andrew Hodge and Jane McCullough, born in Philadelphia, August 20, 1755, died July 14, 1791. He graduated at Princeton College, A. B., 1773, and began the study of medicine with Dr. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia. He was appointed February 4, 1776, surgeon of the third battalion of Pennsylvania troops, and was captured by the British at Fort Washington, New York, but through the intercession of General Washington was released on parole. He then entered mercantile pursuits with his brother Andrew, but

soon returned to the practice of medicine, and had an important part in endeavoring to stay the progress of the yellow fever epidemic which ravaged Philadelphia in 1793 and again in 1795. He himself escaped attack by the disease, but his exertions in behalf of others drained his strength and produced troubles which ultimately resulted in his death, July 14, 1798.

Dr. Hugh Hodge married, 1790, Mary Blanchard, of Boston, born 1765, daughter of Joseph Blanchard, of Boston, Massachusetts. Two sons, Hugh Lenox Hodge and Charles Hodge, were left in early infancy to a widowed mother with slender means of support. This intelligent and gifted woman, was, however, equal to the emergency, and by untiring energy she not only contributed to the necessities of her children, but secured for them a good classical education, and they completed a full course of instruction in the College of New Jersey at Princeton. Dr. Hugh and Mary (Blanchard) Hodge had: Elizabeth, born 1791, died 1793; Mary, born 1792, died 1795; Hugh, born 1794, died 1795; Hugh Lenox, born June 27, 1796; and Charles Hodge, born December 27, 1797.

Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., S. T. D., LL. D., fifth child of Dr. Hugh and Mary (Blanchard) Hodge, began his studies in the Classical Academy at Somerville, New Jersey, in 1810; entered the sophomore class, College of New Jersey, 1812; graduated A. B. 1815, A. M. 1818; began theological study in Princeton, New Jersey, 1816; licensed to preach, 1819; appointed professor of Hebrew in Princeton Theological Seminary, 1820; visited Europe, 1826, for two years course of study in Paris, Havre and Berlin. He received the honorary degree of S. T. D., from Rutgers College, 1834, and LL. D., from Washington College, Pennsylvania, 1864. Before he went to Europe, at the instigation and with the support of his colleagues and with the patronage of other professors and the clergy of Princeton, he undertook the publication of the "Biblical Repository," a quarterly religious periodical devoted chiefly to notices and reviews of books, now the "Presbyterian Quarterly and Princeton Review." It was conducted almost solely by Dr. Hodge for

half a century or more. After his return from Europe Dr. Hodge resumed the duties of his professorship with renewed earnestness, and was long identified with the best and most interesting history of the institution. In 1862, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the seminary, he delivered an address. Ten years later (1872), a jubilee was held at Princeton to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Dr. Hodge's professorship, and on this occasion the graduates endowed the "Charles Hodge Professorship" with \$50,000, and presented Dr. Hodge with \$15,000. He was one of the most eminent men in the Christian Church in America, and doubtless has influenced more minds than any other man in the study of theology by his writings. He was the author of "Princeton Theological Essays," two volumes, 1846; "Essays and Reviews," 1857; "Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans," 1835; "Constitutional History of the Presbyterian Church in the United States," two volumes, 1840; "The Way of Life," 1842; "Commentaries on Ephesians," 1856; "First Corinthians," 1860; "Second Corinthians," 1860; "What is Darwinism," 1874; and his great work, "Systematic Theology," three volumes of over two thousand pages, 1871-72. He was for years professor of Didactic and Exegetical Theology and also Polemic Theology in the Princeton Theological Seminary from 1852 until his death, and moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, 1846.

In his domestic life Dr. Hodge was greatly favored. He married, June 17, 1822, Sarah Bache, daughter of Dr. William Bache, whose mother was a daughter of Benjamin Franklin. Dr. William Bache's wife was Catharine Wistar, sister of Dr. Casper Wistar, at one time professor of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania. The children of Rev. Dr. Charles and Sarah (Bache) Hodge were:

1. Archibald Alexander Hodge, born Princeton, New Jersey, July 18, 1823, died there November 11, 1886; graduated at Princeton College, A. B. 1841, A. M. 1844, S. T. D. 1862; LL. D. of Theological Seminary, 1844; tutor in the college; missionary to Allahabad, India, 1847; returned to America 1850; accepted a call to

small congregation in Cecil county, Maryland, 1851 to 1855, and partially supported himself by teaching; accepted a call to Fredericksburg, Virginia, 1855-61; returned north at the outbreak of the Civil war, and soon received an appointment as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, 1861-64; appointed professor of Theology in the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, 1864 to 1867, and in connection with that work also had charge of a large congregation in Pittsburgh. He was associate professor of Princeton Theological Seminary, 1877-78, and succeeded his father as professor, 1878. He was also vice-president of Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, 1864. He received the degree of LL. D., University of Wooster, Ohio, 1880. Among the articles written by him were "Outlines of Theology," 1860, and "Life of Charles Hodge," 1880.

2. Mary Hodge, born August 31, 1825, married, 1848, Rev. William M. Scott, D. D., born October 18, 1817, a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary, 1843, then a professor in Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 1847 to 1854, afterward pastor of Seventh Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1856-59; professor in Northwest Theological Seminary, Chicago, Illinois, 1859-61; returned to Princeton in December, 1861, and died there December 22, 1861.

3. Casper Wistar Hodge, S. T. D., born Princeton, New Jersey, February 21, 1830; graduate of Princeton, A. B., 1848, first honors; studied theology and was licensed to preach; tutor in Princeton, 1850-53; appointed professor in Theological Seminary, Princeton, 1860; S. T. D. 1865; married, first, Mary Stockton, daughter of Lieutenant Stockton, and granddaughter of Richard Stockton, of Princeton, New Jersey; married (second), Harriet Terry Post, of Huntington, Long Island, granddaughter of Professor Post, surgeon, of New York; married (third), Angie Post.

4. Charles Hodge, M. D., born March 22, 1832, died 1876. A graduate of Princeton, A. B. 1852; A. M. 1855; physician in Philadelphia, M. D. University of Pennsylvania, 1855; resident physician, Blockley Hospital; removed to Trenton, New Jersey, and appointed physician to New Jersey Asylum for Insane; later engaged in general practice of medicine in Trenton; married, 1858, Martha Janeway, daughter of Rev. Thomas L. Janeway, and granddaughter of Rev. Jacob J. Janeway.

5. John Bayard Hodge, born Princeton, New Jersey, 1834; became a farmer at Millstone,

and later entered the service of a railroad company at South Amboy, New Jersey.

6. Catharine Bache Hodge, born August 31, 1836.

7. Francis Blanchard Hodge, born October 24, 1838.

8. Sarah Hodge, born Princeton, New Jersey, married, August, 1866, Colonel Samuel Stockton, a retired army officer and farmer.

Rev. Francis Blanchard Hodge, A. M., S. T. D., born in Princeton, New Jersey, October 24, 1838, died in Wilkes-Barre, May 13, 1905. He married, June 2, 1863, Mary Alexander, died May 8, 1883, daughter of Stephen Alexander, forty years professor of astronomy, Princeton College, and his wife, Louisa Meads, of Albany, New York. Dr. Francis B. Hodge was educated at Princeton College, where he graduated A. B. 1859, A. M., 1862, and of the Theological Seminary of Princeton in 1863. Received the honorary degree of S. T. D., 1883. He was ordained by the Presbytery of New Castle, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1863, and settled as pastor of the church at Oxford, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1869. Here his intelligence and devotion to his parishioners won for him wide popularity and influence; his congregation, comprised largely of farmers, increased materially in size under his ministrations, and under his leadership a new brick church edifice replaced the former old wooden structure. When his brother, Rev. Dr. Alexander Archibald Hodge, vacated the pastorate of the mother Presbyterian church in Wilkes-Barre, Dr. Francis B. Hodge accepted a call to the pastorate there, and was formally installed February 23, 1869. From that time he was the active influential head of the church and its society until recent physical infirmities impelled him to yield his place to another, although he himself continued in the relation of pastor emeritus to the church until his death. To Dr. Francis B. Hodge and the Rev. Henry L. Jones, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Wilkes-Barre, for over thirty-one years, is due the very unusual brotherly "entente cordiale" that has for all the years of their ministry here marked the history of all evangelical churches in Wyoming valley. They have worked here for the Master's cause without differences, but with the one pur-

pose of magnifying the Gospel of Christ and exemplifying the loving spirit of that Gospel. Dr. Francis B. Hodge was a trustee of Princeton University, 1886-1905, succeeding his brother in that office. He was also a trustee of the Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre, under the will of its founder, from 1887 to 1905; vice-president of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, 1895-1905, and meteorologist of the Society from 1890 to 1905. He was also a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, by right of his ancestors, Surgeon Hugh Hodge, Third Pennsylvania Battalion, 1776-83; Richard Bache, first postmaster in the United States, 1776-82; and Benjamin Franklin, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Dr. Francis Blanchard and Mary (Alexander) Hodge had seven children:

1. Louise Alexander, a graduate of the Drexel Institute Library, and one of the assistants of the Osterhout Free Library.

2. Franklin died in infancy.

3. Charles, graduated A. B., Princeton College, 1890, now with Westinghouse Electric Company.

4. Stephen Alexander, graduated A. B., Princeton College, 1895; is now connected with the Hazard Manufacturing Company, Wilkes-Barre.

5. Sarah Blanchard.

6. Joseph Henry, died October 23, 1884.

7. Helen Henry, graduated A. B., Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania, 1900. Teacher of history in Miss Irwin's School, Philadelphia, and graduate student at Bryn Mawr College, 1901-02; graduate scholar at Bryn Mawr College, 1902-03; associate principal, with Sarah Henry Stites; graduated M. A., Bryn Mawr, of the Wilkes-Barre Female Institute, 1904-05.

H. E. H..

REV. HENRY LAWRENCE JONES, M. A., S. T. D. The ancestors of Rev. Dr. Jones came from Great Britain to Maine early in the eighteenth century. They were members of the Society of Friends. Lemuel Jones, the first of the name to emigrate, settled at Brunswick,

Maine. He was "a highly approved and accepted minister" among the Friends. He married and had a large family of twelve children, all of whom lived to advanced age. Among them was Thomas Jones, who, like his father, was "a highly approved and accepted minister" in the Society at Brunswick. He married Esther Hacker, daughter of Jeremiah Hacker, a prominent merchant of Salem, Maine, who removed to Brunswick shortly after the Revolutionary war. Thomas and Esther had

Rev. Lot Jones, M. A., S. T. D., born Brunswick, February 21, 1797, died Philadelphia, October 12, 1865. He married first, in Augusta, Georgia, 1825, Priscilla McMillan, daughter of Alexander McMillan, a native of Edinburg, Scotland, whose wife was daughter of Colonel Mead, of Bedford county, Virginia. Her sister married Judge Wilde, of Richmond county, Georgia. Mrs. Jones died Leicester, Massachusetts, 1829. He married second, May 19, 1831, Lucy Ann Bullard, born November 9, 1809, died New York, August 15, 1898, daughter of Dr. Artemus Bullard, of West Sutton, Massachusetts, and his wife, Lucy White, eldest daughter of Deacon Jesse and Anna Mason White, of Northbridge, Massachusetts. Rev. Lot Jones was reared in the belief of his parents, and sent to Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, to be educated. He graduated from this institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1821, and Master of Arts in 1824. He received from Columbia University, New York, in 1859, the honorary degree of S. T. D. After his graduation, under new convictions of duty he early terminated his ecclesiastical relations with the people among whom he was born and reared, and with the purpose of entering the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, began the study of theology under the Rev. Thomas Carlisle, rector of St. Peters Church, Salem, Massachusetts. He was ordained to the diaconate by Rt. Rev. Alexander Viets Griswold, D. D., of the Eastern Diocese of Massachusetts, January 1, 1823, and to the priesthood by the same in 1824. He labored as a missionary for two years in Marblehead and Ashfield, Massachusetts, and then moved to Georgia on ac-

count of his health. While in that state he organized a church in Macon, and for a time had charge of Chatham Academy, Savannah. He was also rector of Christ Church, Clappville, for several years. Returning to Maine he supplied Christ Church, Gardiner, and then accepted the rectorship of Christ Church, Leicester, Massachusetts. In 1833 he went to New York City, where as rector of the Church of the Epiphany, he labored for thirty-three years with great success. "This was strictly a missionary enterprise, springing from an effort of benevolence to supply the wants of a populous but comparatively poor neighborhood. The sittings were all free, and its religious privileges have been blessed to multitudes of that shifting population." Long as it was since Rev. Lot Jones renounced the tenets of Quakerism, he retained much of the manner and tone which mark the members of that placid community. Among the rectors of the Episcopal Churches in New York City few were older than he and none more highly respected. Besides several discourses in pamphlet form, he published a small volume called "The Memoir of Mrs. Sarah L. Taylor," (Bowdoin College History). Another writer says of him: "He was held in respect everywhere as the faithful and beloved pastor. In literary and social circles of the metropolis he was no less esteemed as an accomplished scholar and one of the most genial of men. He died quite suddenly in consequence of an accidental fall while attending a church convention in Philadelphia."

Mrs. Lucy Ann Jones, wife of Rev. Lot Jones, was the daughter of Dr. Artemus Bullard, of Sutton, Massachusetts, and his wife, Lucy, daughter of Deacon Jesse and Ann Mason White, of Northbridge. Her father was a prominent physician and a fellow of the council of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He was descended from Robert Bullard, of Watertown, whose son, Benjamin Bullard, was a large landowner in Sherborn, Massachusetts. Benjamin Bullard (3) eldest son of Benjamin (2), married Judith, daughter of Ebenezer Hill, of Sherborn, and had six sons and five daughters. Asa, the eldest son, was the father of Dr. Artemus Bullard. Lucy

White, the wife of Dr. Artemus Bullard and the mother of Mrs. Lot Jones, descended also from "Sampson Mason, the Baptist and Dragoon in Oliver Cromwell's Army," of whom a sketch appeared in the New England Hist.-Gen. Register for July, 1864. Mrs. Bullard was descended from him in the sixth generation. Among Mrs. Lot Jones' brothers were Rev. Artemus Bullard, D. D., of Amherst College, 1826; Rev. Asa Bullard, M. A., of the same college, 1828; Ebenezer Waters Bullard, M. A., of Miami University, 1834; Talbot Bullard, M. D., and Jesse Mason Bullard, M. D.; and among her sisters was Eunice White Bullard, who has been so well known for many years as Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher. Rev. Lot and Lucy Ann (Bullard) Jones had five children: William Henry, died in infancy; Maria Louisa, married George E. Moore, of New York, both deceased; Emily, died in infancy; Lucy Ann, died in infancy; and Henry Lawrence.

Rev. Henry Lawrence Jones, M. A., S. T. D., born New York, May 30, 1839, married, October 6, 1869, Sarah Eastman Coffin, daughter of Samuel Coffin, of Concord, New Hampshire, and his wife, Harriet Fox Ayers. Dr. Jones graduated Bachelor of Arts, Columbia University, New York, 1858, Master of Arts, 1861; from his alma mater he also received the honorary degree of S. T. D., 1892. After his graduation he entered the Theological Seminary of Virginia to study divinity, and graduated 1861. He was ordained to the diaconate May 24, 1861, and to the priesthood by Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., in 1862. After serving his diaconate under his father in New York City, he accepted a call to Fitchburg, Massachusetts, where he organized Christ Church parish, October, 1863, and remained rector of the church for eleven years, resigning 1874 to accept a call to St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre, where he has served as rector for thirty-one years. During that period he has held the highest positions in the ecclesiastical affairs of the diocese of Central Pennsylvania, i. e., examining chaplain 1876-80; president of the North-Western Convocation (now Archdeaconry of Scranton) and member of the

Board of Missions 1876-87, when he refused to be re-elected; deputy to the General Convention of the Church, 1886-1905; member of the standing committee continuously since 1876. He was also for years member of the executive committee of the American Church Missionary Society, of which Judge I. N. Conyngham was president. He is president of the board of trustees of the Osterhout Free Library, and vice-president of the Wyoming Historical-Geological Society. He has for the past thirty years and more been past master, past patriarch, and past commander of the Masonic lodge, chapter and commandery of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution in right of his ancestor, Asa Bullard, who served in the Revolutionary army. Dr. Jones' church work is, perhaps, the most extensive in the diocese of Pennsylvania, the mother parish having charge of seven mission chapels, and the rector a staff of five assistant pastors.

Mrs. Henry L. Jones descends from Tristram Coffin, of Butlers, parish of Brixton, county Devon, England, who died 1602, and whose grandson, son of Nicholas Coffin, of Butlers, 1613, was Peter Coffin, of the same place, who died 1628. Peter married Joanna Thember, and died in England, 1628. His widow, with her son Tristram and daughters Mary and Eunice, came to Salisbury, Massachusetts, 1642. She was a woman of unusual force of character. Her son Tristram, born 1609, died 1681, was the ancestor of the Coffin family of Newbury, Massachusetts. Tristram Coffin, 1609-81, had Tristram, Jr., who married Judith Greenleaf, 1602-1705, and had Nathaniel, who married Sarah, daughter of Captain Samuel Brocklebank, and had John, who married Judith Greenleaf, 1692-1772, and had William, who married Sarah Hazeltine, whose son Enoch married Lois Cavis and had Samuel, the father of Mrs. Jones. He married Harriet Fox Ayers. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Pennsylvania Society Colonial Dames of America through her ancestors, Judge Nicholas Coffin, Lieutenant Edward Greenleaf, Captain Stephen Greenleaf, and Captain Samuel Brocklebank.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Henry L. Jones had six

children: 1. Harriet Louise, now the head of Glencoe Female Seminary, Glencoe, Maryland. 2. Lawrence Bullard, Yale College, A. B., 1894; was admitted to the Luzerne county bar, 1896. He married, June 15, 1899, Martha Phelps, born October 16, 1873, daughter of George Slocum and Ellen Woodward (Nelson) Bennett. (See Bennett Family). 3. Helen Crocker, died an infant. 4. Carleton Coffin, Yale College, A. B., 1898, and now (1905) bookkeeper in the Miners' Saving Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and adjutant of the Ninth Regular National Guard of Pennsylvania. 5. Gertrude Fox, a graduate of Johns Hopkins Hospital School for Nurses in Baltimore, Maryland. 6. Paul, graduated A. B., Yale College, 1902, now a student of the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Massachusetts. H. E. H.

PHELPS FAMILY. The founder of this branch of the family in America was William Phelps, a son of William Phelps, baptized August 4, 1560, at Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, England, and his wife Dorothy, and grandson of James Phelps, born same place 1520, and his wife Joan. William Phelps was baptized at Tewkesbury, August 15, 1599. He and his brother, Richard Phelps, baptized December 26, 1619, and George Phelps, all members of a church organized in Plymouth, England, early in 1629, with Rev. John Warham and Rev. Samuel Maverick, both University bred men and ministers of the Church of England, as their pastors, with a goodly number of emigrants, one hundred and forty in all, from Devonshire, Dorsetshire and Somersetshire, England, set sail for New England in the ship "Mary and John," reaching the Massachusetts coast March 30, 1630, and landed at what is now Dorchester Manse. William Phelps was one of seven only in this first organized Church of New England who was entitled to be addressed as "Mister," a title given only to men of scholarship or high position. He brought with him his wife Elizabeth and five children; he was made a freeman, Dorchester, November 9, 1630; members of the church only could be ad-

mitted as freemen, and only freemen could exercise the right to vote.

Mr. Phelps was one of the first jury empanelled in New England, 1630. He was appointed constable 1631, and in 1634, with Ensign Giles Gibbs, was appointed by the general court of Massachusetts, part of a committee to arrange the bounds between Boston and Dorchester. In 1636 he removed to Windsor, Connecticut, with a church under Rev. John Warham, and was appointed by the general court of Massachusetts, March 3, 1636, one of the governing commissioners to govern the people of Connecticut, which honorable position he held until Connecticut became an independent colony. He was assistant 1636 to 1642, 1658 to 1662; member of the governor's council in 1637, covering a period of forty sessions. He was also deputy to the general court of Connecticut, 1645 to 1655, and 1657, in all fifty-six sessions. His wife Elizabeth, died prior to 1636. He married (second) at Windsor, Mary Dover, born in England, who is said to have been a fellow passenger with him on the "Mary and John." A member of the original Church of Dorchester and Windsor. After living forty-two years in New England, of which thirty-six were passed in Windsor, he died there July 14, 1672; his widow, Mary died November 27, 1675. He was an excellent, pious and upright man in his public and private life, "a pillar in church and state." In 1641 he and Mr. John Welles, of Hartford, were appointed a committee on lying. In the old records Mr. Phelps was distinguished from his son William as "Ould Mr. Phelps." Children, first marriage:

1. William, born 1620; died s. p. February 7, 1681; married (first) June 4, 1645, Isabel Wilson; married (second) December 20, 1676, Sarah Pinney.

2. Sarah, born 1623; married June 9, 1658, William Wade; died s. d. p. 1659.

3. Samuel, born 1625; married November 10, 1650, Sarah Griswold; had issue.

4. Nathaniel, born 1627; married September 17, 1650, Elizabeth Copley; had issue.

- 5. Joseph, born 1629.

Children of William Phelps, second marriage:

- 6. Timothy, born August, 1639, Windsor; married March 19, 1661, Mary Griswold; had issue.

- 7. Mary, born Windsor, March, 1644; married Thomas Barber; had issue.

Joseph Phelps, fifth child of William and Elizabeth, married (first) September 20, 1660, Hannah Newton, daughter of Roger Newton. She died in Simsbury, 1674. He married (second) January 9, 1676, Mary Salmon, widow of Thomas Salmon, who died January 16, 1682. Joseph was made a freeman 1664. In 1668 he sold his property, and removed to Simsbury, where he died, 1684. His children (first marriage) were: Joseph, born August 2, 1667; Hannah, born February 2, 1668, died young; Timothy, born 1671; had issue.

Lieutenant Joseph Phelps, eldest son of Joseph and Hannah Phelps, married (first) Mary Collier, who died in 1697; (second), November 9, 1699, Sarah Case, daughter of John and Sarah (Spencer) Case, died May 2, 1704, and (third) Mary Case, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Case, who died September 10, 1757. Lieutenant Phelps was a deputy to the general court of Connecticut from Simsbury, 1709 to 1727, service of thirty-three sessions. He was justice, 1726 to 1733; ensign, May 1716; commissioned lieutenant, 1730; captain, 1732. He died January 20, 1750. His children, first wife:

Joseph, born October 9, 1689.

Hannah, born October 25, 1693; married February 23, 1710, Samuel Humphrey; had issue.

Mary, born October 17, 1696; died January 9, 1713.

Children by second wife:

Sarah, born August 11, 1700; died January

14, 1714.

Damaris, born March 5, 1703; married April 7, 1720, John Mills.

Children by third wife:

David, born 1710.

Lieutenant David Phelps, of Simsbury, married, April 25, 1731, Abigail Pettebone, born in

Simsbury, April 22, 1706, died October 16, 1787, daughter of John Pettebone, Jr., and his wife Mary Bissell, son of John Pettebone and Sarah Egglestone, of Begat Egglestone, Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1630. Mary Bissell was daughter of Samuel Bissell, of John, 1591-1677, and Abigail Holcombe, of Thomas, 1630. Lieutenant and David Phelps was deputy from Simsbury to the general court of Connecticut, October, 1752, to May, 1756, eleven sessions; was commissioned lieutenant, May, 1756. He died in Simsbury, April 9, 1760, aged fifty years. Children:

- 1. David, born May 7, 1732; died July 19, 1732.

- 2. David, born March 26, 1733.

- 3. Abigail, born November 5, 1735; married (first) Edward Griswold, (second) Amasa Case.

- 4. Elisha, born October 17, 1737; died July 14, 1776; married, August 10, 1760, Rosetta Owen; appointed captain and a commissary Connecticut troops, 1774-75; had issue.

- 5. General Noah Phelps, born January 22, 1740; died March 4, 1805; married June 10, 1761 Lydia Griswold. Served as captain Revolutionary war and commissary, later major-general of militia; judge of probate twenty-two years; deputy twenty sessions; was father of Governor Elisha Phelps and others.

- 6. Rachel Phelps, born December 11, 1741; married David Humphrey.

- 7. Ruth, born September 15, 1743; married Jonah Case.

- 8. Sarah, born October 15, 1745; married March, 1765, Elijah Hayden, of William, 1630.

- 9. Susanah, born January 4, 1748; married William Nash.

- 10. Lois, born March 4, 1750; married November 15, 1770, Samuel Hayden, of William, 1630.

Captain David Phelps, son of Lieutenant David Phelps and Abigail Pettibone, married (first) April 7, 1753, Abigail Griswold, born in Windsor, May 16, 1732, died there May 16, 1795, daughter of Edward Griswold and Abigail Gaylord, son of Daniel Griswold and Mindwell Bissell; son of George Griswold and Mary Holcombe, son of Edward Griswold, deputy to the

general court 1656, 1658-60, 1668-69. Mindwell Griswold was daughter of Nathaniel Bissell and Mindwell Moore, daughter of Deacon John Moore, deputy from Windsor, 1643-61 to 1667; John Bissell, father of Nathaniel, was deputy 1648 to 1659; member of the first troop of horse, Windsor, 1657-58. Captain Phelps married (second) Harriet Humphreys, who died s. p. Captain Phelps was first lieutenant Josiah Gillett's Company, Second Battalion, Colonel Fisher Gay, Connecticut Militia, June to December, 1776, at Long Island; lieutenant Connecticut militia in "Danbury Alarm," April 25, to 28, 1777; captain in Colonel Noah Phelps' regiment Connecticut militia in the "New Haven Alarm," July 5, 1779; captured and confined on prison ship "Jersey." Children:

1. Abigail, born November 16, 1754; married Jared Merrill.

2. Ozias, born May 1, 1756; married Sallie Judson.

3. David, born November 13, 1759; married Asennath Humphrey.

4. Elizabeth, born November 13, 1759, twin to David; married Samuel Terry.

5. Rhoda, born September 22, 1765; married Abel Filley; had issue.

6. Roswell, born October 31, 1767; married Dorcas Pettebone; d. s. p.

7. Alexander, born February 26, 1769.

8. Susannah, born December 27, 1773; married Frederick Phelps.

9. Oliver Cromwell, born December 25, 1774, married Susannah Ensign.

Alexander Phelps, seventh child of Captain David and Abigail Griswold Phelps, married December 12, 1793, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Jonathan Eno, and his wife, Mary Hart. She was born August 9, 1773; died in 1865. Mr. Phelps died in Simsbury, February 25, 1852. Capt. Jonathan Eno was a son of David and Mary Gillett Eno, son of James and Abigail (Bissell) Eno, son of James Eno, of Windsor, and wife Hannah Bidwell, daughter of Richard, 1630. Mary Hart, who married Captain Eno, January 7, 1764, was daughter of Elijah Hart, ensign,

October, 1752, lieutenant, May, 1756, and his wife Abigail Goodrich; son of Thomas Hart and wife Mary Thompson, son of Captain Thomas Hart and wife Ruth Hawkins. Capt. Thomas Hart was deputy from Farmington, 1690 to 1706, thirty-two sessions; speaker of the general court, 1700-1704-5-6; justice, 1717, 1718; ensign, and lieutenant, and May, 1695, captain Connecticut militia, counselor, June 19, 1697. He was the son of Stephen Hart, born in England, 1605, deputy 1647-60, thirty-three sessions. Anthony Hawkins, father of Ruth Hawkins Hart, was deputy 1657 to 1663, thirteen sessions; assistant, 1664, 1668-74. Abigail Goodrich, wife of Lieutenant Elijah Hart, was granddaughter of Lieutenant-Colonel David Goodrich, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, lieutenant 1704; quartermaster, 1710; captain 1715; deputy, 1716; lieutenant-colonel. Abigail Goodrich descends from John Steele, who was deputy general court of Massachusetts, 1634-35; deputy to general court Connecticut, thirty-four sessions, from 1640-1659, and with "old Mr. William Phelps," one of the commissioners appointed by Massachusetts to govern the colony of Connecticut, March 3, 1636. Children:

1. Alexander Cotton Phelps, M. D., born 1794; married January 20, 1830, Harriet Eliza Wood, born March 24, 1806; moved to Pennsylvania, 1827, settled in Dundaff, thence to Waverly, New York, where he practiced medicine. Children: Harriet Elizabeth, Norman Alexander, Mary Hodge, Sarah Amelia.

2. Horace Griswold Phelps, born February 2, 1797; died Corning, New York, 1871; married July 19, 1819, Hannah Cartright; engaged in glass manufacture with his brother John J., Dundaff, Pennsylvania. Children: John Cartright, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, married June 6, 1853, Sara C. Stevens; Mary Phelps, born September 22, 1824, married, October 12, 1846, Claudius B. Pratt, Scranton, Pennsylvania; Elisha, born April 12, 1827; Draper Legrand, born January 9, 1829, married August 14, 1855, Mary Hendrick, Titusville, Pennsylvania; Martha, born April 3, 1834, married, December 6, 1859, Alonzo D. Terwil-

liger; Horace B., born May 11, 1843, died 1881.

3. Jaman Hart Phelps, born August 7, 1799, (See below).

4. Edward Phelps, born February 25, 1802; married November 25, 1822, Lamittia Hubbard; had Emilie L. and Sarah Amelia.

5. Elizabeth Phelps, born January 30, 1804; died Wilkes-Barre, January 28, 1893.

6. Norman Phelps, born November 10, 1806; married February 21, 1839, Sarah Wright, located at Dundaff, thence to Waverly, New York; farmer; children, Sarah Celestine.

7. Mary Ann Phelps, born December 20, 1808; married January 12, 1837, Simon Shurtleff; died July 9, 1891.

8. John J. Phelps, born October 25, 1810.

9. Sherman David Phelps, born July 20, 1814; married (first) Susan Electra Porter; (second), 1853, Ann Elizabeth Sweet; went with his brothers to Pennsylvania, 1829; 1846 to New York City, later to Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, where he was merchant and railroad contractor; settled in Binghamton, New York, 1854, where he was unusually successful; died November 13, 1878. Children: Robert, Arthur, both dead.

Jaman Hart Phelps, son of Alexander and Elizabeth Eno Phelps, married January 1, 1823, Abigail Hoskins, born Simsbury, February 25, 1798; died 1879, daughter of Asa and Abigail Case Hoskins, of Daniel, John Anthony, John, who came in the "Mary Ann," 1630. Deputy general court Connecticut, 1637. Mr. Phelps moved to Dundaff with his brothers, engaged in the tannery business, after forty years moved to Scranton, engaged in the real estate business, after which he made his home with his son John, where he died August 4, 1885. Children:

John Case Phelps, born Granby, Connecticut, April 20, 1825, died Wilkes-Barre, July 14, 1892; married, Wilkes-Barre, September 20, 1854, Martha Wheeler Bennett, daughter of Ziba Bennett and his wife Hannah Slocum. (See Bennett family). Mr. Phelps moved to Dundaff, Pennsylvania, with his father in 1842, when seventeen years of age; he located in New York City, first as clerk, afterwards as proprietor; was in business there until 1862, when he removed to

Wilkes-Barre, engaged in the banking business under the firm name of Bennett, Phelps & Company, and the extensive purchase of anthracite coal land. Mr. Phelps was recognized as a man of unusual business capacity and personal integrity; the latter years of his life were devoted to the care of his personal business and estate. For thirty years a resident of the city of Wilkes-Barre, he was at one time vice-president of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad; director of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad; president and treasurer of the Wilkes-Barre Gas Company; vice-president of the Sheldon Axle Company; secretary for the Home for Friendless Children; director of the Wyoming National Bank, and of the Annora Coal Company; a member of the Board of Trade of Wilkes-Barre, and chairman of the committee on manufactures. He was prominently identified with industrial developments of the city of his adoption, and a general supporter of every measure which had for its ob-business community was always for the best things; he was a man of striking personal appearance, tall, handsome and of fine address. Children:

1. Anna Bennett Phelps; married, March 31, 1903, Eustace Hubert Burrows, of London, son of Major General Arthur Burrows, Royal Army.

2. William George Phelps, born August 17, 1857; married November 17, 1880, Caroline Ives Shoemaker, born Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, daughter of Hon. Lazarus Denison and Esther (Wadhams) Shoemaker, member U. S. congress. (See Shoemaker Family). Mr. Phelps is engaged in business in Binghamton, New York; is president First National Bank; vice-president Security Mutual Life Insurance Company, and director in many corporations. Children: John Case Phelps, born June 29, 1883; Denison Shoemaker, born March 10, 1885; William George, born June 5, 1890; Esther Shoemaker, born August 20, 1892.

3. Francis Alexander Phelps, born May 4, 1859; married October 24, 1889, Margaretta Darling Brown, daughter of William Appleton and Elizabeth (Darling) Brown. (See Darling Family.) Children: William Brown Phelps,



John C. Phelps



Ziba Bennett

born September 20, 1890; Alice Darling Phelps, born March 7, 1893; Francis Slocum Phelps, born August 12, 1896. Mr. Phelps is head of the firm of Phelps, Straw & Company, now Phelps, Lewis & Bennett Company, and is largely interested in real estate and director in many other corporations.

4. Grace Lee Phelps, married November 8, 1887, Harry Barstow Platt, son of Hon. Thomas C. Platt, born July 15, 1883, United States senator from New York, and his wife, Ellen Lucy Barstow, born February 25, 1835. Children: Sherman Phelps Platt, born June 2, 1890; Charlotte Platt, born December 6, 1896; Thomas Collier Platt, born May 3, 1898. Mr. Platt is vice-president of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland.

5. Ziba Bennett Phelps, born December 7, 1870; married April 8, 1896, Elizabeth Drown, daughter of William Appleton and Elizabeth (Darling) Drown, of Weldon, Pennsylvania. (See Darling Family). Children: Elizabeth Drown Phelps, born October 26, 1897; Emily Bennett Phelps, born September 21, 1903.

John Jay Phelps, eighth child of Alexander and Elizabeth (Eno) Phelps, born October 25, 1810, married June 29, 1835, Dundaff, Pennsylvania, Rachel D. Badgeley Phinney, daughter of Colonel Gould and Rachel (Price) Phinney, of Elizabeth City, New Jersey, and Dundaff, Pennsylvania, born in Elizabeth City, December 12, 1812. (See Phinney Family). In 1823 he owned and edited with George D. Prentiss, the "New England Weekly Review," at Hartford, Connecticut. Moved to Dundaff, Pennsylvania, 1827, and engaged in the manufacture of glass. Later, with his cousin, Amos R. Eno, engaged in merchandise in New York City. About 1850 he had operated in real estate with great boldness and success, building a fine block on the site of the old Grace Church, and another on that of the Park Theatre. He was a director of the Erie Railroad for a number of years; was identified with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad and one of its presidents and a member of the board. He is also connected with the Camden

& Amboy Railroad and several of the important banks in New York City, as well as other public and private trusts. Children:

1. Ellen Ada Phelps, born March 28, 1828; married June 20, 1860, Rev. David Stewart Dodge, of New York City. They have:

1. Ellen Ada Phelps Dodge, born New York, February 28, 1862; died November 29, 1883. 2. Walter Phelps Dodge, born Beyrout, Syria, June 13, 1869. 3. Francis Phelps Dodge, born New Jersey, September 20, 1871. 4. Guy Phelps Dodge, born New York City, February 21, 1874. 5. Clarence Phelps Dodge, born Honolulu, July 26, 1877.

2. Hon. William Walter Phelps, born August 24, 1839. Entered Yale College, 1855, graduated A. B., 1860, taking highest honors. He studied law at Columbia Law School, graduated LL. B. 1863; was elected member forty-third Congress, 1873, from New Jersey, where he located; appointed American Minister to the Austrian Court, 1887; re-elected member for the forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fiftieth Congresses; member Samoian Commission, 1889; American Minister to Berlin 1892; director of and interested in many important banking and other corporations in New York City.

H. E. H.

ZIBA BENNETT FAMILY. Among the older stock of Bennetts who were identified with the history of the Wyoming valley, Judge Ziba Bennett was one of the best representatives of the family, and one of the first to settle in the region. Neither he nor his family were classed with the pioneers, but in the various avocations of life in later years both he and his descendants have been associated with the best business and professional interests of Luzerne county.

This branch of the Bennett family is descended from James Bennett, an Englishman by birth, who was made a freeman in Concord, Massachusetts, May 13, 1639, and whose wife was Hannah Wheeler (married 1639), daughter of Lieut. Thomas Wheeler and his wife Ann. He removed with his wife and her parents from Concord to Fairfield, in the colony

of Connecticut, and died there in 1659. James took the freeman's oath in Connecticut in 1648. Hannah, his widow, subsequently married Joseph Middlebrook. James and Hannah (Wheeler) Bennett had the following children: Thomas, born October 16, 1642; Hannah, born June 1, 164—; John, married Mary Thompson; James; Sarah, married John Osborn, of Fairfield, and died in 1709.

Thomas Bennett, eldest child of James and Hannah (Wheeler) Bennett, was born October 16, 1642; married Elizabeth Thompson, born 1645, daughter of John Thompson, of Pequonnock, Connecticut, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Sherwood. Their children were: Thomas, John, James, Peter, Sarah, who married Samuel Stewart; and Hannah, who married Henry Hendrick.

Thomas Bennett, eldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Thompson) Bennett, married Sarah Hubbard, daughter of William Hubbard, of Greenwich, Connecticut, 1670, who revised law of 1667. He was a son of George Hubbard, of Guilford, Connecticut, freeman 1669, a commissioner for Guilford 1665-66-76 with magisterial powers, and deputy to the general court 1665. Their children were: Thomas, Deliverance, Sarah, Tabitha, Martha, Ruth, Ebenezer, Hannah, James, Peter and Mary.

Deliverance Bennett, second child of Thomas and Sarah (Hubbard) Bennett, was born December, 1688, died April 18, 1761. He married, in Fairfield, Connecticut, March 15, 1708, Mary Biggs, born October, 1688, died April 14, 1761. They were both members of Greensfarms Church, Fairfield county, Connecticut, before 1741. Their children were: William, born January 8, 1710; Daniel, born November 11, 1711; Sarah, born July 8, 1716, married John Allen; Eunice, born October 24, 1718; Benjamin, born July 2, 1721; Samuel born August 24, 1723; Moses, born April 8, 1727, married Eunice Hollibut; Rachel, born October 11, 1729.

William Bennett, eldest child of Deliverance and Mary (Biggs) Bennett, married, in Fairfield, August, 1733, Abigail Hickock, born 1716, died December 30, 1800, aged eighty-three

years. After the death of William Bennett she married Mr. Morehouse. She was a daughter of Deacon Benjamin Hickock, of Samuel and his wife Hannah Skeel, daughter of John Skeel, all of Woodbury, Connecticut. John Skeel's wife was Hannah, daughter of Roger Fenill, of Woodbury, where he died April 17, 1722. William and Abigail Bennett had the following named children, all born in Fairfield: Sarah, born March 17, 1734, married Jabez Lockwood; Thaddeus, born June 22, 1736; Deliverance, born February 27, 1738; William, born July 5, 1741; Mary, born August 25, 1743; Joseph, born September 17, 1745; Stephen, born December 18, 1747; Abigail, born December 30, 1749, married Samuel Smith.

Thaddeus Bennett, eldest son of William and Abigail (Hickock) Bennett, was born June 22, 1736, died January 20, 1823, and was buried near Weston, Connecticut. He married, April 15, 1761, Mary Platt, born April 15, 1742, died October 2, 1819. She was a daughter of Ebenezer and Tabitha Hickock Platt, granddaughter of John Platt, Jr., of Newtown, Connecticut, who was a son of Deacon Josiah and grandson of Deacon Richard Platt, of Milford, Connecticut. The wife of Josiah Platt was Sarah, daughter of Sergeant Thomas Canfield, or Camfield, of Milford, brother of Matthew, who was named in the charter of Charles II of Connecticut. Thomas Canfield was deputy from Milford to the general court of Connecticut 1674-76.

Platt Bennett, third child of Thaddeus and Mary (Platt) Bennett, was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, July 28, 1770, died in Horseheads, New York, April 22, 1848, and was buried at Elmira, New York. He married, July 29, 1791, his cousin, Martha Wheeler, born March 16, 1771, died at Horseheads, New York, September 2, 1844, and she lies beside her husband. She was a daughter of Calvin and Mary (Thorpe) Wheeler, granddaughter of Ephraim Wheeler and his wife Martha Bulkeley, who descended from the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, of Concord, Massachusetts, through Daniel and Hannah (Bartram) Bulkeley, Joseph and Martha



R. Nelson

(Beers) Bulkeley, Thomas and Sarah (Jones) Bulkeley, Rev. Peter and Jane (Allen) Bulkeley, deriving his lineage from Sir Thomas Allen, of Goldington, England; Rev. Peter Jones, of Fairfield, Connecticut, and Capt. Richard Beers, who was slain in King Philip's war, 1675. Ephraim Wheeler was son of Joseph Wheeler and his wife Deborah Nichols, daughter of Ensign Ephraim Nichols and his wife Esther, daughter of Dr. William and granddaughter of Andrew ———, of Fairfield, one of the most prominent citizens of the colony of Connecticut. Joseph Wheeler, father of Ephraim, was a son of Capt. John Wheeler and grandson of Lieut. Thomas Wheeler, whose daughter married James Bennett, another of this family.

Judge Ziba Bennett, fourth child of Platt and Martha (Wheeler) Bennett, was born in Weston, Connecticut, November 10, 1800, died in Wilkes-Barre, November 4, 1878. He married (first), in Wilkes-Barre, November 25, 1824, Hannah Fell Slocum, born April 16, 1802, died February 5, 1855, daughter of Hon. Joseph Slocum and his wife Sarah Fell. Ziba and Hannah had children: Joseph Platt, born June 4, 1828, died June 8, 1829; Martha Wheeler, born August 2, 1833, married John Case Phelps (see Phelps Family), and George Slocum, born August 17, 1842. Ziba Bennett married (second), November 18, 1856, Priscilla E. Lee, daughter of James Stewart Lee, of Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, son of Capt. Andrew Lee, of the "Paxtong Boys," who served in the Revolutionary army 1775-83.

Ziba Bennett's early business training was in a measure moulded by the guiding influence of Col. Matthias Hollenback, but in laying the foundation for his subsequent career in life he built for himself. He worked out his own education, and perhaps would have turned to farming pursuits had not Colonel Hollenback's influence prevailed with Ziba's father, and led the young man to take a clerkship in Elmira. He came thence to Wilkes-Barre in 1815 and was employed in the main Hollenback store on South Main street. In 1822 he became partner with

George M. Hollenback (son of the colonel) in a general merchandise business. In 1826 he purchased the general store and property of Stephen Tuttle on North Main street and succeeded to the business formerly conducted by Mr. Tuttle. He soon became recognized as one of the leading merchants of the Wyoming valley, a man of excellent business qualities, careful, industrious and enterprising, of unquestioned integrity and straightforward honesty, giving to every man his just due, and exacting from no man one farthing more than his due. He was engaged in business for sixty years, and until the time of his death, being then head of the firm of Ziba Bennett & Company. He was the oldest merchant in Luzerne county. His business perceptions were unusually clear and his judgment always sound, and regardless of the fact that he was one of the most cautious of men he readily discovered the avenues of wealth and so boldly entered them that he succeeded in amassing a large fortune.

In 1833 Mr. Bennett was a member of the lower house of the state legislature, and carried with him into public life the same fidelity to the interests of the commonwealth he showed in the care of his personal affairs. He took an earnest interest in the educational bill which was under consideration during his term of office, and was arrayed with the friends of the advanced standard. He was a member of the reform convention which met in Harrisburg in 1834, when the subject of constitutional revision was under consideration, and took an active part in its proceedings and deliberations. He was one of the founders of the Wyoming Bank of Wilkes-Barre, one of its directors from the date of organization in 1829 until his death, and its president nearly ten years. He was for some years president of the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company, and of the Hollenback Cemetery Association. He was an incorporator of the Wilkes-Barre Gas Company, the Wilkes-Barre Water Company, the Miners' Savings Bank, the Home for Friendless Children, and other benevolent institutions. In 1842 Mr. Bennett was associate judge of Luzerne county, sitting on

the bench with that most distinguished member of our county judiciary, Hon. John Nesbitt Conyngham, LL. D. He was also an early member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and one of its vice-presidents from 1874 to 1878. In 1862 Judge Bennett founded and was senior member of the private banking house of Bennett, Phelps & Company, and was its active head until his death. For more than half a century he was a devout and useful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the donor to the society of the lands in Franklin street on which the Methodist Episcopal Church edifice now stands, and of his means he contributed liberally to the support of the church and also to the maintenance of several religious and charitable institutions. In personal appearance and manners he was a gentleman of the old school, courtly and gracious, kind and generous.

George Slocum Bennett, third child of Judge Ziba and Hannah Fell (Slocum) Bennett, was born August 17, 1842, married, September 7, 1871, Ellen Woodward Nelson, daughter of the Rev. Reuben Nelson, D. D.,¹ and his wife,

1. Reuben Nelson, A. M., D. D., was born in Andes, New York, December 16, 1818, and died in New York City, February 20, 1879. His early education was obtained at Hartwick Seminary, a Lutheran school in Otsego county, New York. From 1840 to 1842 he was acting principal of the Otsego Academy in Coopertown, New York, and in 1842 was appointed its principal. During these years he was preaching as well as teaching—being assigned circuit work in the Oneida conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On July 28, 1842, he married, at Milford, Otsego county, New York, Jane Scott Eddy, a daughter of Colonel Asa Eddy, of that place.

In 1844 Wyoming Seminary was established at Kingston, Pennsylvania, and the trustees were particularly fortunate in securing as its first principal Reuben Nelson, then a young man, twenty-six years of age. With the exception of one year, when he was presiding elder of the Wyoming district, he was principal until 1872. He held the office of presiding elder 1864-67, and 1869-71. As principal of the seminary Dr. Nelson's success was almost, if not quite, unparalleled in the history of seminaries and other preparatory schools in the country. His ability as a teacher, his executive skill and financial wisdom, his indomitable perseverance, his great

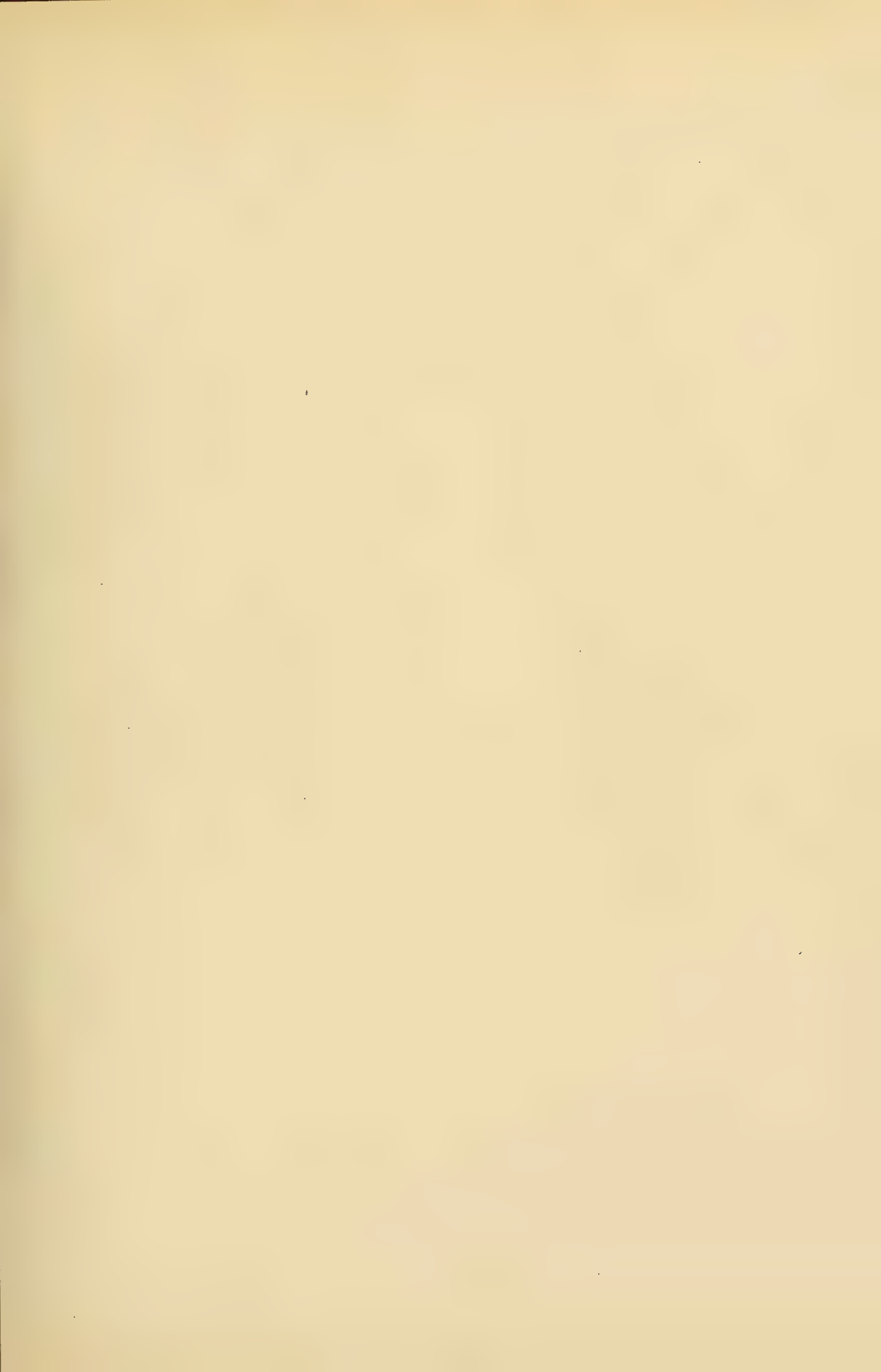
Jane Scott Eddy. Mr. Bennett was educated at Wesleyan University, where he graduated as Bachelor of Arts, 1864, as a commencement orator, and received his degree of Master of Arts, 1867. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon and the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternities. He engaged with his father in the banking business in Wilkes-Barre in the firm of Bennett, Phelps & Company. The enterprise failed during a season of financial depression, but the house subsequently paid every dollar of indebtedness in full, with interest. Mr. Bennett has held many positions of usefulness in his city and county, namely: Director of the Wyoming Na-

moral power, his fervid piety, gave him the equipment for his work that made Wyoming Seminary what it is to-day. In 1872 he was elected one of the agents of the Methodist Episcopal Book Concern in New York City, and also treasurer of the Missionary Society of the same church, which office he held at the time of his death. He was a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church five times, to-wit, 1860-64-68-72-76, the last three times leading the delegation. In 1876 he was chairman of the committee on episcopacy at the general conference that year. In recognition of Dr. Nelson's ability as a teacher he received the degree of A. M. from Union College, and in recognition of his eloquence as a preacher the degree of D. D. from Dickinson College.

Dr. Nelson was a man of great natural energy and character, and yet was calm, quiet and not very demonstrative. He was systematic and exact in business habits, and by virtue of his strong personality had great influence over young men. However, valuable as was the work he may have accomplished in New York and elsewhere, his great work—his life work—was done at Wyoming Seminary. The last years of his life—from the age of twenty-six to fifty-four were spent there—years remarkable for persistent energy and indomitable will, and this school will always stand as Dr. Nelson's monument. In 1883, four years after Dr. Nelson's death, Mrs. Nelson, "in consideration of the desire and purpose to aid and benefit the seminary to which the labors of her husband were for many years devoted," deeded to the school the house built by Dr. Nelson where he resided prior to his election as book agent in New York. This gift was in full accord with the noble impulse of one who did her full share in making sure the success of the institution and all the efforts of her husband in its behalf. In 1887 the Nelson Memorial Chapel was erected by friends of the institution as a memorial of Dr. Nelson.



Geo. S. Bennett.





R. Nelson Bennett.

tional Bank, 1864-1905, and president since 1895; superintendent of the First Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, 1868-1905, having been a member of the church since boyhood; member of the Wilkes-Barre city council, 1868-70; manager of the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company, 1869-1905, and treasurer from 1876 to 1905; president of the Wilkes-Barre Young Men's Christian Association in 1871, and member of the board of managers from 1871 to 1887; trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church from 1874 to 1905; member of the Wilkes-Barre school board from 1870 to 1873, from 1879 to 1882, and its president in 1883; manager of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital from 1876 to 1905, also its vice-president; manager of the Hollenback Cemetery Association from 1878 to 1905; secretary of the Luzerne County Bible Society from 1879 to 1905; trustee of the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, from 1873 to 1905, and president of the board from 1888 to 1905; president of the Wilkes-Barre Lace Manufacturing Company, 1887-88, and a director from 1891 to 1905; treasurer of the Sheldon Axle Company from 1886 to 1888; director of the Wilkes-Barre Gas Company from 1893 to 1898; director of the Hazard Manufacturing Company from 1895 to 1905, and the Wilkes-Barre Water Company in 1895; trustee of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, from 1888 to 1905, and Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, New Jersey, from 1888 to 1905; member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkes-Barre; delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Cleveland, 1896. George Slocum and Ellen Woodward (Nelson) Bennett were the parents of three children: Martha Phelps, born October 16, 1873, married, June 15, 1899, Lawrence Bullard Jones, attorney-at-law, Wilkes-Barre, son of the Rev. Dr. Henry Lawrence and Sarah (Coffin) Jones. (See Jones family.) He graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Yale, and was admitted to the bar. Their children are: Henry Lawrence and George Bennett Jones.

Reuben Nelson, born December 12, 1875,

graduated Bachelor of Arts cum laude from Wesleyan in 1897, LL. B. from University of Pennsylvania in 1900 and was admitted to the bar. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, and fourth vice-president of the Wilkes-Barre board of trade, 1904, and member of the select council of the city of Wilkes-Barre, 1905.

Ziba Platt, born March 22, 1881, graduated as Bachelor of Arts from Wesleyan in 1903. He is a member of Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa Fraternities, and is a member of the firm of Phelps, Lewis & Company, the successors to the business founded in 1826 by his grandfather, Hon. Ziba Bennett. H. E. H.

STEARNS FAMILY. In the history of the Wyoming valley the branch of the Stearns family of which this narrative treats dates only from the year 1869, when Irving A. Stearns, of the department of analytical chemistry in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York, left that famous school and took up new duties in Wilkes-Barre, in the office of R. P. Rothwell, mining and civil engineer.

Mr. Stearns comes of New England stock, his ancestry in America dating from the early days of the Puritans, and almost to the time of the Pilgrim Fathers. He is a descendant in the eighth generation of Charles Stearns, who was admitted freeman in Watertown in 1646; was the owner of a house, lot and other lands; was elected (1680) tax-gatherer and also constable, but refused to take the oath. He then sold his lands in Watertown and moved to Lynn End, now the town of Lynnfield. There is a tradition in Lynn, says the Stearns genealogy, that three brothers, Daniel, Isaac and Shubael, came from England to America in 1630 and settled near Watertown; that Daniel died unmarried; that Shubael and Isaac each brought their families with them; that soon after landing both Shubael and his wife died, leaving two sons, Charles and Nathaniel, who were reared by their Uncle Isaac; that these sons afterward married, as well as Isaac their uncle, and that from them all the Stearns in America are supposed to have

descended. There is also a traditional anecdote of the first landing of the Stearns family, "that on reaching anchorage in America, Isaac, like the spies sent into Canaan, went forward and selected a place of settlement; soon after, an emulation arose between the two boys as to which should step on land first, and as they sprang from the boat Charles missed his footing and fell into the river, which was therefore named Charles river." Nevertheless, the historian claims for the name of the stream a royal origin.

From Charles Stearns (1), the founder of that branch of the family under consideration, the line of descent follows to John (2), 1657-1722; George (3), 1688-1760; Jonathan (4), 1713-1758; Ebenezer (5), 1745-1834; Ariel or Royal (6), 1776-1827; George W. (7), 1821-1892; Irving Ariel (8), 1845.

George W. Stearns, father of Major Stearns, was born May 14, 1821; married October 13, 1841, Miranda Tufts, born February 5, 1819, daughter of Thomas and Clarissa (Hatfield) Tufts,¹ of Gorham, Ontario county, New York. Mr. Stearns was a farmer, justice of the peace and justice of sessions (an office at one time of considerable dignity, but now abolished) of Ontario county two terms. In 1867 he removed to Coldwater, Michigan, where for several years before his death he was editor and publisher of the *Coldwater Republican*. He died February 10, 1892; his wife died January 2, 1901. They had two children: Clarissa Arminda, born October 24, 1842, married September 1, 1870, Abraham J. Aldrich, born February 3, 1843, and Irving Ariel Stearns, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Irving Ariel Stearns,² born September 12,

1. Miranda Tufts, who married George W. Stearns, was a daughter of Thomas Tufts and his wife Clarissa Hatfield; and Hannah Tyler, who married Thomas Tufts, of West Brookfield, Massachusetts, father of above Thomas, was a daughter of Lieutenant Abner Tyler, the revolutionary soldier.

2. This sketch of Major Stearns is largely taken from "Stearns Genealogy and Memoirs," 1901, by Avis (Stearns) Van Wagenen.

1845, graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1868; was assistant professor of analytical chemistry for one year after graduation, and resigned in 1869 to accept a position in the office of R. P. Rothwell, mining and civil engineer of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. From August, 1871, to August, 1872, was superintendent and engineer of the McNeal Coal and Iron Company of Schuylkill county. He resigned this position to succeed Mr. Rothwell, who went to New York to take charge of the *Engineering and Mining Journal* as editor and part owner. From August, 1872, to June, 1885, Mr. Stearns conducted a general engineering business, including the construction of a railroad and wagon bridge across the Susquehanna river at Shick-shinney; an iron bridge across the Susquehanna at Pittston; the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's tift farm improvements at Buffalo, New York, consisting of ship canals, docks, coal storage plant, etc., besides various collieries in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. During the same period he made numerous examinations and reports upon mining properties and enterprises in Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Arkansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho and Utah. In 1885 he was appointed manager of the various coal companies controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and held that position until July, 1897, when he resigned and was made president of the Cross Creek Coal Company; Coxe Brothers & Company, incorporated; the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill Railroad Company, and the Coxe Iron Manufacturing Company, which positions he still holds.

Mr. Stearns is also a director in the Wyoming National Bank, the Vulcan Iron Works of Wilkes-Barre, the Standard Trust Company, the Hibbard-Ely Safe Company of New York, the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and the Temple Iron Company. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; the American Society of Civil Engineers; the Penn-



George A. Lewis.

sylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution;¹ the Westmoreland and Wyoming Valley Country Clubs of Wilkes-Barre, and was the first president of the first named; and is a member of the Union League University and Engineers' Clubs of New York, and Union League Club of Philadelphia. Mr. Stearns is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, of which he has been curator of geology and is now one of its vice-presidents. He was commissioned quartermaster of the Ninth Regiment March 29, 1880; was promoted to major on May 15, 1884, and resigned April 1, 1885. He has taken a very active interest in the Ninth Regiment Armory Association of Wilkes-Barre, of which he is president. On June 29, 1892, he became one of five trustees of the association, an account of which body appears in the historical souvenir of the regiment, published in 1896. In connection with Hon. Charles Miner and Col. Murray G. Reynolds (since deceased, see sketches on other pages) Major Stearns raised the amount necessary to liquidate the mortgage on the property. Portraits of Major Stearns and his son, Captain Stearns, appear in connection with this narrative. Major Stearns married, November 20, 1872, Miss Clorinda W. Shoemaker, daughter of Hon. Lazarus Denison Shoemaker (See Shoemaker family) and his wife, Esther Wadhams. She died May 6, 1904. Their children were:

Lazarus Denison Stearns, born December 27, 1875, died September 6, 1898.

Irving Ariel Stearns, Jr., born July 5, 1877, died April 9, 1884.

Esther Shoemaker Stearns, born March 4, 1885.

Capt. Lazarus Denison Stearns, son of Major Irving Ariel Stearns, was born in Wilkes-Barre. His early education was gained at the Harry

Hillman Academy in Wilkes-Barre, and he prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and graduated from Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, in the class of 1896. On coming home he became a coal inspector for the Susquehanna Coal Company, and afterward served with the engineer corps of the same company. He was early imbued with a strong desire to enter the military service, and had received instruction in military tactics at Yale. He enlisted as a private in Company D, Ninth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, February 4, 1897, and July 1st of the same year was chosen second lieutenant of Company B. The entire division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania having been ordered into camp at Mount Gretna, Pennsylvania, by the governor in response to the first call for troops by the president for the war with Spain, Lieutenant Stearns left Wilkes-Barre with his command on April 27, 1898. May 4th he volunteered for the war on the field at Mount Gretna. The captain of the company (Stewart L. Barnes) being disqualified for entering on active service on account of age, Second Lieutenant Stearns was unanimously chosen by the men to command the company, and was mustered into the service of the United States with the rank of captain, May 11, 1898. He was the youngest officer of his grade and command in the First Army Corps, to which his regiment was assigned at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, on arriving there May 20, 1898.

Captain Stearns was by nature a soldier. Although trained to peaceful pursuits, the science of tactics was instinctive with him. He came from a line of ancestry distinguished for military capacity. His great-grandfathers, Elijah Shoemaker and Col. Nathan Denison, were soldiers of the Revolution, and participated in the Wyoming massacre, the former being killed in that dreadful struggle. Captain Stearns was in camp at Chickamauga with his regiment until August 14, when he was called home to attend upon his father, Major Stearns, who was suffering from a pulmonary affection of a seri-

1. Major Stearns' prominent revolutionary ancestor was Lieutenant Abner Tyler, born in Brookfield, Massachusetts, 1710, died December 8, 1779; recorded as second lieutenant April 9, 1778, in Captain Cyrus Rich's company, Fourth Regiment Worcester County Militia, Colonel Converse commanding.

ous nature. Typhoid fever was prevalent in the camp at this time, and no doubt the seeds of the dread disease were in his system at the time of his departure for home. He remained at home a few days and, his father improving in health, he decided to rejoin his regiment, which was about to change station at Lexington, Kentucky. His desire to be with his command at the time, that he might look after his men, rendered him careless of his own physical condition, and August 21 he departed for the south, arriving at Chickamauga on the 23d. The regiment left on the 25th, bivouacing at Rossville, Tennessee, that night and arriving at Lexington on Saturday, August 27th. The fever was upon him, no doubt, before he left Glen Summit, where his family was then staying, but he would not yield to what he thought was a temporary indisposition. A rally after he arrived in camp was succeeded by almost a prostration, and on Sunday, August 28th, he was brought home from Lexington by Governor Hastings on a hospital train which the governor had provided to bring the sick of the Pennsylvania regiments from the camps at Chickamauga and Lexington. The hospital train arrived at Wilkes-Barre on August 30 at 10 o'clock in the morning, and a week later he lay dead, one of the precious lives sacrificed that there should be no halt in American devotion to the interests of humanity, progress, human liberty and righteousness. Death claimed many a shining mark as a result of the war with Spain, but none more lustrous than Capt. Lazarus Denison Stearns.

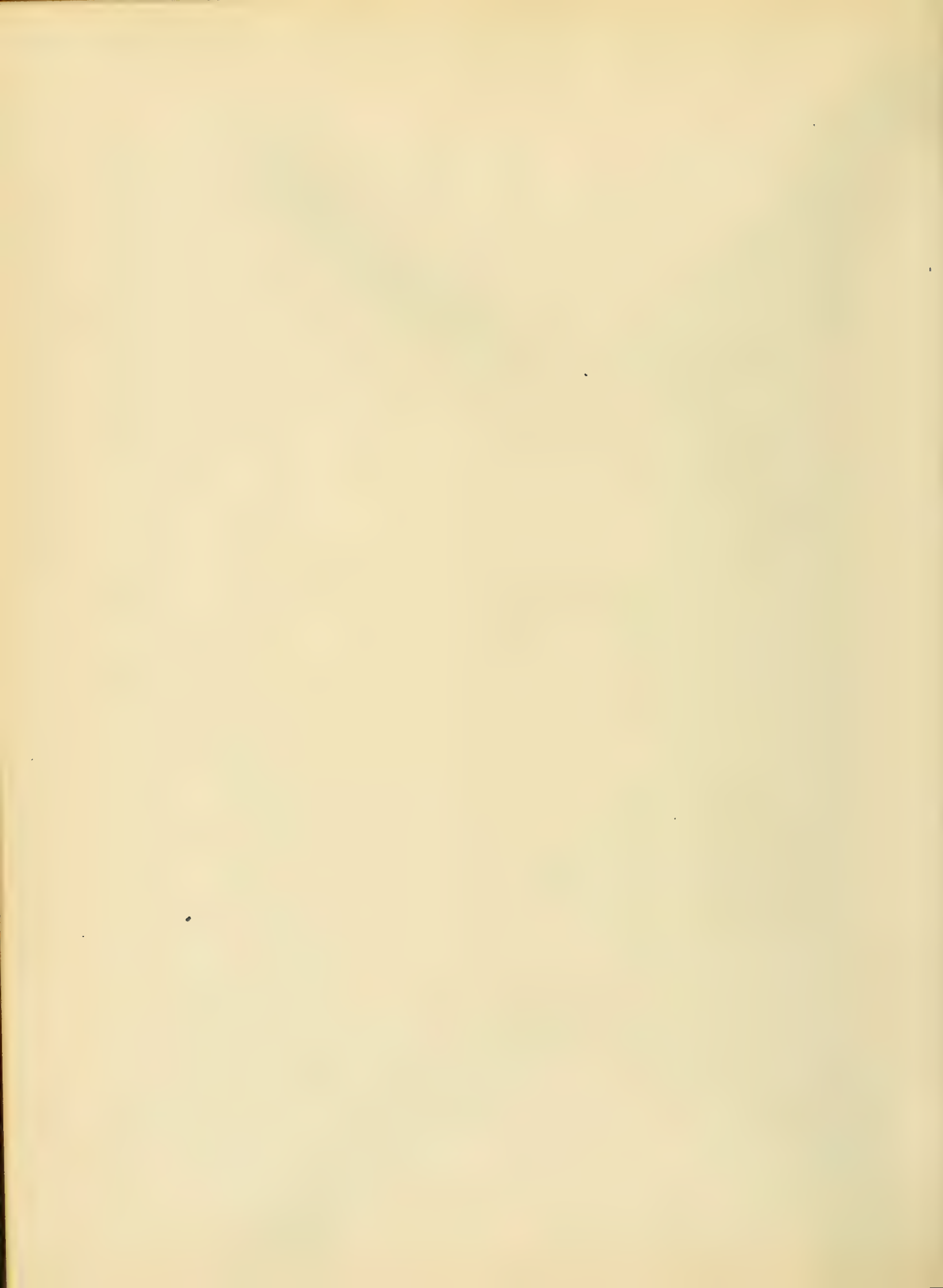
As an officer of his regiment he was universally esteemed, and his own men were devoted to him. During his illness there was a constant train of visitors and a stream of messages asking for news of his condition. His youth, his brilliant future, his fine physical manhood, all seemed to draw sympathy, and the thought that the end might be near was too sad to entertain. Lying desperately ill himself, he still thought of his stricken companions, and asked after them with much solicitude. That seemed to be a keynote to his character, forgetfulness of self and

thought for others. Universally beloved, it was in the bosom of his own family that he was the devoted son and brother, the thoughtful child, dutiful and sympathetic, and later, as was proved, strong to bear and patient to suffer. Though just on the threshold of a useful and active manhood, with his college days as a pleasant memory to look back upon, his character was well matured. He was the soul of honor, and no one ever knew him to do anything mean or small. He had nothing of narrowness in his disposition, but an innate nobility which was fostered always by the attrition with men, for he chose good companionship. He had a liberal mind that frowned not on such amusements as young people enjoy, but he had also a well-defined power of knowing himself and being careful always to use and not abuse recreation and pleasure. All who came in contact with him were impressed with the unmistakable marks of a fine nature, full of manliness and nobility. These were striking traits, and they manifested themselves when he had scarcely entered upon his teens. He was industrious and faithful in business, faithful and true to whatever he undertook, and his business career, had he been spared, would have been a most creditable and brilliant one.

In his native town he was a great social favorite and a leader in many of the affairs that go to make up the sum of relaxation and of pleasure in the hours given to such occupation. He was a member of the Country Club, the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society since 1895, and of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution. The qualities that distinguished his bearing among friends were always exemplified in his military routine. He was a strict disciplinarian, though always from the sense of duty, but as a commander always had the well being and comfort of his men near his heart. It is remarkable that one so young leaves behind such a maturity of the best traits, both in social and in business life. Memory stands tearful and pitying, where so short a time ago radiant Hope had seemed to stretch forth her hands. These mysteries of life and death are always present, but always baffle so-



L. H. Stearns.



lution. His was patriotism of the real kind. He gave up everything that makes life worth living (see Collections of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, p. 249). H. E. H.

PETTIBONE AND DICKSON FAMILIES. John Pettibone, of French extraction, came over from England, 1650, and was a proprietor in Windsor, Connecticut, 1658, removing to Simsbury, Connecticut, about 1669 and locating on land which in 1880 was in possession of some of his descendants. He married, February 16, 1664, Sarah Eggleston, daughter of Begat Eggleston, and had nine children, three born in Windsor and six in Simsbury. Of these, Stephen, born October 3, 1669, died 1750, married Deborah Bissell. His third son was named Noah.

Noah Pettibone, son of Stephen and Deborah (Bissell) Pettibone, born April 16, 1714, died Wyoming, March 28, 1791. He petitioned the Connecticut assembly in 1753 for permission to buy lands of the Indians at Wyoming. He married at Simsbury, 1745, Huldah Williams, by whom he had eight children, born in Connecticut. He was in Wyoming in 1769 with his sons, Noah, Stephen and Oliver. In 1772 he located on meadow lot No. 22, where some of his descendants have continued to reside for more than a century. His children were: Esther, born June, 1747, married William Alworth; Huldah, born August, 1749, married Benjamin Atwater; Noah, born November, 1751, married, May, 1778, Lucy Scott and was killed in the battle of Wyoming July 3, 1778; Hannah, born October, 1753, married Joseph Shaw; Stephen, born September, 1755, served in Sullivan's army and was honorably discharged from service; he was killed by the Indians after his return to Wyoming, on Kingston flats, February 10, 1779; Dolly, born June, 1757, married, 1777, Timothy Stevens; Oliver, of whom later; Lydia, born December, 1759, married John Vaughn.

Oliver Pettibone, son of Noah and Huldah (Williams) Pettibone, was born May 13, 1762, died March 17, 1832. "He was in Forty Fort at the time of the massacre; he counted the men

as they went out, and made the number three hundred and eighty-two. He returned to Connecticut after the battle, but later removed to Amenias, Dutchess county, New York, where, December 21, 1783, he married Martha, died December 25, 1833, daughter of Dr. Barnabas Paine, and settled on Livingston Manor, where three of his children were born. He returned to Wyoming in April, 1788, and bought lands adjoining his father, and there ten more children were born, all of whom, with the exception of two who died, married and raised large families." Their children were: Oliver, born September 9, 1784; Esther, born September 15, 1785; Payne, born January 14, 1787, of whom later; Joshua, born August 31, 1788; Marcia, born November 3, 1790; Lucy, born September 12, 1792; Mary, born October 21, 1794; Nancy, born November 13, 1796; Noah, born July 27, 1798; Huldah, born February 14, 1801; Henry, born October 5, 1802; Martha, born December 30, 1804; Stephen, born February 2, 1807.

Payne Pettibone, son of Oliver and Martha (Paine) Pettibone, born January 24, 1787, died August 13, 1814; married, 1811, Sarah Tuttle, born April 4, 1793, died April 27, 1869, eldest daughter of Joseph and Mary (Lee) Tuttle. They had two sons: 1. Stoughton, born April 9, 1812, married (first), 1835, Antoinette Dunning, who died March 9, 1845; married (second), 1846, Cornelia Bellamy. Children by first marriage: Emma C.; by second marriage, Lauren W. Pettibone. 2. Payne, born December 23, 1813, of whom later. After the death of Mr. Payne Pettibone his widow became the wife of David Perkins. Joseph Tuttle, son of Henry, of New Jersey, and of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, 1785, father of Mrs. Pettibone, born in Rockaway, Morris county, New Jersey, January 19, 1772, died February 11, 1849. He removed to Wyoming with his father, 1785. He was farmer, miller and merchant, being engaged in the latter business several years with his son Joseph B. at Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania. He held various town offices and was county commissioner of Luzerne county three years. He married, September 26, 1792, Mary Lee, and her parents

removed to Wyoming before the massacre of July 3, 1778, and settled on a farm where the Wyoming monument now stands. Her father, Jesse Lee, was from Connecticut, and his wife, Sally (McDowell) Lee, was daughter of John McDowell, a Scotch-Irishman, who came to America in 1735 and married a Miss Depui, of Low Dutch (Holland) extraction.

Payne Pettebone, Jr., son of Payne and Sarah (Tuttle) Pettibone, born December 23, 1813, died March 21, 1888. He was taken in his infancy to the home of his grandfather, with whom he lived until he was eighteen, at which time he was offered a business partnership with Colonel Montayne. This he declined, and shortly afterward was employed as clerk by Swetland & Baldwin, at Wyoming, and in 1834 became a partner with Mr. Swetland, a relation that was maintained with mutual profit until 1864. He became variously identified with leading business enterprises, in a number of which he was a director, among them the old Pittston Bank, the Wyoming Terra Cotta Works and the First National Bank of Pittston; also the following banks in Wilkes-Barre: The Wyoming National Bank, the Miners' Savings Bank and the Wilkes-Barre Savings Bank, being president of the latter. He and his son were proprietors of the Wyoming Shovel Works. He was also a director of the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York; president of the board of trustees of Wyoming Seminary and the Wyoming Bible Society, the Wyoming Camp Meeting Association and the Forty Fort Cemetery Association; a trustee of the Drew Theological Seminary and the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut. In 1844, with Gen. William S. Ross and Jonathan J. Slocum, he was appointed under act of the legislature to sell the Delaware division of the state canal. He was treasurer of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad Company from 1854 to 1863, until its consolidation with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, and afterwards a director of the company. He was appointed one of the commissioners to complete the Wyoming monument, 1864, and in 1878 was chairman of the finance

committee of the Centennial Memorial Association, and as such he entertained at his residence President Hayes and his cabinet, Governor Hartranft and his suite, and other notables in public life. Early in life Mr. Pettebone was seriously impressed with religious thoughts, and from 1848 to the end of his life was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Wyoming Methodist Episcopal Church, dedicated July 18, 1883, was the gift of the Pettebone family and Mrs. William Swetland to that society. Mr. Pettebone was a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society and president, 1875.

Payne Pettebone, Jr., married, October 3, 1837, Caroline M., born October 17, 1820, daughter of William Swetland. Their children were: Mary S., born October 5, 1838, died December 6, 1844; Frances, born September 5, 1842, died November 17, 1845; William S., born July 2, 1844, died June 22, 1850; Edward, born December 2, 1848, died March 23, 1852; Kate S., born September 27, 1851, married, November 12, 1874, Allan Hamilton Dickson, lawyer, born in Utica, New York, November 14, 1851, died January 21, 1893; Robert Treat, born December 12, 1858.

William Swetland, father of Mrs. Payne Pettebone, was born in Sharon, Connecticut, June 26, 1789. He was a merchant and extensive land owner and operator in the Wyoming valley. He was president of the old Pittston Bank, and subsequently a director of the First National Bank of Pittston. He was county commissioner, 1828-31; delegate to the constitutional convention of 1837; an old-line Democrat, and a Republican after 1860. He was a son of Belding and Sally (Gay) Swetland. Belding Swetland was born January 14, 1763, and was with his father in Forty Fort at the battle of Wyoming. His father was Luke Swetland, the first settler from Connecticut, locating on the farm where his grandson William later resided; in 1777 was a member of Captain Durkee's company in Morristown, New Jersey, enlisting September 17, 1776. At the battle of Wyoming, on account of disability, he was in Forty Fort and



William Turtland



Hayne Pettibone



did not take part in the engagement. August 25, 1778, he was captured, with Joseph Blanchard, by the Indians and was held prisoner among the Senecas some time. In 1800 he removed with his family from Mehoopany to Wyoming, where he died January 30, 1823. H. E. H.

ALLAN HAMILTON DICKSON, born Utica, New York, Nov. 14, 1851, died Wilkes-Barre, Jan. 21, 1893. He traces his ancestry to David Dickson, born 1583, one of the regents of the University of Glasgow. His grandson, John Dickson, born about 1673, married Jane Dodd, emigrated to Ireland and settled in county Down. His eldest son James had eleven children, of whom Alexander, born 1776, was fourth. He became involved in the Wolf-Tone rebellion, and was forced into hiding for a time. He reappeared in 1799 and married Sarah McKee, by whom he had ten children. Sarah died in 1819, and in 1820 Alexander married Margaret Harring, who bore him six children. In June, 1827, he brought his family to America, settling at Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, New York. He removed in 1837 to Lansingburg, New York, and died there April 2, 1871. Hugh Sheridan Dickson, born 1813, was seventh child of Alexander Dickson. He married Sarah Margaret Stoever and had four children: Elizabeth, married the Rev. Samuel T. Lowrie; Ellen, married Col. W. P. Wilson; Frederick Stoever, lawyer and author of "Dickson's Blackstone," an analysis of "Blackstone's Commentaries" and of "Dickson's Kent," and an analysis of "Kent's Commentaries."

Allan Hamilton Dickson was during his lifetime one of the bright lights of the Luzerne county bar, but he was cut down in the prime of his career. He fitted for college at Wyer's preparatory school in West Chester, Pennsylvania, and entered Yale in September, 1868, but left college at the end of the first half of the sophomore year on account of ill health. He traveled in Mexico, and returning home re-entered college in January, 1871, and finished his sophomore year in July. Soon afterward he went to Germany, learned the German language in Heidelberg, and then went to Berlin, where he

attended university lectures. He traveled extensively in Switzerland and Italy and returned to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in the latter part of 1872. In January of the following year he began reading law under the preceptorship of Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, (having previously registered as a law student with Hon. Wayne McVeagh, in West Chester) and September 14, 1874, was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county. From that time until his death he was prominently identified with the legal profession in the city and county.

Allan Hamilton Dickson married, November 12, 1874, Kate Swetland Pettibone, and their children were: 1. Caro Pettibone, born October 15, 1877, died January 10, 1883. 2. Dorothy Ellen, born December 12, 1883. She was married, February 27, 1906, to Major Franck Darte, a rising young attorney of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, son of Judge Alfred Darte, of Wilkes-Barre. Major Darte is a graduate of Yale, and a brigade staff officer in the Pennsylvania National Guard. 3. Hugh Sheridan, born April 24, 1889, died January 17, 1893.

Franck G. Darte was born in Philadelphia, April 12, 1873. He is the son of George Leonard Franck, who was at the time of his death, professor of civil engineering in the University of Pennsylvania. Upon the death of his parents he was adopted when a small child by the late Judge Alfred Darte. He prepared for college at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, and graduated from Yale University with the class of 1896. He became a member of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. P., December, 1896, and served during the Spanish-American war as corporal in Company D, Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Upon being discharged from the volunteer service he reenlisted in National Guard, and is now major and ordnance officer, Third Brigade, N. G. P. He was admitted to the Luzerne county bar in June, 1899, and since that date has been in active practice.

The death of Mr. Dickson created a profound sensation of loss in the community, and many fervent tributes were paid to his memory as a

citizen and neighbor of the highest character. The court and members of the bar of the county of Luzerne took fitting cognizance of the sad event, January 24, 1893. Hon. Charles E. Rice, president judge, presided, and on motion of Hon. Henry W. Palmer the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the intelligence of the sudden death of Allen H. Dickson was so unexpected and shocking as to cast a gloom of unusual character over the members of the Association and the whole community.

Resolved, That Mr. Dickson was a man of acknowledged ability, which was exhibited in his profession as a lawyer, and in all his responsible business relations and in the public and private offices he held. He was possessed of fine literary and artistic tastes; was strictly honorable in every post and station; of courageous determination in the defense of what he adjudged right; was a progressive, enterprising member of society, and in every relation of life a good citizen.

The salient points in the character of Mr. Dickson dwelt upon by various members of the bar are well presented in the following epitomization:

Hon. Henry W. Palmer said: "Very soon after he became a resident of Wilkes-Barre he was instrumental in unearthing and bringing to justice a bold and influential band of criminals who, holding official positions, had plundered the county and state of large sums of money. As public officers and local politicians of high standing they had friends who would be quite apt to resent the interference of the young lawyer and visited him with punishment in every way possible; but he pressed forward, and never rested until the prison doors closed on the chief offenders and honesty was restored to the administration of county affairs. It was not policy in the customary sense, but it was courageous, and exemplified a trait which was admirable. In the campaign undertaken to carry a constitutional amendment prohibiting the accursed traffic in liquors in the whole state, he was not only a sympathizer and friend, but an eloquent and efficient advocate and a large contributor of time and money to the cause. He hated shams and pretenders of high and low degree, whether at the bar, on the bench, or in politics or the pulpit, and had no hesitation in making his opinions known.

"Of his taste for literature and art, his public

spirit, his charities, his beautiful family life, his generous hospitality and his faithfulness as a friend, a volume might be written. Nothing of it will be forgotten by those who knew and loved him. He is gone; it seems impossible to believe that his footsteps will never more be heard in this court of justice where he labored; in the places of business he frequented; or in the beautiful home to which he was so devoted".

George R. Bedford said: "To him more than any other is due the great stride in municipal improvements witnessed in this city. In all his conduct it can be said with absolute truth that he was always actuated by principle, and never by policy."

A. R. Brundage said: "His daily life, in the court house and out of it, was pure and exemplary. His intercourse with the bar was characterized by singular urbanity and kindness. Always the gentleman of kindly impulses, he never compromised fidelity or duty, or swerved from courageous advocacy of his client's cause. His pure public and private life has made an impression upon us and the community, and that impress is clean and clear cut. The world has been made better for his having lived in it. He has gone to his reward; let us profit by his example."

William S. McLean said: "Mr. Dickson was not only a resolute man and full of moral courage, but he was an excellent lawyer. He was also a scholarly man and a great reader of good books."

T. H. Atherton said: "He was intensely in earnest in desiring and working for the best development and progress of the community and commonwealth in which he lived, whether that progress and improvement was social and intellectual, material or political, and to aid and accomplish it he gave freely of his thought, time and means."

E. G. Scott said: "Mr. Dickson was one of our good examples—let it be borne in mind and carried in the heart, that the reason he was a good example to others is, that he had a standard of his own, and that he lived up to it."

H. E. H.

MINER FAMILY. In Pennsylvania history the Miners of the Wyoming valley trace their ancestry to pioneers Asher and Charles Miner. In America the family dates back to the time of Thomas Miner, the immigrant ancestor who landed at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1630, in the time of the colony. In England, from whence



Allan H. Benson.

Thomas, the immigrant, came, the history of the family is traced from Henry Miner, who died A. D., 1359. Among the ancient archives of the Miner family there is preserved a document which shows something of the history of Henry, his loyalty to his sovereign, Edward III, and also gives an account of the origin of the Miner arms, and how the distinction accompanying them was earned in Edward's time. "He had his coat ahmorial *gules*, * * * *fesse id est*, *cingulum militare*, because obtained by valour) betwixt three plates Argent, * * * the crest being a battle axe, armed at both ends *Minerall*." (From "An Herauldical Essay upon the Surname of Miner.") (See N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., vol. XII, p. 161).

"This Henry died in the year 1359, leaving behind him Henry, Edward, Thomas, and George Miner, of whom little is to be said, save only that Henry (2) married one Henreta Hicks, daughter of Edward Hicks, of Gloucester, of whom, as appears by the paling of their arms, are the Hicks of Beverston Castle in Gloucester, descended; and had issue, William and Henry." A further continuation of this line of narrative is not deemed necessary in this place, however interesting the subject may appear. The line of descent is from Henry (1), the valiant follower of Edward III, through Henry (2), William (3), Thomas (4), Lodovick (5), Thomas (Mynor)¹ (6), William (Myner) (7), William (8), and Clement (9), to Thomas Minor (10), the immigrant ancestor of the family in America.

Clement (9) was the father of four children—Clement, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Mary. He was born in England about 1546, and died there March 31, 1640. In the early part of the year 1630 Thomas, second son of Clement, sailed from England in the ship "Arabella," and landed at Salem, June 14. He went thence to Charles-

town, joined the planters there, subscribed to the covenant and was admitted to membership in the church, for in that plantation the affairs of temporal government were administered under authority of the Established Church. April 29, 1633, Thomas married Grace Palmer, daughter of Walter Palmer, who came from England to Charlestown in 1629, with his daughter, Grace, his wife having died before the year of his departure. In 1634 Thomas Minor and his wife Grace removed to Saybrook, in the colony of Connecticut, with the younger John Winthrop and company. In 1643 he accompanied Winthrop to Pequot (afterward New London) but probably did not take his family there until 1646, when he was elected a townsman and admitted to the rights accorded freemen who were approved. In 1647 he was chosen one of five selectmen "to act in all township affairs," and in the same year he was appointed by the general court as assistant with others to have power as a court "for the settling of some way for deciding small differences." In the same year also he was appointed military sergeant, commanding "a squadron" in the town of Pequot, with power to call forth and train soldiers. In 1650 and 1651 he was deputy to the general court. In 1653 he joined the settlement at Stonington, and subsequently served as magistrate, deputy to the general court, selectman, and chief military officer, and held in turn every important office in the town. In 1677 he was one of the founders of the Church of Christ at Stonington, and was one of its first two deacons. He died October 3, 1690.

Such was Thomas Minor, the immigrant ancestor of that branch of the Miner family in America, from whom are descended the Miners of the Wyoming valley in Pennsylvania. Grace Palmer, wife of Thomas, died in 1690. Her father, Walter Palmer, was made a freeman in 1631, and before 1633 married Rebecca Short, with his family joining the church in Charlestown in that year. In 1642 he removed to Rehoboth, Plymouth colony, received large tracts of land, was elected to the general court of Plymouth, and became a man of much consequence in public and church affairs. He died in 1662,

1. In the first generation from Henry (1), the surname was given as Miners; in the sixth as Mynor; in the seventh and eighth as Myner; in the ninth, by Clement, as Miner, and in the tenth by Thomas, the immigrant, as Minor. This Thomas' grandsons resumed the original surname Miner, which has since been continued by his descendants to the present generation.

leaving a will which was admitted to probate in Boston. The children of Thomas Minor (10) and his wife Grace Palmer, were John, Joseph, Thomas, Clement (11), Ephraim, Menasseh, Ann, Maria, Samuel, Elizabeth, and Hannah. From Thomas (10), the immigrant ancestor in America, the line of descent comes through Clement (11), Clement (12), Hugh (13), and Seth (14), to Asher (15), and Charles (15), the latter the pioneers of the family in Pennsylvania.

Ensign Seth Miner (14) was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1742, and died January 15, 1822. His body lies in the old graveyard in Doylestown. His wife was Anna Charlton, born probably about 1744 (no more accurate record is obtainable), and died November 4, 1804. Seth and Anna were progenitors of the Miner pioneers in Pennsylvania, and as such are worthy to be remembered in these annals. Their children were Elizabeth, born December 12, 1768, married Captain Boswell; Anna, born November 20, 1770, died unmarried; Sarah, born August 31, 1773; Asher, born in Norwich, Connecticut, March 3, 1778; Charles, born in Norwich, February 1, 1780.

Seth Miner was commissioned ensign of the Twentieth Regiment, Connecticut militia, June, 1776. He had inherited something of the martial spirit of his ancestors, who had given service to the colonies during the Pequot war and also during King Philip's war which followed. Indeed, the New England colonists knew little of the blessings of peace after 1636, or from that time to the close of the war for independence. There was hardly an able-bodied New England settler who was not in some manner called into service in defense of home and family during all this century and a half, although individual records of service were imperfectly kept and never preserved. To appreciate the trials and hardships which beset the life of the settlers in the eastern colonies the reader must have recourse to authentic records of New England history from the landing of the Pilgrims to the overthrow of the British supremacy in America. Seth Miner was a member of the Susquehanna Land Company and as such had a claim in the territory so long in

dispute between the Pennsylvania proprietary and the colony of Connecticut; and his son Charles Miner was deputed to come out to the Susquehanna to look after his father's interests there.

Asher Miner, son of Seth and elder brother of Charles, served an apprenticeship of some years in the office of the *Gazette and Commercial Intelligencer*, at New London, Connecticut, and afterwards worked one year as a journeyman in New York. At the suggestion of his brother, Charles, Asher Miner came into the Wyoming valley and continued work at his trade. He was there employed on the *Wilkes-Barre Gazette*, which suspended publication in 1801, and soon afterward he founded the *Luzerne County Federalist*, the first number of which appeared January 5, 1801. In April, 1802, he formed a partnership with his brother Charles, which was continued until May, 1804, when Asher's interest was sold to Charles.

Leaving Wilkes-Barre, Asher Miner removed to Doylestown, and on July 7, 1804, issued the first number of the *Pennsylvania Correspondent and Farmer's Advertiser*, a strong paper with equally strong Federalist leanings, which afterward became known as the *Bucks County Intelligencer*. For a time the publisher struggled against adversity, and the first issue was practically given away; but at length the paper found favor with the people, success rewarded the patient efforts of its proprietor, and he remained at its head for twenty-one years. When his first newspaper venture had become a success Mr. Miner branched out into new journalistic fields, and as early as 1806 announced his intention to found a monthly magazine, although his plans never reached fruition. In 1816 he declared his purpose to establish a "monthly literary and agricultural register," and even went so far as to name the proposed publication the *Olive Branch*, but this project was also abandoned through lack of substantial encouragement. However, in 1817, Mr. Miner opened a branch office in Newtown, and on May 21, issued the first number of *The Star of Freedom*, a paper devoted chiefly to "agricultural, biographical, literary, and moral matters," his ostensible purpose

being to "fill a long-felt want," but in fact to keep newspaper competition out of the county. The latter purpose was accomplished, but his endeavor was poorly rewarded, and the paper was discontinued in 1818. Asher Miner was postmaster at Doylestown several years, and kept the office in his printing establishment, where he also kept various articles on sale such as were proper to be handled by a man of his understanding and reputation, and which were conducive to the material health of man, for Mr. Miner was in all respects an upright Christian gentleman, a man of learning, a writer of marked ability, and a devout member of the Presbyterian Church. He relinquished the postmastership in 1821, and in 1824 sold his paper, then known as the *Pennsylvania Correspondent*, to Edward Morris and Samuel R. Kramer of Philadelphia. He then removed to West Chester and joined his brother Charles in publishing the *Village Record*. In 1834 this paper was sold, after which the brothers returned to Wilkes-Barre, where Asher died March 13, 1841.

The wife of pioneer Asher Miner was Mary Wright, daughter of Thomas Wright and his wife Mary Dyer. They were married May 19, 1800, and thirteen children were born to them: Anna Maria, born August 23, 1801; married Dr. Abram Stout; Thomas Wright, born August 22, 1803, died October 21, 1855; Robert, born August 17, 1805; Elizabeth, born January 30, 1808, died May 1, 1835; Sarah, born 1810, died 1841; Caroline, born June 13, 1812, died July 22, 1812; Charles, born March 5, 1814, died July 20, 1829; Samuel Green, born February 26, 1816, died October, 1847; Asher, born 1818, died 1824; Mary W., born 1820, died 1839; Helen, born December 3, 1822, died June 18, 1841; Joseph Wright, born January 29, 1825, died February 5, 1859; Asher (2), born May 16, 1826, died same month; Mary Wright Miner, wife of Asher, died in January, 1830, and Asher married (second) May 13, 1835, Mrs. Thomazin (Hance) Boyer, Robert Miner, third child and second son of Asher and Mary, married, January 3, 1826, Eliza Abbott, born October 22, 1806, died August 18, 1846. They had children: Helen Elizabeth, born June

17, 1828, died March 4, 1829; Charles Abbott, born August 30, 1830; died July 25, 1903; John Howard, born January 4, 1838, died June 18, 1844.

Robert Miner, third child of Asher and Mary (Wright) Miner, was born at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1805. He took charge of his father's mill at the age of fourteen, and for a number of years taught school in Plains township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. On the third of January, 1826, in his twenty-first year, he married Eliza Abbott (born October 22, 1806, died August 18, 1846), daughter of Stephen and Abigail Searle Abbott. About this time he built the house on the corner of Mock street and Miner Road, (Miner's Mills) afterward occupied for many years by his father, Asher Miner. After his marriage he again took charge of his father's mill at Wrightsville (now Miner's Mills) and ran it until it burned down in 1826, and then rebuilt it. In 1833, in connection with Eleazer Carey, he purchased the *Wyoming Herald*, a weekly newspaper. They published the paper until 1835, when it was merged with the *Wyoming Republican*, then being published in Kingston. On November 1, 1836, Mr. Miner entered the office of the Hazelton Coal Company, which had just been incorporated, as clerk. He boarded in the old Drumheller Tavern in Hazleton kept by Lewis Davenport, and the company's office was in the lower room of an addition built on the east end of the old house. The company laid out some of its land in town lots and began to sell them. The first house on the plot was built in 1837. The same year Robert Miner built himself a home on lot No. 9, square 11, and brought his wife and son Charles there from Plains on July 4th. His second son, John Howard, born in the following January, was the third child born in Hazelton. He became secretary of the company and acted as its treasurer also. At that time Ario Pardee was superintendent, and in 1840 he and Mr. Miner formed a partnership in the coal business with a miner by the name of Hunt, under the firm name of Pardee, Miner & Company. They mined coal by contract and loaded it into boats at Penn Haven. Mr. Miner was obliged by ill

health to withdraw from the firm in 1841, when he and his family returned to the old home on his farm in Plains. In November, 1842, having business of importance to attend to in Easton and Philadelphia, he and his younger brother Joseph traveled thither in a carriage. They returned on December 9, and that night, Robert was taken violently ill and died before morning. "He has been described as of peculiar and substantial worth, at all times cheerful and happy, with power to raise those emotions in others. His life was an exemplification of the true greatness to which many may attain through a mastery over self. His piety, charity and urbanity became a part of his existence; to do good to his fellow creatures was the pleasure of his life. He was polite without show, charitable without ostentation and religious without bigotry. In business he was punctual and exact, and such was the burthen he took upon himself in whatever he engaged in, that those coming after him found little to do." He had three children, only one of whom survived him: Helen Elizabeth, born June 17, 1828, died March 4, 1829; Charles Abbott, born August 30, 1830, died July 25, 1903; and John Howard, born January 4, 1838, died June 18, 1844.

Hon. Charles Abbott Miner, eldest son of Robert and Eliza (Abbott) Miner, was born in Plains township, August 30, 1830. He was educated at Wilkes-Barre Academy and the academy at West Chester, Pennsylvania. His whole business life was devoted to milling enterprises, and until his retirement from their active management he operated a mill built on the site of his grandfather's plant at Miner's Mills, which was making flour in 1795. Thus he was a miller by inheritance, and in turn passed the business on to his son, Asher. Mr. Miner was first president of the Pennsylvania State Millers' Association. He was identified with many of Wilkes-Barre's industrial enterprises. For twenty-five years he was a director of the Wyoming National Bank, and its vice-president at the time of his death. For fifteen years he was president of the Coalville (Ashley) Street Railway Company; was president of the board of directors of the Wilkes-

Barre City Hospital from the time of its organization; president of the board of trustees of the Wilkes-Barre (afterward the Harry Hillman) Academy, and at one time was president of the Luzerne County Agricultural Society. He became a commissioner of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania in 1877. Politically he was a Republican, and he served his party with ability and energy. From 1875 to 1880 he represented Wilkes-Barre in the lower house of the state legislature, and in 1881 was his party's candidate for the senate, but was defeated at the polls by his Democratic opponent, Eckley B. Coxe. He was closely identified with the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society for forty years, a life member, president 1881, vice-president 1887-1890, and a trustee from 1887 to 1904. He was the author of "The Early Grist Mills of Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania," read before the society in 1900. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company K, Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was honorably discharged as a sergeant July 26, 1863.

Mr. Miner was a firm believer in thorough education for young men and women, and was ever zealous in advancing the educational standard. For many years he furnished the Miner prizes for declamation contests in the Harry Hillman Academy. He was known by his good works, and felt a deep interest in all that pertained to the welfare of his city and its people. He lived a good life, above all selfish and sordid interests that sometimes animates men of means and influences their actions. He followed the impulses of a heart that felt for humanity in general, and in his death he left a memory that always will be cherished in grateful remembrance. An estimate of the esteem in which Mr. Miner was held in the city of his home among his neighbors and fellow citizens with whom he was in daily association and business relations, is well shown by an extract from the *Leader* published on the day of his funeral, July 27, 1903:

"All that was mortal of the Hon. Charles A. Miner was this afternoon consigned to its last resting place. In the death of Mr. Miner, Wilkes-Barre has indeed sustained a severe loss.



Chas. A. M. Miner

A public-spirited, philanthropic citizen, he was ever ready to help in advancing the welfare of his city and its inhabitants. His personal side was particularly loveable to all who knew him, and his business integrity was a strong example to many of the younger business men of the community. The deeds of Mr. Miner will live in this city for many a long day. After all, they are the most lasting tribute to a citizen's memory. But it would not be amiss to erect in the public square or on the river common, or some such appropriate spot—the property of the people—a monument to Mr. Miner's memory, something for the boys and girls of coming generations to look up to and to inspire in them the same noble traits and characteristics which made Charles A. Miner one of the best citizens Wilkes-Barre ever had."

No less gratifying to Mr. Miner's family and friends were the many other evidences of regard which found public expression on the occasion of his death, among them being numerous newspaper comments, the resolutions adopted by the vestry of St. Stephen's Church, the board of directors of the Wyoming National Bank, the directors of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, Conyngham Post, No. 97, G. A. R., the Pennsylvania State Millers' Association, besides hundreds of letters received by members of the family from friends and business acquaintances in various parts of the country.

Charles Abbott Miner married, January 19, 1853, Eliza Ross Atherton,¹ born in Kingston

1. A James Atherton settled in Wyoming, Pennsylvania, in 1762, and a James Atherton, junior, settled in Kingston, in 1769. They were undoubtedly Connecticut Athertons, although their connection is not definitely traced in family, town, or parish records; but the James Atherton who died in 1798 and lies buried in Forty Fort is probably the one who was born in 1816, whose father sold his lands in Lancaster in 1740, and then moved away. This James Atherton married Elizabeth Borden, born September, 1718, died March 25, 1802. They had two children, the second being James (2) born September 19, 1751, died May 5, 1828, buried at Galena, Ohio; married May 3, 1774, Lydia Washburn, born May 16, 1757, died June 20, 1847, Galena, Ohio. James and Lydia had thirteen children, of whom Elisha, born Wyoming, May 7, 1786, died April 2, 1853, was the sixth. Elisha married, February 3, 1828, Caroline Ann Ross, daughter of General William Ross and his wife Elizabeth Sterling, married October 10, 1790. Eliza Ross Atherton, daughter of Elisha Atherton and Caroline Ann Ross, his wife, married Charles Abbott Miner.

township (now Wyoming borough), Pennsylvania, March 10, 1831, daughter of Elisha Atherton, born in Wyoming, May 7, 1786, died April 2, 1853, and wife Caroline Ann Ross, born Wilkes-Barre, February 24, 1797, died August 18, 1885. Charles A. and Eliza Ross Miner had children: Elizabeth, born 1853, died unmarried, a modest, lovely and lovable Christian, November 22, 1902; Robert, died young; William Ross, died young; Asher, born November 14, 1860, married Hetty M. Lonsdale; Sidney Roby, born July 28, 1864; Charles Howard, M. D., born July 5, 1868, married Grace Lea Shoemaker, sister of Mrs. Asher Miner; *supra*.

Colonel Asher Miner was educated in the public schools, at the Wilkes-Barre (now Harry Hillman) Academy, and at Williston Seminary of Easthampton, Massachusetts. He then entered his father's employ and learned the milling business in all its branches, filling various positions up to general manager in 1887, which position he held until 1894, when the Miner-Hillard Milling Company was organized and he was made vice-president and general manager, and continued as such until the death of his father (see above) when he was made president. This concern operates five mills, making cereal products. The business has grown up largely under the direction of Colonel Miner, and is by far the largest in the state.

He married, November 6, 1889, Hettie McNair Lonsdale, born in Wilkinson county, Mississippi, daughter of Lieut. Henry Holloway Lonsdale, of New Orleans, and his wife Helen Lea, daughter of Hon. James Neilson Lea, judge of the Louisiana supreme court, and his wife, Hetty Hart McNair. Lieutenant Lonsdale was born at Mills Point, Arkansas, in 1840. He was a cotton factor in New Orleans when the Civil war broke out. He enlisted March 6, 1862, for ninety days in the Fifth Company, Battalion of Washington Artillery of New Orleans, Confederate States Army, but owing to physical disability incurred in the battle of Shiloh he was honorably discharged from the service June 15, 1862. He returned to the army with the restoration of his health, and held the rank of lieutenant P. A. C. S., commanding the post at Woodville, Mis-

issippi, in 1865, until the final surrender of the Confederate forces in that state. He died in 1873. Lieutenant Lonsdale was descended from an English family of that name. His father, Henry T. Lonsdale, was born in New York in 1809, while his family was visiting in the United States. He located at Mills Point, Arkansas, and formed the mercantile house of Lonsdale, Walton & Company, and engaged in the grain trade. After years of successful business his house failed in the crash of 1837 when he removed to New Orleans, where he built up the largest coffee importing business in the south.

Colonel Miner has five children—Helen Lea, Elizabeth Ross, Robert Charles, Margaret Mercer and Hetty Lonsdale.

Colonel Miner is a Republican in politics. He joined Company D, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania National Guard, in 1884, as private, and was promoted through the various grades to lieutenant and finally became captain of the same company. He was appointed by Governor Hastings in 1895 as general inspector of rifle practice with the rank of colonel. He served on the staff of Governor Hastings until 1898, when the National Guard of Pennsylvania was enlisted into the service of the United States. The Seventh Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, was then organized and he was commissioned colonel. The regiment was second in line to go to the war, and was fully equipped for the purpose, but its services were not needed. After being organized for some months, and during this time attending the inauguration of Governor Stone, it was disbanded. This closed the military career of Colonel Miner, covering a period of twelve years. While in the military service he was a celebrated rifle and pistol shot and made the highest score of any member of the regiment. He was selected to represent the regiment on the brigade and state teams, where he held (at one time) the highest record for marksmanship in the state. He was for several years president of the Wilkes-Barre Board of Trade and of the Pennsylvania Millers' State Association. He is now president of the Pennsylvania Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, director of the

Millers' National Federation, director of the Wyoming National Bank and other local institutions, member of the Westmoreland and Wyoming Valley Country Club, and of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

Sidney Roby Miner, born July 28, 1864, graduated Bachelor of Arts from Harvard University, 1888, studied law in the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar 1890. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, and the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, of which he has been recording secretary from 1894 to the present time (1905).

Charles Howard Miner, M. D., born July 5, 1868, graduated Bachelor of Science from Princeton University, 1890, and Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, 1893. He also studied medicine at Heidelberg and Vienna. He served as assistant surgeon in the Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers during the Spanish-American war, 1898. He is a member of the Luzerne County, Pennsylvania State, and the American Medical Associations, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. On June 1, 1904, he married Grace Lea Shoemaker, daughter of Robert C. and Helen Lea (Lonsdale) Shoemaker, and sister of Mrs. Asher Miner. (See Shoemaker family.)

H. E. H.

CHARLES MINER, second son of Seth Miner and his wife Anna Charlton, and descendant in the sixth generation of Thomas Miner, the immigrant ancestor of the family in America, (See Miner family), was born in Norwich, Connecticut, February 1, 1780.

His early education was limited to the narrow opportunities afforded in the common schools, and at the age of seventeen years he went to New London and was apprenticed to the printer's trade in the office of *The Connecticut Gazette and Commercial Intelligencer*. In February, 1790, he came to Pennsylvania to take charge of certain lands held by his father

under the Connecticut title in (now) Jessup township, Susquehanna county, but then a part of Luzerne county. Here he found employment in sugar making, and gave needful attention to the lands entrusted to his charge, but his efforts at farming were accompanied with such serious obstacles and disappointments that he abandoned that pursuit in the summer of 1800 and came to Wilkes-Barre, where his elder brother Asher lived and with him he made his home. In the fall of that year he began to teach school, and devoted his leisure hours to study. He was thus employed two terms (six months), after which he resolved to devote his attention to that branch of work with which he was most familiar, printing, and incidentally aspired to the higher branch of journalism, the editorial chair. With him in the past the newspaper had been his best teacher, and his early endeavors in his brother's office were rewarded with gratifying success, although the proprietor of the "Federalist" (his brother Asher) consented to publish his first contribution with some hesitation; but he afterward was gratified to learn that his "article" was reprinted in *The United States Gazette* of Philadelphia. Soon after this initial success (May 3, 1802), Charles became partner with his brother, and the *Federalist* was printed by "A. and C. Miner, Editors and Proprietors." In May, 1804, Charles became the sole owner of the establishment and changed the name of the paper to *The Luzerne County Federalist and Susquehanna Intelligencer*. The editor soon became an important figure in the social and political life of Wilkes-Barre.

He was elected a member of the first borough council; was one of the incorporators of the Wilkes-Barre academy in 1807, and served one year as one of its original board of trustees. In October, 1807, he was elected representative in the legislature, was re-elected in 1808, and again in 1812. In the legislature he early became a champion of the rights and liberties of the people; was a zealous advocate of the promotion of domestic manufactures; introduced the first resolution to exclude from circulation in Pennsylvania bank notes of small denomination from

other states, which imposed a heavy tax on the people of the poorer classes of this state. Mr. Miner advocated the encouragement of wool growing; he helped to originate and warmly supported that scheme of internal improvement which ultimately led to the construction of the North Branch canal; he was the author of and introduced a bill to promote the comfort of the poor; which exempted from levy and sale on execution certain articles of personal property of the debtor; he advocated the improvement of descending navigation of the Susquehanna and Lehigh rivers, in connection with the grand scheme of internal improvement which at that time was being seriously considered at each legislative session, but which was not carried into effect until about twenty years later.

From 1806 to about 1810 Mr. Miner was a member of the military organization known as the "Wyoming Blues," and in 1808 was first lieutenant of the company. In 1810 he assisted in taking the third federal census, and at the same time he had a contract for carrying the mails between Wilkes-Barre and Northumberland, Tunkhannock, and other towns intermediate and more distant. In May, 1809, Mr. Miner transferred the *Federalist* to Sidney Tracy and Steuben Butler, but in September, 1810, resumed the editorial chair, then being partner with Steuben Butler. This partnership was dissolved in 1813, and Mr. Miner conducted the paper (then called *The Gleaner*) alone until 1816, when he sold out and went to Philadelphia to become editor and part owner of *The True American*, where he gained a wide reputation as a writer and occupied a high position in social and political circles in the city. During his editorship of *The Gleaner* he published a series of articles under the nom de plume of "Poor Robert, the Scribe," which were afterwards published in book form, and obtained considerable celebrity. This work is now very rare. In the early part of 1817, on account of a long and serious illness, he severed his connection with *The True American* and returned to Wilkes-Barre, but in the same year he purchased *The Chester and Delaware Federalist*, and soon afterward took up

his residence in West Chester. The paper was published as the *Federalist* until 1818, when the name was changed to *The Village Record*. It soon became as popular for its good taste and delicacy of humor as the *Gleaner* had been aforetime. Poor Robert of the *Gleaner* here wrote under the nom de plume of "Poor Robert, the Young Yankee printer, ridiculed by the Democracy of Chester county as a "Yankee tin peddler," won his way to the esteem and confidence of the plain and practical Quakers, then, as now, powerful and influential in that old county. He was beloved while he lived among them with an unusual affection, only less if possible than that kindly regard in which he was held by the people of Wyoming.

In 1820 Mr. Miner was the federal candidate for a seat in congress, but was defeated in the election by his Democratic opponent, Dr. William G. Darlington. In 1824 he was again a candidate and was elected, the district he was chosen to represent comprising the counties of Chester, Delaware and Lancaster; and his colleague in the house was a man who afterward attained a distinguished prominence in our national history, James Buchanan, of Lancaster county. In 1826 Mr. Miner was re-elected and served until the first inauguration of President Jackson. In Washington and its social and political circles Mr. Miner was the friend and associate of several distinguished men, among whom was Henry Clay, who regarded the representative from the interior as one of the ablest supporters of his measures for internal improvement, and the establishment of a United States bank. His acquaintance and intercourse with Webster was familiar and pleasant; he was the warm friend of John Quincy Adams, and in later years Edward Everett was his friend and correspondent, as was also the historian, George Bancroft. President Tyler once said of Charles Miner "that he was the most able man he had ever met with from Pennsylvania."

At the end of his service in congress Mr. Miner returned to West Chester and continued to edit *The Village Record*. In 1832 he determined, on account of deafness and increasing

age, to return to Wyoming valley, where his literary career had been begun, and where he had ever hoped to pass the evening of his days. Here then he came, laying aside editorial honors and political preferments. He took up his residence on a farm which his wife had inherited from her father, and which was situated in Wilkes-Barre township, in what now is the borough of Miner's Mills. He called his new home "Retreat," and there on one occasion he entertained Bancroft, the historian, his valued friend. But even in retirement Mr. Miner's busy mind must find something to work upon and his ready pen some subject upon which to expend its energies. This was found in earnest efforts—begun in 1833—to obtain "all the facts which obliterating time and relentless death had spared, relating to the history of Wyoming. During the next two or three years he visited and conversed with "thirty or forty of the ancient people who were here at the time of the expulsion," and he carefully studied and examined all accessible records and documents relating to Wyoming. The earliest results of his efforts were recorded in "The Hazleton Travellers," a series of historical and biographical sketches, written for the *Wyoming Republican and Farmers' Herald*, Kingston, the first appearing in 1837. Subsequently these articles were included by Mr. Miner in his "History of Wyoming," in a series of letters to his son, William Penn Miner, Esq., published in 1845. This history was the last great effort of his life, and the work was well done. The history has always been considered authentic and reliable.

Charles Miner died at his home in Plains township, October 26, 1865, in the eighty-sixth years of his life. His good life had conformed to the laws of his being, and he died because he was very old. Among his papers was found a memorandum requesting that his body be buried in the old graveyard in Wilkes-Barre (corner Washington and Market streets) where the mould was "soft and pleasant," and where he would be "surrounded by dear friends" who had gone before. His request was complied with, but subsequently his remains were removed to the

Hollenback cemetery. Charles Miner married, at Wilkes-Barre, January 16, 1804, Letitia Wright, born June 11, 1788, died in Plains township, February 27, 1852, daughter of Joseph Wright. Their children were:

Ann Charlton, born October 24, 1804, married March 3, 1824, Dr. Isaac Thomas, born September 16, 1797, died May 16, 1879; his wife died March 23, 1832.

Sarah K., born June 4, 1806, died January 14, 1874. She was blind from early childhood. Her father taught her to read by having her learn the shape of large wooden job-type, in his printing office. When sent to an institution for the blind, her parents were informed that she was the first child ever admitted who was able to read. She was a gifted woman, her deprivation of vision being counterbalanced by a marvelous memory. When her father was collecting data for his "History of Wyoming," she accompanied him, listened closely to all that was related, and repeated the stories to him when he wrote them at home. He often referred to her as his "literary guardian."

Mary S., born July 16, 1808, died October 27, 1860. She married Joseph J. Lewis, who died in April, 1883. Mr. Lewis was a prominent attorney and during the administration of President Lincoln was commissioner of internal revenue. Their children were: Charlton Thomas, a graduate of Yale, A. B., 1853, M. A. 1859, Ph. D., University of the City of New York, 1877; he was a scholar, lexicographer, editor and successful man of affairs. (Extract from "Who's Who in America," 1901-1902, page 680). Charlton Miner Lewis, son of Charlton Thomas Lewis, received from Yale the title of A. B., 1886, LL. B., Columbia, 1889, Ph. D., Yale, 1898, and has served as professor of Yale since 1899. Wayne MacVeagh, minister to Turkey, 1873, United States attorney general, 1881, later ambassador to Italy, married as his first wife a daughter of Joseph J. and Mary S. (Miner) Lewis.

Charlotte, born June 30, 1810, died July 8, 1859. She married Stephen Fuller Abbott, born July 14, 1809, died February 11, 1856. The late Rev. William P. Abbott, D. D., of the Methodist

Episcopal Church, was their son. (See Abbott family.)

Ellen Elizabeth, born August 14, 1814, married June, 1838, Jesse Thomas, born October 27, 1804, died February 14, 1876.

William Penn, born September 8, 1816, died April 3, 1892. He was educated at West Chester, read law with his brother-in-law, Judge Lewis, admitted to practice in Chester county in 1840, and in Luzerne county in 1841; elected prothonotary, 1846, for three years; was clerk of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions, and of the Orphan's court. He resumed the practice of law at the expiration of the three years, April 19, 1853. He purchased the Wilkes-Barre *Advocate* changing the name to *The Record of the Times*. The daily edition of the *Record of the Times* was started by him October 5, 1870, and still continues. It was sold to a stock company in 1876, and in 1883 came into the hands of the present proprietors—Dr. F. C. Johnson, (see Johnson family), J. C. Powell (see Powell family), and C. B. Suyder. This paper has ever been a clean paper, "and an evidence of the highest type of journalism." (Kulp). It has always given every possible encouragement to the coal trade, and in that as in other ways it has greatly accelerated and added materially to the growth and prosperity of Wilkes-Barre and the county generally. He was the author of a remarkably exhaustive and interesting article on the "History of the Coal Trade in Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties in 1880," and other papers. He was a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society from 1858 until his death, and was its first corresponding secretary in 1858. He married Elizabeth Dewart, daughter of John Liggett, of West Chester, and their children were: 1. Emily Remington, born April 5, 1845. 2. Caroline Thomas, born February 5, 1847. 3. Anna Lewis, born June 17, 1852. 4. William Beatty, born July 20, 1854, died 1905, was admitted to bar January 11, 1881, learned the trade of printer under his father, became a partner with him under the firm name of William P. & Son, subsequently went to Wisconsin and became editor of the Grant County *Herald*. In

1889 he married Mrs. Katherine B. McComb, who had by her first marriage one child, Marie Louisa McComb; two children were born of the second marriage, as follows: Ellen Elizabeth, born April 19, 1891; and Charles, born July 21, 1893. 5. Letitia Wright, born February 25, 1859, married, November 17, 1897, John Mortimer Miner, and they are the parents of one child, Emily Elizabeth, born April 29, 1902.

H. E. H.

ROSS FAMILY. The ancestor of the Ross family, who were among the early settlers in the Wyoming valley, was Joseph Ross (1), of Ipswich, Massachusetts, whose wife was named Mary, born 1646. They were of English ancestry, but the exact date of the Ross emigration to America is not clear. There was a John Ross at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1640, and also his brother Thomas Ross, and there was also a John Ross in Ashford in 1711. Joseph Ross and Mary, who was born in 1646 and died in Windham, Connecticut, November 5, 1725, had three sons—Jonathan, Joseph and Daniel.

Joseph Ross (2) second son of Joseph Ross, of Ipswich, and Mary his wife, was born in 1683 and was one of the proprietors of Ashford in 1716, a land surveyor, and owner of several valuable town lots. He married, September 16, 1716, Sarah Utley, born September 15, 1697, the daughter of Samuel Utley, of Scituate, Massachusetts. The name Utley was variously rendered in early colonial times, one of the first of the name being Samuel Utley, of Scituate, Massachusetts. Savage suggests that the name may be identical with that of the Uxleys of Taunton, which seems improbable, as the latter are accounted for from the time of immigration. Several Utleys were in the Revolution—two Jeremiahs, John, Philip, Samuel, Daniel, Jacob and Thomas—all were privates. Jeremiah was "officer for public affairs," and surveyor. James signed the covenant in Canada parish, Windham county, 1725. Joseph and Sarah (Utley) Ross had ten children; their third son,

Jeremiah Ross (3), was probably the pioneer of the family in Pennsylvania. He was born

July 26, 1721, and died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1777. He married, October 31, 1744, Ann Paine, born February 11, 1720, died at Wilkes-Barre, March 22 1813, aged ninety-three years. Ann Paine was the daughter of Samuel Paine (4) and Ruth Perrin; Samuel Paine (4) was a son of Samuel Paine (3) and wife Anna Peck who owned the finest house in Woodstock and were counted wealthy; Samuel Paine (3) was a son of Stephen Paine (2) and wife Anne Chickering; and Stephen Paine (2) was the son of Stephen Paine (1), "the emigrant," from Great Ellingham, a parish in the hundred of Shropham, near Hingham, county Norfolk, England. He was a miller and came to New England with a large party of emigrants in 1638 in the ship "Diligent." He settled first at Hingham, was made freeman in 1639, deputy in 1641, was granted permission "to sit down at Seacunk" (Sea Ronk) in 1641-42, and the new settlement was soon afterward called Rehoboth. Jeremiah Ross and wife Ann Paine had the following children: 1. Aleph. 2. Ann. 3. Perrin (or Peran), who was a lieutenant in the army, his commission being in the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry, sometimes called the "Westmoreland Regiment;" he was killed in the massacre at Wyoming. 4. Sarah, married Giles Slocum. 5. Diana. 6. Mary. 7. Lucy married Dr. Davis. 8. Jeremiah, who was killed in the Wyoming massacre. 9. William, see forward. 10. Elizabeth, who married John Gore. All the sons of Jeremiah Ross were participants in the dreadful scenes of the Wyoming massacre.

William Ross, ninth child of Jeremiah and Ann (Paine) Ross, was born in Scotland parish, Windham county, Connecticut, March 29, 1761. At the age of thirteen he came with his father and family from Montville, New London county, Connecticut, some time in the early part of 1774, to Wyoming. He marched with a party of nearly four hundred under the command of Colonel Butler, July 1, 1778, from Forty Fort to Exeter, the scene of the massacre of the Hardings, which occurred June 30, 1778. On July 3, being without arms, (his two older brothers Perrin and Jeremiah, both of whom were killed in

the battle, having taken them), he remained in the fort. On receiving word of the defeat he and all his family fled. He and his mother and sister, Sarah Slocum, wife of Giles Slocum, took the Nescopeck path through Fort Allen to Stroudsburg, where they met their sisters, Aleph and Polly, (who had gone down the river to Harris Ferry, now Harrisburg, thence via Reading to the rendezvous), and the other four sisters. All except his mother and sister Sarah returned with Captain Spaulding to Wyoming in the following August. He was one of twenty-nine non-commissioned officers and privates under command of a lieutenant who marched October 22, 1778, to Forty Fort to guard the expedition and to bury the dead. They settled down again in the Wilkes-Barre fort, William being now the head of the family. He kept his fodder about half a mile from the fort and always went armed when he fed his cattle. Indians made frequent incursions into the neighborhood, burning the hay or driving off the cattle of the settlers. Two hundred and fifty Indians attacked the fort, March 23, 1779, but were repulsed with the help of the only cannon the settlers possessed.

William Ross took part in the Pennamite and Yankee wars, and in July, 1784, marched with twenty-nine picked men under Captain John Swift to meet an armed force of Pennamites under command of Major Moore, who were reported to be at Lerner's on their way to attack the Yankee settlers. They met on Locust Hill, in Northampton county, near Stoddartsville, August 2, where one of the Pennamites was killed and several wounded on each side. On the arrival at Wyoming, August 8, of John Armstrong, secretary of the supreme executive council, and Hon. John Boyd, a member of the same, Mr. Ross and the other men who had been in Swift's company, by Armstrong's order were arrested on the charge of murder at Locust Hill, although he had promised on his good faith as a soldier and his honor as a gentleman that they should be protected. They were bound with cords, thrust into the guard house and threatened with instant death if they attempted to escape. Later they

were handcuffed in pairs right and left, all bound together, and each couple tied to two soldiers with ropes, and sent to Easton under a strong guard, Colonel Armstrong giving the order as they were about to start that if any one of the prisoners attempted to escape the whole number were to be put to death immediately, adding that the government would indemnify them for so doing. Going up the mountain, some hung back and contrived to loosen their hands and cut the cord. Two escaped at Lerner's. Mr. Ross, "by superior activity took leave at Heller's." The rest reached Easton and were lodged in jail.

Later, in more peaceable times, Mr. Ross joined the militia of Pennsylvania, and in July, 1788, was captain of a company located at Wilkes-Barre. This company with three others, including a troop of cavalry under Captain John Paul Schott, were ordered out June 27, when Colonel Pickering was abducted, for the purpose of rescuing him. In the pursuit Captain Ross, with fifteen of his company, in ascending the east bank of the Susquehanna, near Meshoppen, encountered a party of Yankees under the lead of Gideon Dudley. In the action which ensued Captain Ross was hit by a ball which passed through his body and lodged in the skin of the opposite side. He was removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he slowly recovered. In recognition of his services on this occasion he was presented by the supreme executive council of the commonwealth with a handsome sword engraved with the following inscription: "Captain Wm. Ross, The Supreme Executive Council present this mark of their approbation acquired by your firmness in support of the laws of the Commonwealth on the 4th of July, 1788. Charles Biddle, Sec'y."

In 1789-90 William Ross was captain of the Third Company of the First Battalion of Luzerne County Militia, commanded by Lieut. Col. Matthias Hollenback. In 1790 he was elected one of the first justices of the peace for the second district of Luzerne county, composed of Wilkes-Barre, Hanover and Newport townships, and September 1, 1791, was appointed for the district of Wilkes-Barre in the county of Luzerne.

His commission from Governor Mifflin is recorded in the recorder's office in deed book No. 1, page 409. He continued in the office for twenty years or more. He was appointed brigade inspector of Northumberland, Lycoming and Luzerne counties, April 25, 1800, to hold said office for the term of seven years from the date of his commission from Governor McKean, which is recorded in deed book No. 6, page 537. The same day he was appointed brigadier-general of the same brigade, which office he still held in 1812. "Having a taste for military affairs he arose by regular gradations from major to brigade inspector and general in the militia. He was tall, straight, and extremely active." (Miner's "Wyoming," appendix, page 4). He was what was known in those days as a Democrat. In 1812 he was chosen senator to represent the district composed of Luzerne and Northumberland counties. "In 1814 when the British threatened an attack on Baltimore, five companies of militia from Luzerne and adjoining counties marched," a detachment of the 35th Regiment, P. M., on the roll of which his name appears as a private. On their arrival at Danville, they heard of the repulse of the British and were ordered home. He was appointed postmaster of Wilkes-Barre in 1832 and held the office until 1835. In 1839 he acted as secretary of a meeting of the Luzerne bar, and in 1842, when he died, the court adjourned to attend his funeral. He died August 9, 1842, and was buried in the Ross private burying ground at the corner of South Washington and Hazel streets, and his body afterwards was removed to the Hollenback cemetery. He married, October 10, 1790, Elizabeth Sterling, of Lyme, Connecticut.

In 1652 David Sterling came from Hertfordshire, England, to Charlestown, Massachusetts. His son, William Sterling, moved to Lyme, Connecticut. His son, Daniel Sterling, born 1673, died 1747, married Mary Ely Fenwick, widow of Richard Ely who was born 1675, died October 16, 1744. Their son Joseph Sterling, born 1707, married Sarah Mack, who was born 1706, died 1762. Their son, Samuel Sterling, born 1732, married, December 2, 1756, Elizabeth Perkins,

born October 14, 1737, died March 18, 1777. Their daughter, Elizabeth Sterling, born November 3, 1768, married, October 10, 1790, Gen. William Ross, and died at Wilkes-Barre, May 16, 1816.

William Ross and Elizabeth Sterling had the following children:

Sarah Sterling, born August 25, 1793, married Dr. Edward Covell, and died July 8, 1864.

Eliza Irene, born August 25, 1794, married Peter Loop.

Caroline Ann, born February 24, 1797, died August 18, 1885. She married (first), May 14, 1815, Samuel Maffet, born July 7, 1789, died August 14, 1825, and they were the parents of one son, William Ross Maffet. She married (second) February 3, 1828, Elisha Atherton, born in Wyoming, May 7, 1786, died April 2, 1853, son of James Atherton and his wife Lydia Washburn. They were the parents of one daughter Eliza Ross Atherton, who married, January 19, 1853, Charles Abbott Miner, of Wilkes-Barre.

William Sterling, born August 11, 1802, in Wilkes-Barre. He acquired his preparatory education in the schools of his native city, and this was supplemented by attendance at the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University) from which institution he was graduated. During his long and prosperous life he followed the useful calling of agriculture, which occupation was best suited to his temperament and disposition, and by practical and progressive methods he produced excellent crops. Early in life he conceived a fancy for military affairs, and passed through all the official grades from that of a captain of volunteers to that of a brigadier-general. For a period of three decades he was the acknowledged head of the volunteer system in Luzerne county, and his word on military affairs was ever regarded as an authority. At his drills he always wore the sword which the executive council of Pennsylvania had presented to his father as a reward of merit. He was commissioned associate judge of the courts of the county in 1830, which office he retained until 1839, the time of the adoption of the amended constitution of the state. For a number of years he was a member of the bor-

ough council and generally its presiding officer. He represented the Luzerne district in the senate of this state during the sessions of 1845-46-47, being speaker of that body during the last named year. He was also elected to the general assembly for the session of 1862. For many years down to 1840 he was a director and general manager of the Easton and Wilkes-Barre Turnpike Company, the only great thoroughfare leading easterly to the seaboard from the Susquehanna. He was for many years a director in the Wyoming Bank, and at the time of his death the president. He was also the president of the Wyoming Insurance Company at his decease, and was also a director in the Wilkes-Barre Water Company and the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company, and a trustee of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society and the Home for Friendless Children. He was also a member of the vestry of St. Stephen's Church. He was a man of rare ability and unblemished integrity, of charitable impulses, and those who appealed to him in trouble and adversity almost always met with a liberal response. His donations to the Home for Friendless Children, including the bequest of his last will, amounted to ten thousand dollars, and his gift of the "Chambers" collection of coins and other curiosities to the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society cost two thousand dollars. He also contributed generously when treason walked abroad in the land and threatened the overthrow and destruction of the Federal Union, he being among the first to rise up in its defense.

On December 1, 1825, in the Slocum House on the public square, the first brick building in Wilkes-Barre, by the Rev. Enoch Huntington, pastor of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church from 1824 to 1827, William Sterling Ross and Ruth Tripp Slocum were united in marriage. She was the second child of Hon. Joseph and Sarah (Fell) Slocum, and was born on North Main street, near Jackson, Wilkes-Barre, December 5, 1804, in the home where her parents began their married life. She was a descendant in the eighth generation from Anthony and ——— (Harvey) Slocum, of Taunton, Massachusetts, 1637. Her

father, Joseph Slocum, was born at Wilkes-Barre, whither his father, Jonathan Slocum, had emigrated from Warwick, Rhode Island, during the Revolutionary war, April 9, 1777, and married in the year 1800 Sarah Fell, who was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Jesse and Hannah (Welding) Fell, of Wilkes-Barre, the former named, Jesse Fell, having been the one to whom most authorities on local history ascribe the honor of discovering the use of anthracite coal for domestic purposes. William Sterling Ross died July 11, 1868, lacking just one month of being sixty-six years of age, in the same room, the southeast part of the Ross family mansion, in which he was born. His wife, Ruth Tripp (Slocum) Ross, passed away June 23, 1882.

Among the notable characters in the Ross family was Joseph (3), born December 28, 1717, eldest son of Joseph Ross (2) and wife Sarah Utley. In early New England records he is called "Colonel" Ross, having won that title through heroic deeds. He was the most intimate friend of Gen. Israel Putnam, and when the latter crept into the wolf's den—an event so often mentioned in history—Colonel Ross held the rope which was fastened to Putnam's waist to draw his body out of the den if necessary. Colonel Ross died when quite young. Simeon Ross, born February 12, 1719, second son of Joseph and Sarah, was a patriot of the Revolution. He enlisted for the war, February 1, 1777, and fought in several battles. At Germantown, October 4, 1777, he was reported missing, and never again was heard of. Benjamin Ross, of Windham, one of the same family, in a collateral branch, was captured by the British at Bunker Hill and died a prisoner of war. Sergeants Ebenezer and Thomas Ross and Nathaniel Ross, all Revolutionary patriots, were nephews of Joseph Ross (2) and his wife Sarah Uhley.

H. E. H.

ATHERTON FAMILY. The Athertons of the Wyoming valley trace their American ancestry to James Atherton (1) a member of a distinguished and ancient family of Lancashire, England. His wife's name was Hannah. He was

first in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and afterward in Lancaster. He had a son James (2), who had a son James (3), who had a son James (4), and who sold his lands in Lancaster, 1740, and moved away. A James Atherton was in Coventry, Connecticut, about that time, and probably was identical with James (3) of Lancaster, but he, too, moved away to some place unknown.

A James Atherton settled in Wyoming, Pennsylvania, in 1762, and a James Atherton, junior, settled in Kingston in 1769. They were undoubtedly Connecticut Athertons, although their connection is not definitely traced in family, town, or parish records; but the James Atherton who died in 1790 and lies buried in Forty Fort is probably James Atherton (4) born in 1816, and whose father sold his lands in Lancaster in 1740, and then moved away. James Atherton (4), son of James (3), married Elizabeth Borden, born September, 1718, died March 25, 1802. They had two children, the second being James (5), born September 19, 1751, died May 5, 1828, buried at Galena, Ohio; married May 3, 1774, Lydia Washburn, born May 16, 1757, died June 20, 1847, buried at Galena, Ohio. James and Lydia had thirteen children, of whom Elisha, born in Wyoming, May 7, 1786, died April 2, 1853, was the sixth. Elisha married February 3, 1828, Caroline Ann Ross, daughter of Gen. William Ross and his wife Elizabeth Sterling, married October 10, 1790. Eliza Ross Atherton, daughter of Elisha Atherton and Caroline Ann Ross his wife, married Charles Abbott Miner, of Wilkes-Barre.

H. E. H.

ISAAC M. THOMAS. Peter Thomas, of "Springtown," Pennsylvania, married at John Simcock's house in Ridley, February 15, 1686, Sarah Stedman and afterwards settled in Willistown, where Peter died April 5, 1722. Their son Peter married in 1711, Elizabeth Goodwin and had children, among whom was Isaac Thomas, born April 21, 1721, married, March 16, 1744, Mary Townsend, daughter of John Townsend, of Westtown. Their eleven children were: Phebe, Enos, Nathan, Hannah, Isaac, Mary,

Jonathan Townsend, Thomas, Martha and Mordecai Thomas.

Mordecai Thomas, born July 21, 1767, married, October 20, 1796, Lydia Hoopes, daughter of Ezra and Ann Hoopes, of Westtown, and had children: Isaac, Ezra, Emmor, George, Jesse, Hoopes, Mary Ann, Lydia, Eliza and Mordecai H. Thomas.

Isaac Thomas, M. D., eldest son of Mordecai Thomas and wife Lydia Hoopes, born in Willistown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1797. He married, March 3, 1824, Ann Charlton Miner, eldest daughter of Hon. Charles Miner, and wife Letitia Wright. He died at West Chester, May 18, 1879. Their children were: Caroline Darlington Thomas, married John Lent, of West Chester, but had no children, and Letitia Miner Thomas, married Judge William Butler, of Chester, Pennsylvania, and had these six children: Annie, Mary, Carrie, Nellie, William and George Thomas. Dr. Thomas was never physically strong and was unfitted for the hard work of the farm or the little woolen factory near by, in which occupation his father and brothers were engaged. It was therefore decided that Isaac should be fitted for a profession, and by the united efforts and loving sacrifice of all he was enabled to study medicine and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1820. His thesis was entitled "Phlegmasia Doleres." He located in West Chester, Chester county, where he practiced his profession through a long and useful career, and finally by the weight of years was compelled to rest. He was a skillful physician, and by his gentle, kind and courteous manners won the love of all who knew him to a degree that rarely falls to the lot of man. His brothers, excepting Jesse, and sisters settled within a few miles of the old homestead farm in Chester county, and there they spent their lives, reared their children, and there they laid down the cares of life.

Jesse Thomas, youngest of Mordecai Thomas's sons who grew to maturity, was born October 27, 1804; married, June 25, 1838, Ellen

Elizabeth Miner, youngest daughter of Charles Miner and Letitia Wright, and thus the houses of Thomas and Miner were doubly united. Jesse Thomas was by trade a tanner, and followed that occupation a few years. It was not, however, congenial to his tastes and he soon abandoned it and went with a Mr. Baker to what then was called "the west," then a dense forest, but now is the flourishing city of Altoona, Blair county, Pennsylvania. He was with Mr. Baker several years as manager of his iron furnace, and then entered the iron business on his own account at the Hope furnace, near McVeytown, Juniata county, Pennsylvania. Later he established the Isabella furnace and Ellen forge at McVeytown. He was successful in his business until the removal by congress of the duty on manufactured iron caused the crash of 1846-47, which swept away his small fortune, but with indomitable courage he met the situation, settled his affairs as best he could, placed his family under the protection of his brother, Dr. Isaac Thomas, of West Chester, joined the tide of westward emigration and was a "49'er" in the gold fields of California. In 1851 he returned to the east. In the spring of 1852 he removed with his family to Plains township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and in 1868 removed thence to Wilkes-Barre, where he died February 14, 1876, aged seventy-one years. He was a man of unusual ability and good practical sense. Mrs. Thomas survived him and still lives at the ripe age of ninety years.

Jesse Thomas and Ellen Elizabeth Miner had children, as follows: Ann Charlton, born April 15, 1839, died January 27, 1843. Mary Letitia, born April 5, 1841, married, October 8, 1874. William H. Sturdevant, of Wilkes-Barre, civil engineer, member of Wyoming Historical-Geological Society, and Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution. They had two children: Thomas Kirkbride, born August 27, 1876, B. S., Princeton University, 1901; A. M., Columbia University, 1904; and Jesse Thomas, born October 7, 1877. Isaac M., born February 1, 1844, married, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1872, Sally Hollenback Dunlap (after

her marriage Mrs. Thomas dropped the "Hollenback" and wrote her name Sally D. Thomas), daughter of the Rev. Robert Dunlap and Ellen E. Cist. Children: Eleanor Natalie, born September 29, 1873, married May 1, 1900, Dr. Maurice B. Ahlborn, of Wilkes-Barre; they have one child, Hervey Dunlap Ahlborn, born April 14, 1901; Hervey Dunlap, born May 29, 1875, died May 5, 1883; Louise Miner, born March 1, 1879, graduated A. B., 1901, Bryn Mawr; Percy Rutter, born April 9, 1882; Jessie Dunlap, born March 8, 1884. Sally Brinton, born June 29, 1845. Phebe Rothrock, born February 17, 1847, died June 26, 1890. Ellen Miner, born January 25, 1852, married, April 25, 1877, William Marshall Fitts Round; they are residing (1904) at Nantucket, Massachusetts. William M. F. Round, author, was born at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, March 26, 1845. Received an academic education, entered Harvard Medical School, but did not graduate owing to ill health. He was United States commissioner to World's Fair in Vienna in 1873, having charge of the New England department. Upon his return to his native land he devoted himself to journalism and literature. He gave much attention to prison reform, and in 1883 was corresponding secretary of the Prison Association of New York. In 1885, with Franklin B. Sanborn, Francis Wayland and others he organized the National Prison Association of the United States, and was elected its secretary, and in 1886 was sent as its delegate from the United States to the International Penitentiary Congress in Rome, Italy. In 1887-88 he laid out the general scheme for the Burnham Industrial Farm, an institution for unruly boys, based upon the principles that have dominated similar institutions in France and Germany. Among his published works are: "Achsah, a New England Life Study," 1876; "Child Marion Abroad," 1876; "Torn and Mended," 1877; "Hal, the Story of a Clodhopper," 1878; "Rosecroft," 1880. No children. Elizabeth, born April 12, 1857, married April 12, 1878, Charles F. Richardson, professor of English literature at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire. No children.

H. E. H.

LOVELAND FAMILY. The Lovelands of the Wyoming valley in Pennsylvania are descendants of Thomas Loveland, who settled at Wethersfield (now Glastonbury) Connecticut, previous to 1670, and who was granted in 1674 the last piece of land of the first survey in Connecticut of lands purchased from the Indians. The first Lovelands in New England of whose existence there is any knowledge were Robert of Boston, John of Hartford, Thomas of Wethersfield, and the "Widow" Loveland who is first mentioned in the early records as one of the litigant parties in an action for trespass. Family tradition has it that Robert and John were sons of Widow Loveland, and that Thomas was the son of John. Tradition also says that the widow's husband died on the passage to America, and further, that one other son was drowned in the Connecticut. These traditions are supported by evidences of foundation in fact, and there is little room to doubt that Thomas was the son of John and the grandson of the Widow Loveland. Thomas, however, was the founder of that branch of the Loveland family whose descendants came to live in the Wyoming region of Pennsylvania and from whom there have descended some of the most worthy men and estimable women in that historic valley.

From Thomas of Wethersfield and Glastonbury the line of descent is to John (2), 1683-1750, John (3), 1710-51; Joseph (4), 1741-1813, the latter having the honor of being the first representative of his family surname to visit the regions of Pennsylvania. He came twice to the Wyoming valley in search of a home, once before the Revolution and once afterward; but on account of the uncertainty of the Susquehanna Land Company titles, and the contest concerning them, he returned to Connecticut and sought a home elsewhere. In one of his visits, however, he was a participant in some of the skirmishes so frequent with the Pennsylvanians and the Yankees, and every instinct of his nature impelled him to take up arms with the latter. He removed from Wethersfield with his family in 1776 to Hanover, on the New Hampshire side of the Connecticut, and thence in 1779 to the

town of Norwich, on the Vermont side of the river. On May 7, 1777, while living in New Hampshire, he enlisted in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment to reinforce the continental army at Ticonderoga and other points in the Champlain valley. There were many Lovelands who served during the Revolution; the early Connecticut records abound in them, and their names are found in all branches of the service from the beginning to the end of the war. There was Asa, died in the army at Roxbury in 1775; and David, Elisha, Jr., Elisha (enlisted for three years); Elizur; Gad (died in the army in New York, September 6, 1776), Joel (made a prisoner at Quebec, 1776), Jonathan (died in the service in New York, 1776); Lazarus; Levi, (enlisted for three years); Lot, Jr., enlisted in militia; Pel-etiah, Samuel, Solomon; Thomas (enlisted for three years or during the war); and Thomas, Jr. These were of the Glastonbury Lovelands, while the state records give the names of many other patriots of the same family name.

Joseph Loveland (4), was born Glastonbury, April 14, 1747; married November 12, 1772, Mercy Bigelow, and died Norwich, Vermont, September 8, 1813. Mercy was born Marlboro, Connecticut, November 23, 1753, died Norwich, August 3, 1832. They had thirteen children, nearly all of whom grew to maturity, married, and with their families settled in various parts of the country. Two of their sons—William and Elijah—came to the Wyoming valley in 1812, in the early part of the second war with Great Britain, but upon the death of his father in that year William returned to Vermont, and to the care of his mother and her young children and the management of the home farm. Elijah remained in Pennsylvania and settled at Kingston, and thus was the pioneer in fact of the Loveland family in the valley, although his father had visited the region more than thirty years previous.

Elijah Loveland (5), eighth child of Joseph and Mercy (Bigelow) Loveland, was born in Norwich, Vermont, February 5, 1788. With his elder brother William, he came to Pennsylvania in 1812, settled in Kingston, where in July, 1812, they purchased two lots of land for \$650.

In the next year Elijah bought his brothers' interest. A little later another brother, John Loveland, came into the valley, but soon joined with the tide of westward emigration and seated himself in Huron county, Ohio. Elijah was a farmer by occupation, and produced from his lands as fair crops as did his neighbors, but beyond the demand for farm products in the immediate vicinity there was no other market than the cities down the Susquehanna, and they were not especially profitable; so Elijah, with true Yankee instinct, turned his attention to other pursuits. He understood the art of distilling, and supplied the apothecaries of the valley with peppermint and other essences; he raised broom corn and made brooms as long as he lived, and he was also a brick maker, and carried on the business until 1834. No man in the township was more industrious than Elijah Loveland, and he succeeded in gaining a fair competency, but a portion of his property was sacrificed in saving his brother-in-law from financial ruin. His own loss was severe, but he weathered the storm and eventually re-established himself in comfort. About 1835 he journeyed into the west with a view to changing his place of residence, but returned to Kingston, and in 1836 purchased the Minor Roberts farm of fifty acres. He was the first elder in the Presbyterian Church established in Kingston, which was the first church of that denomination in Wyoming valley. (Elijah Loveland married at Kingston, June 1, 1815, Mary Buckingham, born April 26, 1793, died Kingston, March 24, 1855. (Mary Buckingham) was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, a descendant in the seventh generation of Thomas Buckingham, the Puritan, who arrived in Boston, June 26, 1637, from England, in company with Eaton and Hopkins, London merchants, and Davenport and Prudden, who were ministers of the gospel. Mary either accompanied her brother Henry from Connecticut to Kingston about 1804, or followed him a few years later, crossing the mountains on horseback, and remained with his family until her marriage with Elijah Loveland. Later on two of her younger sisters came to Kingston and made their home with Elijah and Mary until they were mar-

ried; Matilda married 1822, John Bennett; Fanny married 1832, Stephen Vaughn, and died 1833. (See Vaughn family.)

Elijah and Mary Loveland had eight children, born in Kingston:

1. Thomas Buckingham, born December 20, 1817; married (first) Sarah Baird, and (second) Emily Cady.

2. William, born August 5, 1821; married Lydia Hurlbut.

3. George, born November 5, 1823; married Julia Lord Noyes.

4. Henry Buckingham, born November 17, 1825; married (first) Mary Alma Baird; (second) Nancy Hurlbut; and (third) Flora Amelia Loveland, daughter John Loveland.

5. John, born June 23, 1828; married Helen M. Strong.

6. Mary Elizabeth, born April 20, 1833; married Henry Martyn Hoyt (late Governor Hoyt).

Thomas Buckingham Loveland (6), eldest son of Elijah (5), and Mary Loveland, was born in Kingston, December 20, 1817, died June 11, 1891; married first, October 21, 1852, Sarah Baird, of Hiner's Run, Pennsylvania, at Cook's Run, August 16, 1817, died April 3, 1863; married second, at Arkport, New York, May 4, 1864, Emily Cady, born August 16, 1843.

The early life of Thomas was spent in the Wyoming valley. He was given a good education in the old Kingston academy, and also in Captain Allen Partridge's famous military school in Norwich, Vermont. When he first ventured in business pursuits he was employed for three years by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company (1836-38) in weighing coal and measuring and counting lumber along the Lehigh river. Then for several years he managed and worked the farm owned by his uncle, John Bennett, of Kingston, and upon the death of his own father he and his brother William administered the estate and carried on the farm. Chiefly by thrift and partly by inheritance he acquired some means, which he invested in timber land in the region of the West Branch valley, where he afterward lived for several years. He became an ex-

tensive lumberman, and also was the owner of a grist mill, and upon his removal to Lock Haven in 1870 he engaged in buying and selling lumber, and also operated a general woodworking establishment, having for a time a business partner, John G. Gessler. Mr. Loveland died June 11, 1892. His children were:

1. Mary, born May 21, 1855; married Herman Dowd.
2. Nannie, born June 7, 1858; died July 14, 1860.
3. Edward Cady, born February 17, 1866.
4. Helen Stoddard, born February 3, 1868; Presbyterian missionary at Kamazawa, Japan.
5. Lester Cady, born July 19, 1870; died May 8, 1877.
6. Robert Buckingham, born April 24, 1873.
7. Ruth, born September 6, 1875.
8. Palmer Cady, born October 25, 1877.

William Loveland, second son of Elijah and Mary (Buckingham) Loveland, was born Kingston, August 5, 1821, and died March 25, 1898. He married June 27, 1856, Lydia Hurlbut, born May 20, 1829, daughter of Christopher Hurlbut, granddaughter of Christopher and great-granddaughter of Deacon John Hurlbut, a patriot of the Revolution.

William Loveland, during a long and successful career as a farmer and business man, showed intelligence and thrift in all his undertakings. He managed his farm according to scientific principles and with common sense and business methods that would assure success in any undertaking. Besides this he was an untiring worker, though he always suffered from rheumatism, the result of over-exertion in his youth. He continued the business his father had been engaged in—farming in the summer and broom-making in the winter, which developed into an extensive business. He was always progressive, and was the pioneer market gardener in Wyoming valley. He first leased and afterward purchased the interest of most of the other heirs in his father's estate, and to this added by the purchase of adjoining lands. He was generous in the treatment of his family and friends and all who were dependent

on him. Living at the homestead, his house was always the center for the family life, and all who came received an hospitable welcome. He was identified with all movements for the betterment of the community, and while never prominent in politics he was always mindful of his duties as a citizen. He was a leader in the work of the church, and an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Kingston for more than a quarter of a century. For many years he was a trustee and one of the largest supporters of the church. (His charities were many, but so unobtrusive that even his family often did not know of them.) He was simple and frugal in his manner of life. He aimed to appear only what he was, an honest Christian man, employing the talents with which God had endowed him for the good of others. Mr. Loveland was a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

"Deacon" John Hurlbut, the grandfather of Mrs. William Loveland, was a descendant in the fifth generation of Thomas Hurlbut, who came to America in 1653 with Captain Gardiner, an engineer in the employ of the Connecticut patentees, to build and take charge of a fort at Saybrook in the Connecticut colony. Thomas served under Gardiner as a soldier at the fort, and also with the Colonial military forces in the expeditions against the Pequots, 1637. "Deacon" John Hurlbut visited the Wyoming Valley as early as May, 1773, having bought a "right" in the Connecticut Susquehanna Company. He sold his farm in Groton, Connecticut, in the summer of 1777 and in the following spring, taking with him his wife and family, stock and household goods, left his New England home and started for the Connecticut colony on the Susquehanna. Camp fever attacking the family, they were delayed on the way, and so escaped the Wyoming massacre. Meeting fugitives leaving the valley, he turned aside with his family and stayed for a year at Shawangunk, New York. In 1779 they proceeded to the home prepared for them by the older sons on the Susquehanna. John Hurlbut represented the county of Westmoreland as deputy to the Connecticut assembly in 1779-80-81. Christopher, son of John Hurlbut, was born at Groton, Connecticut, May

30, 1757. Though young he served one year in the Revolutionary army with Washington in New Jersey in 1776, and received an honorable discharge. He came to the Wyoming valley in advance of his father's family in 1779. He was a farmer and surveyor, and made some of the earliest surveys in this region. His work was exact and his notes and maps are valuable. He married Elizabeth Mann, at Wilkes-Barre, in 1782. In 1797 Christopher Hurlbut removed with his family to Arkport, New York, taking with him his son, Christopher, Jr., Lydia's father. Christopher, Jr., was born in Hanover, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1794. He was a farmer, and lived at Arkport, New York, until his death, February 1, 1875.

William and Lydia Loveland had seven children:

1. Ellen Tiffany, born August 31, 1857, died October 31, 1858.

2. Mary Buckingham, born September 16, 1859, died 1895; married October 4, 1894, Rev. George N. Makely.

3. Fanny Vaughn, born July 23, 1861, married May 22, 1889, Robert P. Brodhead, born October 12, 1860. (See Brodhead family).

4. Elizabeth Shepard, born March 6, 1864, of Kingston.

5. Emelie, born August 25, 1865, died October 14, 1898; married the late Loren M. Luke, both drowned in the sinking of the "Mohegan" off the English coast.

6. William, born February 15, 1869, died February 28, 1870.

7. John Walter, born September 28, 1870; died December 6, 1871.

George Loveland, third son of Elijah and Mary (Buckingham) Loveland, a senior member of the Luzerne county bar, although now retired from active professional life, was born Kingston, November 5, 1823; married, Lyme, Connecticut, September 29, 1869, Julia Lord Noyes, born Lyme, Connecticut, September 23, 1833, died Wilkes-Barre, June 18, 1885. She was a daughter of Daniel R. and Phebe (Griffin) Lord Noyes. Her father a son of Col. Thomas Noyes of Westerly, Rhode Island, born there Oc-

tober 3, 1754, died September 19, 1819; married January 3, 1781, Lydia, daughter of William and Sarah Rogers, of Newport. Thomas served as colonel in the Revolution, at White Plains, Long Island; Trenton, Valley Forge, and, it is thought, at Germantown; was representative to the general assembly, and senator twenty years, and also was president of a bank. His father was Capt. John Noyes, owner of Stony Point; and Captain John was a son of Rev. John, a Harvard graduate, 1659, pastor at Stonington fifty-five years, a trustee and one of the founders of Yale College. Rev. John was son of Rev. James Noyes, of Newberry, Massachusetts; born Choulderstown, England, 1608, died Newberry, October 16, 1656; came to America in 1634 in the "Mary and John" with his brother Nicholas, and settled in Newberry in 1635. These brothers were sons of Rev. William Noyes of Choulderstown in England.

Mr. Loveland acquired his preparatory education in the Dana Academy, after which he was sent to Lafayette College. After leaving the college he taught school about three years, and then began the study of law in the office of Gen. E. W. Sturdevant. He was admitted to practice August 19, 1848, and from that time until within quite recent years has been closely identified with the professional life of Wilkes-Barre, not, however, as a trial lawyer in the courts, for he has not aspired to special prominence as an advocate at the bar, but rather as a counsellor in the office. In this capacity he acquired an enviable reputation, and sought to prevent litigation instead of promoting it. In his intercourse with clients he was thoughtful and conservative, and his counsel always was preceded by mature deliberation and as its result, his conclusions were found to be almost invariably correct. He has proven himself a useful citizen, a conscientious lawyer, a faithful friend, and an honest Christian gentleman. He was made an elder of the Presbyterian Church while in Kingston, and continued to fill that office after his removal to Wilkes-Barre, where he has lived so long in the enjoyment of home and social companionship, and provided with all that is desirable of this world's goods to

make life comfortable and happy. He is a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and has been for many years a director of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre. George and Julia Lord (Noyes) Loveland had:

1. George, born October 25, 1871; died November 30, 1871.

2. Charles Noyes, born November 26, 1872; married June 7, 1900, Mabel Huidekoper Bond, born January 4, 1875. He is a member of the Luzerne county bar and life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

3. Josephine Noyes, born November 5, 1874.

Henry B. Loveland, fourth son of Elijah and Mary (Buckingham) Loveland, was born in Kingston, November 27, 1825. He was brought up on the farm, educated in the public schools and in Wyoming Seminary, and afterward taught school and worked as clerk in a mercantile store in Wilkes-Barre. During these years, however, he was incapacitated for hard study or hard work by reason of poor health. He entered upon the study of medicine, but was compelled to abandon the idea of becoming a physician on account of his health, and became a lumberman in the West Branch valley, where his efforts were rewarded with success and his health was restored. Later on he taught village school, and eventually settled down to farm life in the town of Newark Valley, Tioga county, New York.

Mr. Loveland was thrice married: (first) July 12, 1854, to Mary Alma Baird, born August 8, 1832, died September 24, 1857; married (second), January 31, 1860, to Nancy Hurlbut, born September 28, 1831, died April 20, 1876; married (third), May 3, 1877, to Flora Amelia Loveland (John 5, Joseph 4), born October 25, 1849. His children were:

1. Henry Buckingham, born December 9, 1860; married Lucy Sergeant West.

2. Ellen Hurlbut, born October 25, 1862; died July 11, 1864.

3. Christopher Hurlbut, born March 16, 1865.

4. William, born February 21, 1867.

5. Elizabeth Horton, born January 5, 1869; married Robert Charles Patch.

6. Helen Strong, born December 29, 1870.

7. Mary Hoyt, born March 18, 1873.

8. George Edmond, born March 23, 1875.

John Loveland, youngest son of Elijah and Mary (Buckingham) Loveland, was born in Kingston, June 23, 1828. He was brought up on the farm, and was given the advantage of a good education in the Wyoming Seminary; and so apt was he that Dr. Nelson, then principal, offered inducements to the young student to prepare himself for teaching, but he was dissuaded from this course through the stronger influence of his brother, who urged health considerations as the sole ground of his opposition. Following his brother's advice, he became a lumberman, selecting the vicinity of Pittston as the field of his operations. From the outset he was successful, extending his business enterprises into other towns, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre. He was fortunate in the selection of a partner—Joseph E. Patterson—who ultimately purchased the Loveland interest in the lumbering business after the death of the latter. Mr. Loveland died July 18, 1871. The last five years of his life were spent in travel, necessitated by failing health. He was a Christian, and member of the Presbyterian Church in Scranton, and subsequently of the same church in Pittston, where he served as elder until his death. He married at New Haven, Connecticut, March 14, 1860, Helen M. Strong, born Somers, Connecticut, May 30, 1830, died Pittston, October 27, 1886. They had four children:

1. Edward Strong, born December 12, 1860; died September 19, 1861.

2. Nelson H. Gaston, born June 15, 1862; died August 8, 1862.

3. George, born November 16, 1863; died July 14, 1865.

4. John Winthrop, born October 1, 1866; married Florence Lee Partridge.

Mary Elizabeth Loveland, youngest child and only daughter of Elijah and Mary (Buckingham) Loveland, was born Kingston, April 20, 1833; married September 25, 1855, Hon. Henry Martyn Hoyt, born Kingston, June 8, 1830. Mary, died Wilkes-Barre, October 30, 1890. (See Hoyt Family). They had:

1. Henry Martyn Hoyt, born December 5, 1856; married Nancy McMichael.
2. Matilda Buckingham Hoyt, born July 12, 1859.
3. George Loveland Hoyt, born February 20, 1861; died March 20, 1862.
4. John Sidney Hoyt, born January 28, 1866; died February 7, 1866.
5. Helen Strong Hoyt, born May 28, 1871.

Mary Loveland Hoyt was well known in the vicinity of Kingston and Wilkes-Barre. The field for the display of her best qualities was her own home. Her children were the subject of early and constant instruction, enforced by her personal example. She had serious and sincere views of life and its duties, and never allowed herself to trifle with the solemn truths of her religion; but she always revealed the bright, sunny side of her nature, both at the home fireside and in her intercourse with friends and acquaintances in the social circle in which she moved and which she adorned. She was truly loyal to her family and friends, and extended the circle of her influence in the many public assemblages she was called to enter by reason of her husband's incumbency of the governor's chair, and the military, political, and professional world in which his lot in life was cast.

H. E. H.

DARLING FAMILY. So far as obtainable records indicate the American ancestor of that branch of the Darling family under consideration was Thomas Darling, of English parentage and descent and one of the Puritans of New England. The place and date of his birth are unknown, as also is the year of his immigration and his place of settlement in the eastern colonies. This Thomas married Martha Howe. They had children, among whom was a son Eliakim, born New Hampshire, 1767, married Ruth Buck, of Bucksport, Maine, born 1775, died 1855. After marriage Eliakim settled at Buckport, where he was a shipbuilder and owner, and engaged extensively in commerce. He was a man of means and influence, and thoroughly loyal to America in the second war with Great Britain. During the latter part of the war of 1812-15, while at-

tempting to run the British blockade of the New England coast he was captured, but was soon afterward released.

William Darling, son of Eliakim Darling and Ruth Buck, was born in Bucksport, Maine, and came when a young man to Reading, in Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he read law, was admitted to practice, and ultimately was appointed to the president judgeship of the Berks county common pleas. He is remembered as a lawyer of splendid ability, but he retired from active practice when only forty years old. In 1851 he was United States commissioner to the World's Fair, Crystal Palace, London, and while there delivered a series of addresses on the relations of Great Britain and the United States. He married, December 20, 1758, Margaret Vaughan Smith, daughter of John Smith¹, of Berks county,

1. John Smith was the son of Robert Smith and the grandson of John and Susanna Smith, who emigrated from the north of Ireland and settled in Uwchlan township, Cheseer county, Pennsylvania, 1720. Robert was born at sea, during the voyage to America. His grandfather lived in the northeastern part of Ireland about the end of the seventeenth century, and his surname was Macdonald, he being of that numerous family of Scotchmen who had crossed over the north channel into Ireland in the time of James I of England. "Just before the battle of the Boyne, as the soldier king, William III, was personally reconnoitering in the vicinity, which was soon to become famous, his horse cast a shoe. There was, of course, no farrier in attendance to replace it, but Macdonald, in whose neighborhood the accident occurred, and who, like many other farmers in thinly populated districts was something of a mechanic, volunteered to repair the injury, shod the horse, and so enabled the king to proceed. His neighbors, who, like himself, were in sympathy with the cause of which William was the champion, dubbed Macdonald 'the smith,' in allusion to the service rendered his majesty." "With her brother John came Mary Smith, who married Alexander Fulton, removed to Little Brittain, Lancaster county, and to whom in due time was born a grandson, Robert Fulton, who has indissolubly linked his name with the history of steam navigation. Sergeant Robert Smith served with the colonists in the French and Indian wars, and afterwards during the revolution, where his services won for him an expression of thanks from the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania. He was a delegate in the convention of 1776 which adopted the first state constitution, and in 1777 he was commissioned lieu-

and his wife, Eliabeth Bull, the former having been proprietor of the once famous Joanna furnace, which in 1832 was operated by William Darling and furnished employment to near two hundred workmen. Elizabeth Bull was daughter of Colonel Thomas Bull, and granddaughter of William Bull, of Chester county. Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Bull, born Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1744; died July 13, 1837, was lieutenant-colonel Fourth Battalion Pennsylvania Associators, which he organized 1776. He commanded it until 1783. He was taken prisoner at Fort Washington, November, 1776, and put in the prison ship "Jersey," until discharged. He was delegate to the Pennsylvania convention 1787, 1789-90; presidential elector 1792; member Pennsylvania legislature, 1795-1801.

Children of William and Margaret Vaughan (Smith) Darling:

1. Henry Darling, D. D., president of Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, from 1881 to the time of his death; moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly, 1881.
2. Mary, married Rev. Mr. Wilcox.
3. Thomas Smith, a lawyer of Reading, Pennsylvania; died 1863.
4. Margaret, died unmarried.
5. Edward Payson, born November 10, 1831; died October 19, 1889.
6. Elizabeth, married William A. Drown. (See Phelps Family).

tenant of the Chester county militia; was commissioned sheriff of the county, also justice of the peace, 1777; re-elected sheriff, 1778; assemblyman, 1785; retired from his military office as colonel, 1786. He died in 1822. His son Jonathan was long honorably connected with the First and Second United States banks, and with the banking history of Pennsylvania; another son, Joseph, was a prominent iron and shipping merchant of Philadelphia; another son, John, was the iron master, who owned the Joanna furnace in Berks county. General Persifer F. Smith, of military fame, and Persifer F. Smith, once reporter of the state supreme court, were grandsons of Robert Smith. One of his daughters married Rev. Levi Bull, D. D., of the Episcopal church, and another daughter became the wife of Rev. Nathan Grier.

7. John Vaughan, born July 24, 1844; died November 10, 1892.

Edward Payson Darling, third son of William and Margaret Vaughan (Smith) Darling, born Robeson township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1831; died Wilkes-Barre, October 19, 1889; married September 29, 1859, Emily H. Rutter, died Wilkes-Barre, January 21, 1882, daughter of Nathaniel Rutter. Mr. Darling was for many years a leader of the Luzerne bar, and was justly regarded as one of the safest legal counsellors in Pennsylvania. Himself the son of a lawyer of wide reputation in legal circles, he was especially fitted for professional life both by natural endowment and through legal training before he came to the bar. His elementary education was required in public and private schools, and the famous New London Cross Roads Academy, where he prepared for college in 1851, read law in Reading, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Berks county, November 10, 1853. He practiced two years in Reading, and then removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he was admitted to practice at the Luzerne bar in 1855. From that time until his death he was a figure of commanding importance in legal circles, and rose in the ranks of the profession until he was recognized as one of the foremost lawyers in the state. He was a corporation lawyer, and also, so far as his practice would admit, a counsellor on all subjects relating to the law of estates, wills, executors and trustees, having an inclination for the equity courts rather than the general turmoil and hard legal contests of the trial courts. Aside from his practice, which always was large, he was identified with some of the substantial institutions of the city; was vice-president of the Wyoming National Bank and of the Miners' Savings Bank; a director of the Wilkes-Barre Gas Company; trustee of the Wilkes-Barre Female Institute, of the Osterhout Free Library, of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society and of the Young Mens' Christian Association building fund. He was also an attendant at St. Stephen's Church; and during his younger life was a member of its choir. The law partnership of E. P. and J. V.

Darling was formed in 1874, and was continued until the death of the senior member of the firm in 1889. Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Darling had three children:

1. Mary Rutter, married William Thomas Smedley, the artist, and had issue.

2. Thomas, born May 29, 1863, lawyer of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

3. Emily Cist, married Arthur Hillman, of Wilkes-Barre; had issue. (See Hillman Family.)

John Vaughan Darling, youngest son of William and Margaret Vaughan (Smith) Darling, born Reading, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1844, died at Westminster hotel, New York City, November 10, 1892; married, October 9, 1872, Alice Mary McClintock, born Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1848, and died there October 12, 1900, daughter of Andrew Todd McClintock, LL. D., and wife Augusta Cist. (See McClintock Family). Mr. Darling was given an excellent elementary education, fitted for college under Professor Kendall, and passed the Harvard examination that entered him in the junior class, but impaired health compelled him to abandon the university course, upon which he turned to journalism, and was a contributor to *Lippincott's Magazine*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, and for five years was associate editor of the *North American Exchange and Review*. He studied law under R. C. McMurtrie, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to practice in 1865. He practiced in that city in partnership with Morton P. Henry until 1874, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre and became junior partner in the firm of E. P. & J. V. Darling, a relation which was maintained until 1889. As early as 1869 Mr. Darling was junior counsel for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company with James E. Gowan, and later on was recognized as one of the leading corporation lawyers of Pennsylvania. He was a cultured gentleman, fitted to grace social as well as professional life, but social enjoyments outside the home circle or the agreeable companionships of the profession found no special favor with him. He was a fine musician and passed many leisure hours in the companionship of his favorite instrument. During the summer he went abroad,

hoping in vain to regain his health at the hands of the best medical men in Baden, Germany. On his return to New York he died in the Westminster Hotel. His death was a serious loss to the Luzerne bar, for he was one of its brightest lights, one of its best and most honorable representatives, its recognized authority on "points of law."

Thomas Darling, son of Edward Payson and Emily H. (Rutter) Darling, born Wilkes-Barre, May 29, 1863; married June 3, 1902, Emma Childs McClintock, born September 25, 1874, daughter of Oliver McClintock and Clara C. Childs. Oliver McClintock is a merchant of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; a man of influence and social position; a man of strict integrity of character, a philanthropist, and a political reformer; without political ambition, and aiming solely to secure an honest administration of government in the great municipality in which he lives.

Thomas Darling was educated in the Wilkes-Barre public schools, the Wilkes-Barre Academy, now known as the Harry Hillman Academy, and Yale University, where he graduated A. B. 1886. He read law under the direction of his father, and came to the bar in Luzerne county in April, 1889. Upon the death of his father, Edward Payson Darling, in October of that year, Thomas became partner with his uncle, J. Vaughan Darling, as junior member of the law firm of E. P. & J. V. Darling. At the same time Frank W. Wheaton (now Judge Wheaton) came into the firm and the name was then changed to Darling & Wheaton. J. Vaughan Darling died in 1893, and John Butler Woodward replaced him in the firm, which then became Wheaton, Darling & Woodward. Still later Judge Wheaton was elected to the bench of the common pleas, and when the former retired from the law partnership, the latter replaced him, and established the present firm of Woodward, Darling & Woodward. Mr. Darling is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, of the Vestry of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, a director in the Bear Creek Ice Com-

pany, and was for some years a member of the Wilkes-Barre city council. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas 26, 1903.

H. E. H.

BEDFORD FAMILY. Of five generations of the Bedford family, four have been a part of the history of the Wyoming valley for more than one hundred and ten years. Stephen Bedford, with whom our record begins, was a native of New Jersey, born in Succasunna, Morris county, and was of English ancestry. After his death the family removed to New York, settled in Ulster county and remained there during the period of the Revolution.

Jacob Bedford, son of Stephen Bedford, entered the service of his country at the age of fourteen, and was at first assigned to garrison duty. Tradition has it that he was a sturdy youngster, not large, but strong and well able to handle a musket, and his service counted for as much as that of many men of more mature years. He removed to Pennsylvania in 1792, settled in the Wyoming valley, spent his life in the region, and died in Waverly at the house of his son Andrew, August 23, 1849, aged eighty-seven years. He was quite a figure in early Luzerne county political history; was coroner of the county, appointed November 3, 1804, by Governor McKean, and was elected sheriff in 1810 in connection with Jabez Hyde, who succeeded in securing the governor's commission. Jacob Bedford married twice; first, a daughter of Benjamin Carpenter, and, second, May 16, 1799, with Deborah Sutton, born New Castle, New York, February 8, 1773, died April 3, 1869, daughter of James Sutton, of Exeter, Pennsylvania.

May 27, 1787, Benjamin Carpenter was commissioned justice of the peace and also judge of the court of common pleas of Luzerne county. In 1794 he was a member of the house of representatives. Elizabeth Carpenter, also a daughter of Benjamin, married Lazarus Denison, son of Col. Nathan Denison. In 1810 Mr. Carpenter moved to Sunbury, Delaware county, Ohio. (See Denison). Deborah Sutton Bedford was one of the most devout Christian women of her day, and for more than eighty years was a faithful

member of the Methodist Church. She was in Forty Fort at the time of the massacre, and had the misfortune to witness all the distressing events of that day. Although a child of five years at the time, she nevertheless retained all the details of the event to the day of her death.

Andrew Bedford, son of Jacob and Deborah Bedford, was born at Wyoming, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1800. He was educated for the medical profession and graduated from Yale College medical department. He was a man of excellent understanding outside of professional subjects as well as in medical circles, and was frequently honored with appointment to positions of trust. His Democracy was unquestioned, and his political integrity never was doubted. He served as a member of the constitutional convention of 1838, his colleagues in the convention from Luzerne county being Hon. George W. Woodward, Gen. E. W. Sturdevant and William Swetland. From 1840 to 1846 Dr. Bedford was a prothonotary, clerk of the court of quarter sessions, the oyer and terminer, and of the orphans' court, and was the first officer elected in Luzerne county under the constitution of 1838. Later on he was postmaster at Waverly, Pennsylvania. He was one of the incorporators of Madison Academy at Waverly, and of the Wilkes-Barre and Providence Plank Road Company, and also of the Liggett's Gap Railroad Company, which eventually became a part of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company's system. Dr. Bedford was twice married, first to Hannah Reynolds, daughter of Benjamin Reynolds and his wife Lydia Fuller (see Reynolds Family); second, May 19, 1874, to Mary Burtis, widow of John M. Burtis and daughter of Orlando and Olivia Porter. His children were:

1. Benjamin R., born 1828, living in Berwick, Pennsylvania; retired.
2. James S., born 1829, died in Nebraska.
3. Theodore W., born 1834, died Washington, D. C.
4. Sterling, born 1836, living in Waverly, Lackawanna county.
5. William J. born 1838, died young.

6. George R., born November 22, 1840, of whom later.

7. Andrew P., born 1845, now living in Scranton, Pennsylvania.

8. John, born of second marriage, died young.

9. Harriet E., wife of Edward F. Leighton, of Binghamton, New York.

George Reynolds Bedford, sixth child of Dr. Andrew and Hannah Bedford, was born November 22, 1840; married, May 19, 1874, Emily, daughter of Henry and Harriet I. (Fuller) Mills. He acquired his early education in the Madison Academy at Waverly, after which he read law in the office of Samuel Sherred, of Scranton. During a portion of this time he was clerk in the office of the prothonotary of Luzerne county. Later on he entered the Albany Law School, where he completed his preliminary studies, and where upon examination under the rules of the court he was admitted to practice in the courts of New York State in May, 1862. He returned to Wilkes-Barre and became a student in the office of Hon. Stanley Woodward, and November 10, 1862, was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county. From that time he has practiced in the courts of Pennsylvania, a constant worker in the ranks of the profession, and without being led away by the distractions of politics and the desire for its preferment. However, in 1863, and at a time when the commonwealth of Pennsylvania was in need of the service of every loyal son of the state, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Thirteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, and served in the field for a period of about six weeks. Mr. Bedford is a Democrat, the son of a Democrat, and one of the strongest exponents of his party's principles in the Wyoming region. In 1874 he was a candidate for nomination for the office of additional law judge, but the votes of the convention were ultimately delivered to another aspirant. Since that time he has not been a candidate for office, although he has been active in the councils of his party, and not infrequently has his voice been raised in advocating its principles and promoting the candidacy of its nominees. But he himself pre-

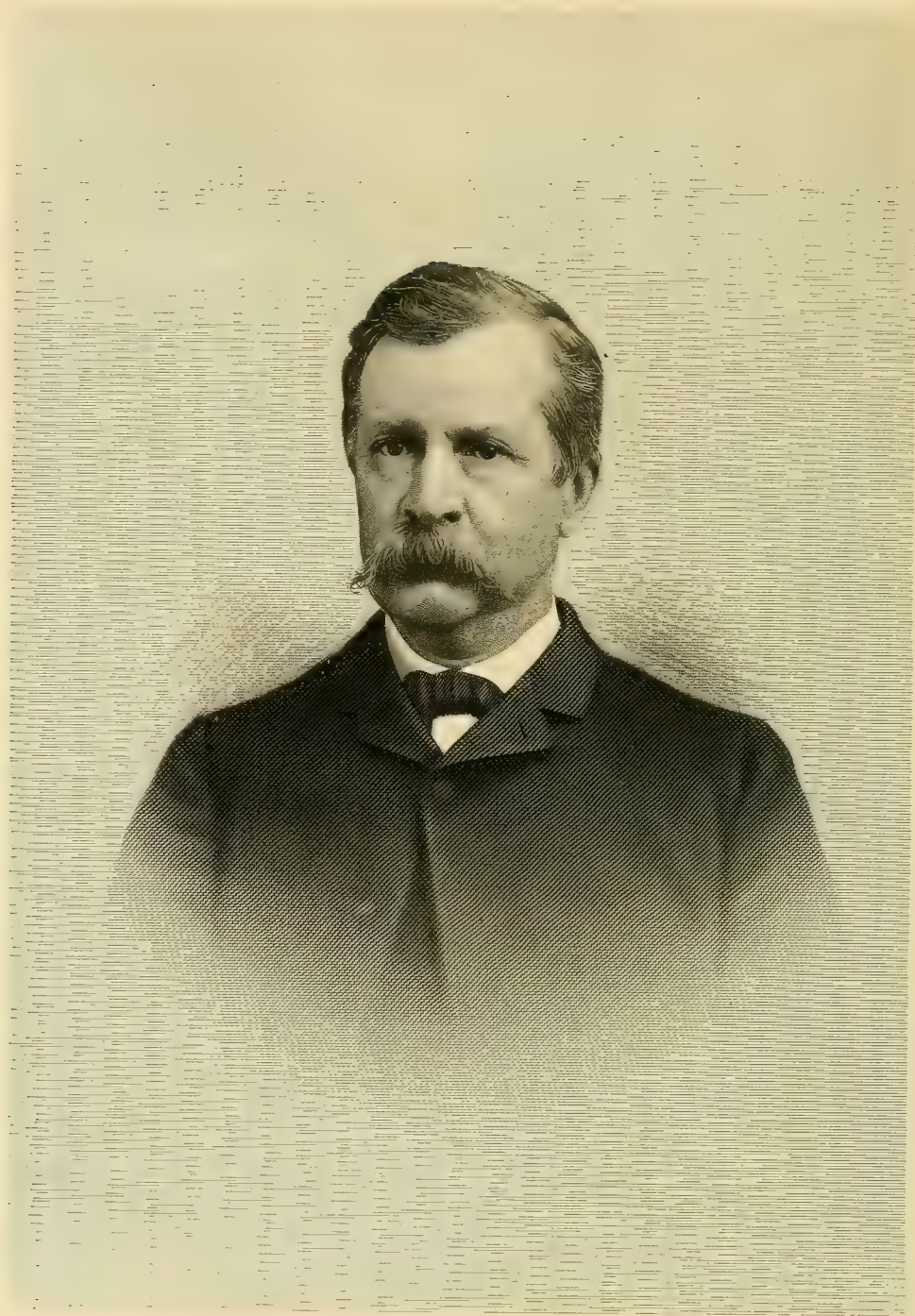
fers the practice of the law, in the office and at the bar of the courts, where he is known as an honorable adversary and worthy foe. Mr. Bedford was a director of the City Hospital, a trustee of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, and later of the First Presbyterian Church, and also of the Wilkes-Barre Female Institute and Hillman Academy and is a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. For several years he was master in chancery.

Mr. and Mrs. Bedford have two sons: Paul, born June 24, 1875; graduated A. B. Princeton University 1897; graduated LL. B. law department University of Pennsylvania 1900; is now associated with his father in his profession. Bruce, born November 26, 1876, graduated A. B., Princeton University, 1897; is an electrical engineer at Princeton, New Jersey.

H. E. H.

PARRISH FAMILY. There were Parrishes in New England in the early years of the Colonies, and they were among the foremost men of their time, active in affairs of government, prominent in promoting the welfare of the church, and earnest in their endeavors to establish their families in comfort and provide an inheritance for their children.

Among the early immigrants to America was one Dr. Thomas Parish, who came from England in the ship "Increase" in 1635, who is mentioned in early colonial history as a physician of ability, a man of worth and a person of influence. In the early records of Cambridge this Dr. Parish (or Parris) is recorded as a clothier, aged twenty-three years, and there are authorities that seem to connect him directly with the Parrish line under consideration in these annals, but no satisfactory proof of this statement is produced, wherefore it is not safe to assert at this time that Thomas Parish of Cambridge was the immigrant American ancestor of the Parrish families of Pennsylvania, and particularly of the family of the late Charles Parrish of Wilkes-Barre, who for years was a conspicu-



Charles Purvich

1. Abigail, born December 25, 1763; died single, 1845.

2. Amy, born October 12, 1765; married John (or Timothy) Childs, and had Bradley, who died young, and Archippus.

3. Althea, born September 29, 1770; married James Bingham, of Bloomingburg, New York, and had three daughters.

4. Archippus, born January 27, 1773; married August 14, 1806, Phoebe Miller.

5. Abraham, born January 1, 1778; married March 15, 1801, Jemima Wright, born August 25, 1780, died January 11, 1823, leaving ten children, of whom their uncle, Ralph Storrs, who married Orilla Wright, took six with him to Connecticut. Abraham died 1848. Of his children Rebecca Wright Parrish married John Sax, whose daughter Jemima married Andrew Jackson Griffith (see Griffith family of Pittston); Rebecca died single; Annie, married, 1796, Elisha Morgan, born January 28, 1773; settled in Scotland, Connecticut, and died 1858. They had John, married Eunice Kennedy, and James Lanman, married Rachel Safford.

(V) Archippus Parrish, son of Archippus and Abigail Parrish, born Windham, Connecticut, January 27, 1773, died Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, October, 1847; married, Morristown, New Jersey, August 14, 1806, Phebe Miller, born February 7, 1785, daughter of Eleazer Miller and Hannah Mills, of Morristown, and granddaughter of Thomas Miller and Margaret Wallace, of that place. Mr. Parrish was for many years engaged in active business pursuits in New York City, where he accumulated a handsome fortune. In 1810 he removed to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he made large investments which proved unfortunate, and thereby much of his property was swept away. He then embarked in mercantile pursuits, and a few years later became proprietor of the Black Horse hotel on the public square in Wilkes-Barre, where he continued until his death in 1847. Children: 1. Mary Ann, born July 3, 1807. 2. Abigail, born January 26, 1809. 3. Eliza, born October 2, 1811, died December 3, 1846. 4. Bradley,

born September 26, 1812. 5. Archippus, born June 26, 1814. 6. Sarah Althea, born May 10, 1817; married Francis William Hunt (see Hunt Family). 7. George, born May 17, 1820. 8. Gould, born May 11, 1822. 9. Charles, see forward.

H. E. H.

CHARLES PARRISH (6), youngest child and son of Archippus and Phebe (Miller) Parrish, was born at Dundaff, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1826, died December 27, 1896. He was educated in Wilkes-Barre Academy, and at the age of fifteen years became clerk in the store of Ziba Bennett. After he had attained his majority, he became a partner in the firm of Ziba Bennett & Company, and was a member of that well known and substantial house until 1856, when he withdrew to engage in coal operations and speculations in coal lands. He was an extensive buyer, a fearless investor and a good seller. His transactions were large, at times bold, and he was a splendid developer. He made money rapidly, yet he had not the fortunate faculty always to keep it. He accumulated far more for others than he did for himself, and, while his business associates benefitted largely by his operations, his employees enjoyed a full share of benefits at his hands. He organized the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, and was its president for twenty years, and was also president of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company. For twenty years he was president of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and for a long time president of the Parrish and Annora coal companies; a director of the Northwest Branch Railroad; a promoter of and stockholder in other roads, and for thirty years a director of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. For seven years he was president of the borough of Wilkes-Barre, and always manifested a deep, wholesome interest in its affairs and in its progress. During the early part of the Civil war he took an active part in organizing troops for the service, and of his means gave generously for whatever work in that connection was necessary. Mr. Parrish was

in many ways identified with the business life of Wilkes-Barre, and his worth and popularity as a citizen were well known throughout the locality. It was he who induced the employees of his mines to allow the entire proceeds of one day each year to be retained and made a fund for the relief of disabled miners and their families and to this fund Mr. Parrish caused to be added the entire proceeds of one day's operation of the mines. Politically he was a Republican, but his interest in politics was that of the citizen and taxpayer and not of the politician. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.¹

Charles Parrish married at Wilkes-Barre, June 21, 1864, Mary Conyngham, born February 20, 1834, daughter of Hon. John Nesbit Conyngham, LL. D., and his wife, Ruth Ann Butler, daughter of General Lord Butler, and granddaughter of Colonel Zebulon Butler, of the Continental line (see Conyngham and Butler Families). Children

1. Anna Conyngham Parrish.

2. Eleanor Mayer Parrish, born —, died Washington, D. C., February 9, 1904; married January 14, 1903, Joseph Habersham Bradley Esq., of Washington. Had Joseph Habersham Bradley, Jr.

3. Mary Conyngham Parrish, died in infancy.

4. Katherine Christine Parrish, married August 22, 1902, Arthur Augustine Snyder, M. D., of Washington. Had Katherine Conyngham Snyder, born August 31, 1903. H. E. H.

FREDERICK BROWN PARRISH was for many years a leading representative of the business interests of Wilkes-Barre and vicinity, serving at the time of his death in the capacity of president of the Hillman Vein Coal Company and the Hanover Coal Company, vice-president of the Red Ash Coal Company, director of the

Pittston Engine and Machine Company, and a member of the Western Anthracite Joint Committee. He was born at Pierremont, Rockland county, New York, November 27, 1849, the eldest son of the late George H. and Charlotte M. (Brown) Parrish, and grandson of Archippus Parrish and his wife. (See Parrish Family).

Frederick B. Parrish spent his boyhood days in the states of Kentucky and Wisconsin, his father's business, railroad contracting, making it necessary for the family to change their residence. In 1862 the family moved from Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and in 1866 to Sugar Notch, Pennsylvania. Frederic B. attended the Wilkes-Barre Institute and the Lawrenceville (New Jersey) Academy, and thus acquired an excellent English education. In the summer of 1868, during his vacation from school, he was a member of the engineer corps that had charge of the construction of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad from Mill Creek to Green Ridge. During the years 1869 and 1870 he served an apprenticeship in the Ashley machine shops of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, and in the spring of 1870 began work with the engineer corps of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. In 1872 he was promoted to be chief of corps, and from this responsible position was advanced to assistant superintendent under his father, and in the spring of 1873 to general superintendent of the above named company. In 1881 Mr. Parrish was associated with his father and Hon. Morgan B. Williams in the organization of the Red Ash Coal Company, of which his father was elected president. Subsequently he served in the capacity of general superintendent for Charles Parrish & Company, he being a nephew of Charles Parrish. The sound wisdom, rare discernment and excellent judgment displayed in the fulfillment of his varied and responsible positions led later to his appointment to the presidency of the Hillman Vein Coal Company and the Hanover Coal Company; to the vice-presidency of the

1. Compiled from Rev. Horace E. Hayden's manuscripts of the Parrish Family.



Andrew T. McIntock

Engraved by J. H. Smith

Red Ash Coal Company, and the directorship of the Pittston Engine and Machine Company. Mr. Parrish was a man of sterling integrity and business ability of a high order, was energetic and enterprising, and few young men in the community achieved such marked prominence in business circles. An untiring and indefatigable worker, he possessed the faculty of interesting others in their work. His loyalty and patriotism were very marked, and those who knew him best esteemed him for his many sterling qualities. He was of a cheerful disposition, kind and considerate to those at various times under his charge, and his death was looked upon by them as a personal bereavement. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Parrish travelled extensively throughout Europe, also took a trip to the Bahamas, and the experiences thus gained considerably broadened his knowledge of men and affairs. In 1875 Mr. Parrish was married to Ella D. Reets, daughter of the late Charles E. Reets, for many years one of the leading business men of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Parrish died September 3, 1885, survived by his wife and son. His son, Frederick Parrish, is a graduate of Yale College, 1905.

H. E. H.

McCLINTOCK FAMILY. The history of the McClintock family of the line here under consideration traces to James McClintock and his wife Jean Payne, of Raphoe, county Donegal, Ireland. The ancestors of James McClintock lived originally in Argyshire, Scotland, whence three sons of Gilbert McClintock settled near Londonderry, Ireland, from one of which sons, Samuel and James, descended. Samuel, son of James, emigrated to America in 1795 and settled in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. James McClintock followed his son to America and settled in Lycoming county. Samuel died in 1812 at the age of thirty-six years.

Samuel McClintock married, July 15, 1806, Hannah Todd, daughter of Col. Andrew Todd, born 1752, died in Providence, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1833, and his wife Hannah Bowyer, born 1752,

died Providence, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1836, daughter of Stephen Bowyer and Elizabeth Edwards. Stephen Bowyer was a farmer near Providence Church. His wife died December 17, 1794. Col. Andrew Todd, born 1749, died 1833, was an extensive land owner in Trappe, Upper Providence township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and was a man of superior mechanical skill; a member of the old Providence Presbyterian Church; a soldier in the Revolutionary army; justice of the peace, May 22, 1800, to 1833. Robert Todd, father of Andrew Todd, was born in Ireland, 1697, died in Providence township 1790, married, in county Down, Ireland, Isabella Bodley, born 1700. They had nine children, of whom Andrew was the youngest. Robert Todd and his wife Isabella and their six children and Andrew Todd, his single half-brother, came from county Down, Ireland, to New York, and thence to Trappe, Pennsylvania, in 1737. Three of these children were born in Pennsylvania and when Andrew was born his mother was fifty-two years old. Robert Todd was the son of John Todd, whose father also was named John Todd. Samuel and Hannah (Todd) McClintock had Andrew Todd McClintock.

Andrew Todd McClintock, LL. D., son of Samuel and Hannah (Todd) McClintock, born February 2, 1810, died in Wilkes-Barre January 14, 1891. He married, May 11, 1841, Augusta Cist, born 1816, died September 24, 1895, aged seventy-nine, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Hollenback) Cist. (See Cist-Hollenback Family). Andrew Todd McClintock was only two years old when his father died. His early education was acquired in the common schools and also in Kenyon College, Ohio, where among his fellow-students were the late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, who was secretary of war under President Lincoln; Judge Frank Hurd, who within the last quarter of a century became a conspicuous figure in Ohio politics, on the Democratic side, and Rufus King, who was a dean of the Law School, Cincinnati.

After three years of study in college Mr. McClintock returned to Northumberland, and soon afterward began the study of law in the

office of James Hepburn, but at the end of about a year removed to Wilkes-Barre and finished his preliminary studies with the elder Judge Woodward, whose law partner he became immediately upon his admission to practice, August 8, 1836. The firm style was Woodward & McClintock, and the partnership relation was maintained until 1839, when Mr. McClintock was appointed district attorney for Luzerne county. He discharged the duties of the office with entire satisfaction, but at the end of one year he resigned, and returned to his regular practice. This was the only political office Mr. McClintock ever held. Other and higher honors of a political character were offered him and were easily within his reach, but he declined them all courteously and firmly, for there was that in the character of the man that made the allurements of politics distasteful to him; he even declined the candidacy for the judgeship of the Luzerne common pleas, and that notwithstanding the united efforts of his warmest friends of the bar and others who knew his quality and especial fitness for the position. He did, however, accept Governor Hartman's appointment to a membership of the commission charged with the revision of the constitution of 1873, and in the deliberations of that body of eminent jurists and legists he found himself associated with Chief Justice Agnew, Benjamin Harris Brewster, Attorney General Samuel E. Dimmick, United States Senator Wallace, Senator Playford, Henry W. Williams and the judges of the supreme court of Pennsylvania; and in the proceedings and councils of the commission the opinions of Andrew T. McClintock were of as great weight as those of any of his colleagues.

Mr. McClintock was a corporation lawyer, which mere statement implies that he was thoroughly versed in the laws relating to corporations, and that his clientage was largely drawn from the associations generally known as corporations. Still he enjoyed an extensive general practice, for his understanding of the law was by no means limited in any respect. He chose that branch of the practice which was most congenial to his tastes, and which fortunately hap-

pened to be the most profitable; hence the natural corollary, a substantial fortune as the result of his earnest endeavors.

From the beginning of his professional career to the time of his death he always manifested an earnest interest in the welfare of the city, its people and its institutions, and identified himself with many important measures and enterprises which would advance its prosperity. He was a director of the Wyoming National Bank, of the City Hospital and of the Home for Friendless Children, president of the Hollenback Cemetery Association and of the Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association; an elder of the First Presbyterian Church, and was several times a delegate from the Luzerne Presbytery to the general assembly of that church; a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, of which he was vice-president 1860, 1864, 1865, 1869 to 1875, and president 1876, 1889-91. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Princeton College in 1870. "His life work and the commanding position he attained at the bar and in the community where he lived signify more plainly than words the measure of his abilities and the nobleness of his character. In stature he was tall, of massive frame and endowed with great strength and endurance, dignified in bearing, yet gentle, genial and sincere in temperament; the grace of his presence and the charm of his manner impressed every one who came within the range of their influence." Mr. and Mrs. McClintock had: 1. Helen Grinnan, born Wilkes-Barre, January 19, 1846, died January 14, 1894. 2. Alice Mary, born January 31, 1848, died October 12, 1900; married, October 9, 1872, John Vaughan Darling, born July 24, 1844. (See Darling Family). 3. Andrew Hamilton, born December 12, 1852. 4. Jean Hamilton, born February 22, 1855, died April 15, 1891.

Andrew Hamilton McClintock, only son of Andrew Todd and Augusta (Cist) McClintock, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1852; graduated from Princeton College, A. B. 1872, A. M. 1875; read law with his father, Andrew Todd McClintock, and also with Ed-

ward P. and J. Vaughan Darling, of Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to practice in Luzerne county, January 20, 1876. He began his professional career in Wilkes-Barre in association with his father. As the latter gradually withdrew from the arduous work of the office the son succeeded him, and when Andrew Todd McClintock died Andrew Hamilton continued the business alone, retaining the old clientage, representing and protecting the interests which in former years had been entrusted to his distinguished father in the capacity of attorney and counsellor at law. Like his father, Mr. McClintock is a Democrat, but without ambition for political preferment. He is vice-president of the Wyoming National Bank, a director of the Miners' Savings Bank of Wilkes-Barre, director of the Title Guaranty and Trust Company of Scranton, a trustee of the Osterhout Free Library of Wilkes-Barre, member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, of which he was librarian 1883-85 and treasurer 1886-95.

Mr. McClintock married, December 1, 1880, Eleanor Welles, daughter of Charles F. Welles, Jr., and Elizabeth La Porte. Mrs. McClintock is a descendant on her paternal side from Gov. Thomas Welles, of Connecticut, first treasurer of the colony, and on her maternal side from Bartholomew La Porte, who was a member of the French refugee colony at Asylum, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Andrew Todd, born January 21, 1885; Gilbert Stuart, born December 27, 1886. H. E. H.

CIST, HOLLENBACK, WEISS, COCK FAMILIES. Jacob Cist was a son of Charles Cist, who is mentioned at length elsewhere in this work (See Wright family). Jacob Cist was born in Philadelphia March 13, 1782, died in Wilkes-Barre December 30, 1835. Charles Cist was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, August 15, 1738, died Fort Allen December 1, 1805; married, Philadelphia, June 7, 1787, Mary Weiss, born June 22, 1762. Charles Cist was a son of Charles and Anna Maria (Thomassen) Cist. The younger Charles matriculated at the University of Halle,

Germany, April 23, 1755; was exiled to Siberia, 1767; fled a political refugee to America 1773, reaching Philadelphia October 25, where he became printer, publisher, soldier of the Revolution; was private, in 1777, Capt. George Esterley's company, Col. William Bradford's regiment, Philadelphia militia.

Sarah Hollenback, who married Jacob Cist, was great-granddaughter of George Hollenback, died July 23, 1736, who prior to 1734 owned lands and paid quit rents in Hanover township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. His son, Johannes Hollenback, born September 9, 1720, died in Martinsburg, Virginia, August 9, 1783, married Eleanor Jones. Their children were baptized by the Rev. John Casper Stoeber and were: Maria, born February 9, 1748; Jenny Maria, 1751; John Matthias, born February 17, 1752, died Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1829; Anna Maria, born June 13, 1761. John (Johannes) Hollenback took up land in Lebanon township, Lancaster (now Lebanon) county, Pennsylvania, 1750, and removed thence to Martinsburg, Virginia, where he died. John Matthias Hollenback (commonly known as Matthias Hollenback) came to Wyoming in 1769 and became a wealthy merchant; was commissioned ensign Twenty-fourth Regiment, Connecticut, under the Crown, October 17, 1775; commissioned ensign by continental congress August 26, 1776; served in New Jersey and at Wyoming, 1776, 1777 and 1778; was justice of the peace, 1790-1829; lieutenant-colonel Pennsylvania militia, 1787, 1792-93; associate judge of Luzerne county, 1790-1829; was first treasurer of Luzerne county. Judge Hollenback married, Wyoming, April 20, 1788, Sarah Burritt, born Stratford, Connecticut, November 19, 1750, died Wilkes-Barre July 21, 1833, and they had children: Mary Ann, married John Lanning; Eleanor Jones, married, August 15, 1816, Charles F. Welles; Sarah, married, August 25, 1807, Jacob Cist, and George Matson Hollenback.

Mary Weiss was the tenth of eleven children of John Weiss, born Walheim, Wurtemberg, Germany, July 20, 1721, died Philadelphia, September 22, 1788; married, Philadelphia, October

24, 1746, Rebecca Cox, born Passyunk, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1725, died Philadelphia July 3, 1808. John Jacob Weiss was the son of John Jacob and Mary Elizabeth Weiss, of Germany. He was confirmed in the Lutheran Church, 1736; came to America 1740; practiced medicine in Philadelphia; took the oath of allegiance to George II 1750, and to the United States of America 1778; died September 22, 1788, and was buried in Philadelphia in the old Moravian burial ground. Col. Jacob Weiss, brother of Mary Weiss, third child and eldest son of John Jacob and Rebecca (Cox) Weiss, was one of the conspicuous characters of the revolution on the American side. He was born September 1, 1750. He had served as mercantile apprentice to General Mifflin, and when the war came he was commissioned deputy quartermaster-general under him, and subsequently was transferred to General Greene's army, where he served in the same capacity. In 1780 Colonel Weiss removed with his family from Easton to Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and subsequently built a house on the site where once stood Fort Allen.

Rebecca Cock (or Cox), mother of Colonel Weiss, was born at Passyunk, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1725, died Philadelphia June 3, 1808. She was descended from fine ancestors, including three of the early provincial councillors of Pennsylvania. She was a daughter of Peter Cock, born 1688, died 1751, and his wife Margaret Dalbo, born February, 1692, granddaughter of Peter Cock and his wife Helen Helm, and great-granddaughter of Peter Larrson Cock, born in Sweden, 1611, who came to Pennsylvania in the third Swedish expedition to New Sweden, 1641, cultivated tobacco on the Schuylkill 1644, became freeman 1648, magistrate for South River 1657, collector of tolls, Philadelphia, 1663; justice for Upland 1674 and 1676, and provincial councillor 1667. He died March, 1688-89. His wife's name was Margaret.

Margaret Dalbo, mother of Rebecca Cox, was a daughter of Peter Matson (also called Peter Dalbo) and his wife Catherine Rambo. Peter Matson received by the name, of Peter Dalbo from George Andros, of New York, 1676, three

hundred acres of land in Passyunk. He moved to Gloucester county, New Jersey, before 1685; was a member of New Jersey assembly as Peter Dalbo, 1685, and as Peter Matson, 1697. He died 1700. His wife Catherine, whom he married February 16, 1674, was a daughter of Peter Gunnarson Rambo, or Peter Rambo, Sr., who came to New Sweden, Pennsylvania, 1638-39, where he died 1698. Peter Rambo, Sr., was deputy from John Rising, governor of New Sweden, to answer Stuyvesant's summons for the surrender of Fort Christina, September 7, 1655; magistrate for the South River (Delaware) 1657, and one of those who met Governor Stuyvesant at Tinicum May 8, 1658, and presented a petition for certain privileges; commissary of the colony on the Delaware 1660-61, when he resigned; member of the provincial council May, 1667; justice of the peace 1674-80, and one of the first who sat in Upland court, 1674.

Helen Helm, grandmother of Rebecca Cox, wife of Peter Cock, was a daughter of Israel Helm, captain and trader at Passyunk 1661; superintendent of the fur trade 1664; interpreter to the Indians; justice of Upland court 1674, 1676, 1680; provincial councillor May, 1667. Andrew H. McClintock, Esq., possesses in his family a table which has descended to him from his ancestor, Peter Larrson Cock, the provincial councillor.
H. E. H.

FARNHAM FAMILY. Among the early Farnhams of Hampton, Connecticut, and of all New England, were those who wrote their surname Farnum, and also Farnam, but they were all of the same English family, and all doubtless descendants of Ralph Farnham, the immigrant ancestor of the Farnham families of America of the particular line under consideration here.

I. Ralph Farnham, born 1603, sailed from Southampton, England, April 6, 1635, in the brig "James," and after a long voyage of fifty-eight days landed at Boston, Massachusetts, June 3, 1635. His age is mentioned on the ship's record as thirty-two years, and that of his wife Alice, who accompanied him, as twenty-eight. They had five children: Mary, born England

1628; Thomas, born England 1631; Ralph, born England 1633, of whom later; Ephraim, born Andover, Massachusetts, 1635; Sarah, born America, date unknown, subsequently married in Andover, Massachusetts, April 26, 1658, George Abbott.

II. Ralph Farnham, son of Ralph and Alice Farnham, born England, 1633, died Andover, Massachusetts, January 8, 1692; married, Andover, October 26, 1658, Elizabeth Holt, daughter of Nicholas Holt, who came to America in the same vessel with the Farnhams. Their children were: Sarah, born February, 1661; married Benjamin Abbott; Ralph, born June 1, 1662, of whom later; John, born April 1, 1664, married, April, 1684, Elizabeth Parker; Henry, born December 2, 1666, died May, 1683; Hannah, born December 7, 1668; Thomas, born July 14, 1670; Ephraim, born October 11, 1675, married Priscilla Holt.

III. Ralph Farnham, eldest son of Ralph Farnham and his wife Elizabeth Holt, born June 1, 1662, married, Andover, Massachusetts, October 9, 1685, Sarah Sterling. Their children were: Sarah, born May 5, 1686; Henry, born September 15, 1687, removed to Windham, Connecticut; Ralph, born May 25, 1689; Daniel, born January 21, 1691; Abigail, born May 3, 1692; William, born August 5, 1693, of whom later; Nathaniel, born July 25, 1695; Barachias, born March 16, 1697; Benjamin, born March 14, 1699; Joseph (or Josiah), born February 4, 1701.

IV. William Farnham, fourth son of Ralph Farnham and his wife Sarah Sterling, born August 5, 1693, was the father of the Farnhams who, with their sons, were such active figures in colonial history during the war of the Revolution; but of this William, little is known. He removed to Windham, Connecticut, and as his will mentions carpenter's tools, it may be assumed that he was a mechanic. He married, Windham, Connecticut, 1715, Hannah Flint, of Salem, Massachusetts. Their children were: William W., born April 20, 1720, of whom later; Zebediah, born June 18, 1721, of whom later; Hannah, born October 27, 1723, married Jonathan Rogers; Isaiah, born July 1, 1726, died November 1, 1729;

Elijah, born June 16, 1729, will probated February 29, 1780; Isaiah, born April 7, 1731; Eunice, born February 13, 1735.

V. William W. Farnham, eldest son of William and Hannah Farnham, born April 20, 1720, died March 14, 1777, married, June 23, 1742, Martha Fuller, daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Moulton) Fuller, of Hampton, Connecticut. This Fuller family is not that of the Mayflower Fullers, but of Lieut. Thomas Fuller, who was the ancestor of Margaret Fuller, the celebrated authoress who married the Marquis D'Ossoli, an Italian nobleman, and lived in Italy. On her return to America the vessel was wrecked at sea and she, with her husband and child, were lost. Lieut. Thomas Fuller had a son Thomas, who had a son Stephen, who married Hannah Moulton. July 16, 1698, a William Moulton bought land in Windham, and he probably was the father of Hannah Moulton, who married Stephen Fuller, whose daughters Martha and Mary married William and Zebediah Farnham.

William W. Farnham and his sons Ralph and Daniel were soldiers in the Revolutionary army. William was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, was confined in the same prison ship with his nephew, Sergeant Daniel Farnham, and died there. Stephen Farnham, son of William W., enlisted for three years, or during the war, in Captain Parke's company, Second Connecticut line, and was taken prisoner July 2, 1777. Ralph Farnham, son of William, called the "biggest man" in the Connecticut troops, was badly wounded at White Plains battle, but his cousin, "Bijah" Fuller, a private in the same company, much smaller but noted for his strength, carried him off the field on his back. Occasionally he would stop to rest, would point his rifle with unerring precision at the foe, and then would "trudge" on with his burden, finally bearing him away in safety. "Diah" (Zebediah) Farnham was called the "bully" of the regiment, not in an opprobrious sense, but as a general favor, etc. William W. and Martha (Fuller) Farnham had among other children, Stephen, Ralph and Daniel.

VI. Lieut. Zebediah Farnham, second son of William and Hannah Farnham, born June 18,

1721, died August 8, 1814, married, July 27, 1743, Mary Fuller, sister of Martha and daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Moulton) Fuller.

Lieut. Zebediah Farnham and five of his sons, Zebediah, Jr., Levi, Ebenezer, Daniel and Thomas Farnham, served in the Revolutionary war. Zebediah Farnham, the elder, was first lieutenant of the Eighth Connecticut Militia until December, 1775, and was first lieutenant in Colonel Huntington's Seventeenth Connecticut Regiment until wounded, and afterward was lieutenant of marines on the American ship "Providence" from December, 1779, to the close of the war. Zebediah, Jr., was private in the company of which his father was lieutenant. Levi was corporal in the Seventeenth Connecticut Regiment, was made prisoner at the battle of Long Island, and died of starvation on board of a British prison ship on Christmas day, 1776. Daniel Farnham was sergeant in the Seventeenth Connecticut Regiment, was made prisoner at the battle of Long Island, and died of ship fever, caused by foul air, insufficient and bad food, January 9, 1777, but not in the same ship in which his brother Levi was confined. Ebenezer Farnham was private in Captain Branch's company, and was wounded in the retreat from New York. Thomas Farnham was private in a company at the "Lexington Alarm," and afterward in the Seventeenth Connecticut Regiment; was wounded in the arm; subsequently was appointed by Colonel McClellan first sergeant in Captain Durkee's company of "Matross."

Zebediah and Mary (Fuller) Farnham had children: Mary, born July 19, 1744, died June 22, 1745; Zebediah, born January 10, 1746, married, November, 1768, Mary Hebard; Levi, born August 13, 1748, of whom later; Ebenezer, born December 17, 1750, married, March 3, 1773, Johanna Benjamin; Daniel, born July 19, 1752, died January 9, 1777; Thomas, born November 9, 1754, died March 6, 1842, married Benjamin Durkee, and had ten children; Mary, born August, 1757, married Silas Spencer; Elijah, born December 6, 1759; Irene, born September 25, 1761. Calvin, born October 22, 1763, married, 1797, Mrs. Bathsheba Jewell; Olive, born No-

vember 12, 1765, died, unmarried, July 21, 1819; Elisha born September 24, 1768.

VII. Levi Farnham, second son of Lieut. Zebediah and Mary (Fuller) Farnham, born Windham, Connecticut, August 13, 1748, died December 25, 1776, a prisoner on a British prison ship in New York harbor, married, about 1772, Dorcas Moulton, born about 1748, daughter of Samuel and Molly (Haynes) Moulton, of Wales, Massachusetts.

Samuel Moulton, father of Dorcas, who married Levi Farnham, was a descendant of Robert Moulton, who emigrated from England to America in 1629, with letters to Governor Endicott commending him as a shipbuilder. He brought with him six workmen, and was at once put in charge of shipbuilding work at Salem, which then was the principal maritime port of the colony. Robert was a man of consequence in early Massachusetts history, and was deputy and representative of Salem in 1637. He evidently was opposed to the witchcraft delusions which plagued the Salem people, and it was he who "watched" Susannah Sheldon, "who claimed that she was bewitched by Rev. George Burroughs," and discovered the contradiction in her actions and testimony. He was a follower of Ann Hutchinson, and one of those proscribed from April 6, 1637. He died 1655. Robert Moulton, Jr., son of Robert, of Salem, came accredited from Gravesend, England, to make salt and plant vineyards, and he, too, became a prominent man in Salem. He removed to Brimfield, Massachusetts, and was the first representative from that town in the general court, and a member of Governor Endicott's council. Robert, Jr., had a son Ebenezer, who was lieutenant of militia and commanded a company during the early wars with the Indians. Ebenezer's children were Samuel, born June 14, 1714; Freeborn, born April 3, 1717, and John, born February 2, 1721. Samuel, the eldest son, married, January 30, 1739, Molly Haynes, of Wales, Massachusetts, and had children: Mary, Samuel, born February 24, 1742; Robert, married Judith Morgan; Lois, married Shubael Wales; Dorcas, married Levi Farnham.



Alexander Fambam

supra; Lydia, born April 30, 1753; Solomon, born January 29, 1758, and John.

The children of Levi and Dorcas (Moulton) Farnham were: Levi, born March 20, 1774, died May 10, 1853, ten children; Samuel, born December 16, 1775, of whom later.

VIII. Capt. Samuel Farnham, second son of Levi and Dorcas (Moulton) Farnham, born Hampton, Connecticut, December 16, 1775, died August 20, 1822; married in Oxford, New York, Sarah Balcome, daughter of Harry Balcome, born May 21, 1780, died February 6, 1859. He removed from Hampton to New London, Connecticut, and thence to Oxford, Chenango county, New York, where he was an early settler among the New Englanders who colonized that part of the state. Captain Farnham was stationed during the war of 1812 at Fort Niagara, New York. Samuel and Sarah (Balcom) Farnham had George, born May 5, 1800, died February 4, 1859, married Susan Gibson; Epaphras Miller, born September 14, 1801, died October 2, 1805; John Perry, born November 12, 1803, of whom later; Julia Ann, born 1806, died in infancy; Alexander H., born December 29, 1807, died April 19, 1858, in Pennsylvania; Charles Edward, born July 17, 1810, died October 2, 1811; Samuel H., born February 18, 1813; Frederick W., born May 15, 1815, died March 10, 1897; Charles, born April 18, 1817; Sarah D., born August 24, 1819, died June 15, 1820; Susan, died 1826.

IX. Dr. John Perry Farnham, third son of Samuel and Sarah (Balcom) Farnham, was born in Oxford, New York, November 12, 1803, died in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1871. He became a practicing physician. He removed when a young man to Carbondale, in Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, where most of his active professional and business life was spent. On account of poor health he gave up his medical practice and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He married, July 22, 1827, Mary Frances Steere, born Providence, Rhode Island, February 13, 1808, died Wilkes-Barre, April 8, 1888, daughter

of Mark Steere¹ and his wife, Miss Eddy. They had children: John Steere, born July 21, 1828, died unmarried 1863; Sarah, born February 2, 1831, died Oxford, New York, April 12, 1832; Alexander, born January 12, 1834, of whom later; Clarence, born July 15, 1837, died June 17, 1900; Sarah Elizabeth, born February 21, 1846, married, June 19, 1887, Rev. Benjamin Henry Abbott, born Barre, Massachusetts, graduated A. B. Amherst College, 1875; a clergyman of Protestant Episcopal Church, ordained deacon 1860, priest 1861; both now living in Carbondale, Pennsylvania. Mr. Abbott was rector of Trinity Church, Carbondale, 1861-66; Grace Church, White, Long Island, 1866-78; St. Johnland, New York, 1879-84; in charge of churches in Susquehanna and Bradford county, Pennsylvania, 1884-1905.

X. Alexander Farnham, second son of Dr. John Perry Farnham and his wife, Mary Frances Steere, born in Carbondale, January 12, 1834,

1. Mark Steere, of Providence, Rhode Island, and afterwards of Norwich, New York, for several years previous to the war of 1812-15 was engaged in the West India trade, and during that war was captured in his own ship, the "Comet." He was kept a prisoner at Jamaica, West Indies, for about a year, and was subsequently released by reason of his ship being captured in neutral waters. After the war he removed to Norwich, New York, where his father owned a large body of land, including the site of the present village. Stephen Steere, the father of Mark Steere, was one of the judges of Rhode Island, 1787-95, and his grandfather, Richard Steere, was justice, 1765-80; chief justice of the supreme court of that state, 1780-87. Mark Steere, born Gloucester, Rhode Island, August 11, 1772, married October 1, 1795, Betsy Eddy, daughter of Jonathan. He was a son of Stephen and Rizpah (Smith) Steere, the son of Richard and Jean (Aldrich) Steere. This Richard, born June 3, 1707, died October 16, 1797, aged ninety years, four months and thirteen days. He was son of Thomas and Mary (Arnold) Steere, deputy of the general court, and grandson of John and Hannah (Wickenden) Steere, of Providence, Rhode Island, born 1634, died August 27, 1724. Mark Steere was a man of large heart and public spirit. Among other deeds of kindness he generously donated to Norwich, New York, for the erection of a park for the use of the public, the land on which "East Park," of that city, is laid out.

married, July 18, 1865, Augusta Dorrance, daughter of Rev. John Dorrance, D. D., and his wife Penelope Mercer. (See Dorrance Family.) He has resided in Wilkes-Barre since November, 1852. He was educated in Madison Academy, Waverly, Pennsylvania, and Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania. The late Hon. Winthrop W. Ketchum, who during the Civil war was a distinguished member of the Pennsylvania state senate, afterwards a member of the United States house of representatives, and at the time of his death in 1879 United States judge for the western district of Pennsylvania, was at this time one of the professors of Wyoming Seminary and was Mr. Farnham's first Latin teacher. Mr. Farnham then became a student in the State and National Law School, at Ballston Spa, New York, where he graduated at the age of eighteen, and later read law in the office of Fuller & Harding, in Wilkes-Barre, the firm consisting of the late Hon. Henry M. Fuller and the late ex-Judge Garrick M. Harding. He was admitted to the bar January 13, 1855. In the beginning of the year 1857 he and the late ex-Gov. Henry M. Hoyt formed a law partnership which continued until near the close of 1860. From the time of his admission to the bar to the present he has been actively engaged in his profession in Luzerne county. Mr. Farnham served as first sergeant in Capt. Stanley Woodward's company, H, Third Pennsylvania Regiment Militia, Antietam campaign, 1862, and first lieutenant Capt. Samuel Finch's company, Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, 1863. He was also assistant adjutant general to Col. William Brisbane, commanding a Pennsylvania brigade in Gen. William F. Smith's division, 1863. He was in 1870 the Republican candidate for district attorney, but was defeated by his Democratic opponent. Three years later he was again the nominee of his party for the same office, and was elected. At the end of his term his name was presented as a candidate for the Republican nomination for congress, but he withdrew his name before the convention met.

Mr. Farnham's name was prominently mentioned in 1874-77-79 in connection with the of-

fice of additional law judge both in Luzerne and Lackawanna counties, and again in connection with the congressional nomination, but these honors he also declined. He was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Chicago in 1880 which nominated General Garfield for the presidency, and was an ardent supporter of Mr. Blaine's candidacy. On the death of the late Hon. A. T. McClintock, in 1891, Mr. Farnham was elected to succeed him as president of the Luzerne Bar Association, and he has held this position ever since. He was also a delegate to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis in 1892 which nominated President Harrison for a second term, and was the Pennsylvania member of the committee appointed to notify the president. Mr. Farnham is a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Farnham had the following children:

1. John Dorrance, born Wilkes-Barre, December 28, 1867; educated Wilkes-Barre public schools, Harry Hillman Academy and Yale University; graduated A. B. 1890; attended Harvard Law School one year, 1892-93; read law with his father, and admitted to practice 1893; now practicing with his father in Wilkes-Barre.

2. Stella Mercer, born Wilkes-Barre May 4, 1873; married Samuel Dexter Warriner and lives in Wilkes-Barre.

3. Hamilton, born Wilkes-Barre, December 16, 1877; married Laura Hand; lives in New York City.

H. E. H.

HILLMAN FAMILY. Richard Hillman, of the English branch of the Hillman family under consideration here, was born in 1659 and died in 1705. He went from Holland to London, England, with William III in 1687. This Richard Hillman had a son John Hillman, born in England, 1694, died there 1760, who had two sons—Henry Hillman, born in England, 1725, died in America, 1790, and Richard Hillman, born in England, 1731, died in America, 1773. These sons, Henry and Richard, emigrated to America in 1748, settled in Philadelphia, and were the progenitors of this branch of the Hillman family

in the United States, Henry being the ancestor of the particular branch treated in these annals. Henry married, but the name of his wife is not now known. He had five sons, the youngest of whom was Joseph Hillman, who married Mary Baker, and had three sons—Henry, born 1795, George, and Herman Baker Hillman.

Herman Baker Hillman was born at Montgomery Square, Pennsylvania, 1807. He lived there during his boyhood; as a young man he moved to and lived in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he was chiefly educated; later on, when arrived at maturity, he removed to Mauch Chunk where he was general storekeeper for the Lehigh Navigation Company, and was the business associate of Asa Packer. Still later he owned and operated a line of packet and transportation boats between Mauch Chunk and White Haven, Pennsylvania; but these interests were sold out, and in 1842, he removed to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and with Judge Samuel Holland began during the same year the development of coal lands in the vicinity of that (then) borough. They opened and operated the vein afterwards known as the "Hillman Vein," one of the three largest veins of coal in the region, and in 1847 they shipped to New York and Philadelphia markets from the then Blackman's and Solomon's Gap, or Ross mines, ten thousand tons of anthracite, which then was the greatest shipment of coal product sent out over the Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad.

Colonel Hillman—(he was best known by that title, having held a colonel's commission of the Lehigh County Militia in 1836)—retired from active business pursuits with a competency in 1874. He was variously identified with Wilkes-Barre interests; was at one time proprietor of the old Eagle hotel, which stood at the northwest corner of Market and Franklin streets, where now stands the Second National Bank building; was burgess of Wilkes-Barre 1853-54, and in 1861 represented Wilkes-Barre in the lower house of the state legislature. He died in Wilkes-Barre, March 17, 1882. He married, May 14, 1831, Elizabeth White Pryor, born Lehigh-

Northampton county, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1812, (still living 1905), daughter of John and Keziah (Weeks) Pryor. John Pryor, born Burlington, New Jersey, February 14, 1771, died Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1838; married, Haddonfield, New Jersey, February 18, 1802, Keziah Weeks, born September 19, 1771, died Gloucester, New Jersey, February 22, 1843. She was daughter of Richard Weeks, of Burlington, New Jersey, a soldier of the Revolution. Children of Colonel Herman Baker and Elizabeth White (Pryor) Hillman:

1. Henry Baker, born Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1834; died January 28, 1899; married, February 12, 1862, Josephine Anna Hillman, his second cousin, daughter of Joseph H. Hillman. Joseph H. Hillman was born near Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, March 30, 1801; died at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1854; buried in the old Moravian cemetery at Nazareth. He married Anna Christina Beck, born Christian Springs, near Nazareth, December 30, 1798, died February 25, 1846. Anna Christina Beck was daughter of Christian Henry Beck, who was born, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1754; died February 21, 1843; buried in the old Moravian cemetery at Nazareth, Pennsylvania; married Nazareth, September 26, 1790, Anna Christina Eyerly, born Nazareth, January 27, 1764; died November 2, 1833. The father of Christian Henry Beck was Hein Ferdin Beck, born Wurtemberg, Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, March 27, 1710; died, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1783; buried in the old Moravian cemetery at Bethlehem. He emigrated to America in 1738 and settled first in Georgia, and removed thence to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in 1745. He was ordained deacon of the Moravian Church in 1754, and was a missionary among the Indians in northeastern Pennsylvania, particularly in the vicinity of Bethlehem. Jacob Eyerly, father of Anna Christina Eyerly, was educated in a German university, and emigrated from Wurtemberg to London, and thence came to America in the ship "Irene," built (and christened May 29, 1748) by the Moravians for the transportation of their own

people to America. The colony of which Jacob Eyerly was a member was under the leadership of Gootlob Koenigsdoerfer. The voyagers landed at New York, and Jacob arrived at the Moravian settlement at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1753. He married, August 25, 1755, in the Moravian Church in Bethlehem, Christina Schwarz (who was Dutch). He built a mill at Friedenstahl about 1755, a dwelling house at Nazareth in 1774, and was a considerable land owner. He was a candidate for the legislature in 1789, but as he was of a sect whose members generally were scrupulous of bearing arms he was defeated in the election.

2. Herman P., died many years ago.

3. Mary, married Benjamin Franklin Van-Cleve, and now lives in Cleveland, Ohio.

4. Arthur W., born Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1841; died Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1903.

5. George Holland, now living in Wilkes-Barre.

6. Elizabeth, married Lewis Bowers, and lives near Philadelphia.

7. Andrew Yohe, now deceased.

Henry Baker Hillman, eldest child and son of Colonel Herman B. and Elizabeth White (Pryor) Hillman, was educated in the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania, and was one of the most earnest friends of education in the borough and later city of Wilkes-Barre. He early became associated with his father in coal operations, and in 1864 he himself developed and brought into successful operation the coal property near Miner's Mills. This he managed until 1889, when he leased the operation to the Lehigh Valley Coal Company and then retired from that branch of business, having earned a well merited competency. He was councilman of Wilkes-Barre in 1870-71; one of the original directors of the Peoples' Bank of Wilkes-Barre, an office he held until his death; secretary and director of the Vulcan Iron Works, vice-president and director of the Glen Summit Hotel and Land Company; life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; vestryman of St. Stephen's Church

from 1885 until his death; founder, and president of the board of trustees until his death of the Harry Hillman Academy at Wilkes-Barre. This now famous institution was the free and voluntary gift of H. Baker Hillman, and was founded by him, its property procured and buildings erected by him, at his own expense, and deeded to its trustees, as a memorial to his eldest son, Harry Grant Hillman, a student at Wilkes-Barre Academy, who died in the prime of young manhood, February 4, 1883. One who knew Mr. H. Baker Hillman well, and worked for him, both as a driver boy and miner at his colliery, says of him: "As a driver boy I worked at the old Hillman colliery, located at Miner's Mills, and upon reaching manhood still worked there as a miner. Such a thing as a strike was unknown. We were the happiest lot of underground workers in the region, and every man breathed of the happy influence diffused by a kind-hearted and benevolent employer. It was considered a fortunate circumstance to get work at Hillman's. Not only was a man assured of good wages, but generally he was given opportunities not afforded elsewhere. I knew Mr. Hillman to be possessed of rare qualities of heart and mind. Especially competent was he, too, in the management of his affairs. Broad minded and liberal, he was easy to approach and no man can say they ever received a harsh word or severe reprimand. His charity was a byword among the needy, and no deserving person ever went away empty-handed," etc.

Children of Henry Baker Hillman and Josephine Anna Hillman:

1. Elizabeth, born Wilkes-Barre, 1864; died in infancy.

2. Harry Grant, born Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1865; died February 4, 1883.

3. Frank (twin) born Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1867; died in infancy.

4. George Baker (twin) born Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1867; member of Luzerne county bar; educated Wilkes-Barre public schools and Harry Hillman Academy; graduated there, 1886; law student, University of Pennsylvania,

1887-88; admitted to practice December 10, 1888; since practiced in Wilkes-Barre; law partner with his brother, Frederick Hillman, since 1893; member Wilkes-Barre city council from April, 1897, to April, 1901; member Westmoreland Club, Wyoming Country Club; life member Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; trustee Harry Hillman Academy; a Republican in politics but in no sense a seeker after political honors. Mr. Hillman married, November 24, 1897, at Georgetown, D. C., in Christ Episcopal Church, Mary Hoover Powell, (see Powell Family), daughter of William Thackara and Catharine (Hoover) Powell. Children: Katharine Josephine Hillman, born Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1900; Henry Baker Hillman, born Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1903.

5. Frederick, born Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1872; member Luzerne county bar; educated Harry Hillman Academy; read law with Allan H. Dickson and Thomas H. Atherton; admitted to practice in Luzerne county April, 1893; since practiced with his brother, George Baker Hillman; life member Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; lives in Wilkes-Barre with his aunt, Cornelia E. Hillman, who is known best in Wilkes-Barre through her charitable and benevolent work.

Arthur W. Hillman, fourth child, third son, of Col. Herman Baker Hillman and wife Elizabeth White Pryor, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1841, and died there April 18, 1903. The greater part of his business life was spent in his native city, where he was chiefly engaged in mercantile pursuits, but much of his time during the twenty years previous to his death he held various clerical positions in the Luzerne county court house. He married Josephine Wright, daughter of Harrison and Emily (Cist) Wright and had five children: Clare Hillman (Ayers), Ralph Ridgway Hillman, Arthur Hillman, Emily Hillman, Edward Darling Hillman.

Arthur Hillman, attorney and counsellor at law of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, son of Arthur W. and Josephine (Wright) Hillman, was born in Wilkes-Barre, August 24, 1870. He was edu-

cated in the city just mentioned, read law there in the office of Andrew Todd McClintock, and came to the bar in Luzerne county in 1893. He married, April 25, 1900, Emily Cist Darling, youngest daughter of Edward Payson Darling and wife Emily H. Rutter. (See Wright, Cist, Darling and Rutter Families.) Arthur Hillman and Emily Cist Darling have one child: Natalie McClintock Hillman, born Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1901.

Three generations: Herman Baker Hillman, Henry Baker Hillman, and Harry Grant Hillman are buried in the family vault built by Henry Baker Hillman, in 1884. The vault is located in the Hollenback cemetery, Wilkes-Barre.

H. E. H.

STRONG FAMILY. The pioneer ancestor of the American branch of the Strong family of New England was Elder John Strong, born in Taunton, Somerset county, England, 1605, son of Richard Strong, of same place, who was born in 1561. In 1630 John Strong emigrated to America in the ship "Mary and John," as a member of the church of which Rev. John Warham was the pastor. He was accompanied by his wife and child, (both of whom died shortly after landing in this country) and his sister, Eleanor Strong. He settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts. In 1636 he became freeman, and in 1638 settled at Taunton, Massachusetts, and was a member of the general court of Massachusetts from Taunton from 1641 to 1644, when he moved to Windsor, Connecticut, and from thence in 1657 to Northampton, Massachusetts, where he became the first ruling elder of the church. For half a century he was a leading man in the affairs of the church and town. In 1630 he married (second) Abigail, daughter of Thomas Ford, who was a member of the same company on board the ship "Mary and John," one of the leading men of Dorchester, and a deputy to the general court of Connecticut from 1637-40 and again in 1654. John Strong was the father of eighteen children, sixteen of whom married and left descendants. He was the ancestor of the

families of Clapp, Chauncey, Parsons, Tiler, Clark, Bissell and many others.

Jedediah Strong, second son of Elder John and Abigail (Ford) Strong, was born May 7, 1637, died May 22, 1733. He married, November 18, 1662, Freedom Woodward, daughter of Henry Woodward, of Northampton, one of the pillars of the church, by whom he had thirteen children. She was born and baptized 1642, and died May 17, 1681. Mr. Strong married (second) December 19, 1681, Abigail Stebbins, who died July 15, 1689. Mr. Strong married (third) June 5, 1691-92, Mary (Hart) Lee.

Preserved Strong, twelfth child of Jedediah and Freedom (Woodward) Strong, was born March 29, 1680, and his name was given to him from the fact that he was born in a great snow-storm and preserved a life. In 1714 he moved to Lebanon, Connecticut, and in 1720 to Coventry, same State, where he was selectman from 1730 to 1735. He married, October 23, 1701, Bathia Lee, born 1677-78, daughter of John and Mary (Hart) Lee, of Farmington, Connecticut, and they had eight children. Preserved Strong died September 26, 1765, and his wife died June 23, 1750.

Noah Strong, eldest child of Preserved and Bathia (Lee) Strong, was born in Northampton, September 20, 1702, died June 23, 1771. He married (first), 1726, Deborah ———, who bore him five children, among whom was General John Strong, of Vermont, one of the most prominent men in the State. She died November 30, 1739. He married (second) January 19, 1741, Lydia (Dart) Pierce by whom he had three children, and who died December 23, 1757.

Colonel Adonijah Strong, second child of Noah and Lydia (Dart) Strong, was born in Coventry, Connecticut, July 5, 1743, and died February 12, 1813. He was a lawyer at Salisbury, Connecticut. He was commissioned first lieutenant of the Bigelow Artillery Company, Connecticut Militia, January 23, 1776. It is said that he was a colonel of militia in the Revolutionary war, and also served as commissary general. He was a member of the Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati, as a lieutenant of artillery. He received

the honorary degree of M. A. from Yale College, 1785. He married (first) March 8, 1770, Abigail Hale, of Suffield, Connecticut, born 1744, died September 5, 1772; (second) June 28, 1774, Mary Pearce, of Litchfield, Connecticut, born 1754, died September 24, 1775, and (third), July 28, 1777, Abigail Bates, of Hanover, New Jersey, born 1750, died March 15, 1834. By his third wife he had nine children, three of whom attained years of maturity.

Rev. William Lighthouse Strong, third son of Colonel Adonijah and Abigail (Bates) Strong, was born October 18, 1782, died at Fayetteville, New York, August 31, 1859. He graduated as B. A. from Yale College, 1802, M. A. 1804, studied theology, and was for twenty-four years in charge of the church at Somers, Connecticut, retiring from the ministry in 1834 on account of impaired eyesight. He married, June 8, 1807, Harriet Deming, of Weathersfield, Connecticut, daughter of Harry and Ann (Lord) Deming, born November 6, 1789. They had eleven children, all born in Somers, Connecticut:

1. William, born May 6, 1808. (See below).

2. Newton Deming, born October 17, 1809, died August 8, 1866; married September, 1844, Matilda Rachel Edwards, born 1824, died without issue, February 7, 1857. Mr. Strong graduated B. A. Yale College, 1831, M. A. 1833. He studied law and practiced in Alton, Illinois. He was a member of the Illinois Legislature. He removed to Reading, Pennsylvania, 1847, and entered into partnership with his brother William, which connection continued until 1850, when he moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where he continued his profession until his death.

3. Harriet Williams, born November 14, 1811, died without issue, January 21, 1884; married April 22, 1852, Frederic Pratt, of Fayetteville, New York, born 1786, died January 18, 1884. He was a farmer, contractor on public works, and a man of enterprise.

4. Edward, born October 25, 1813. (See below).

5. Mary, born August 27, 1815; married February 20, 1837, Rev. Robert Edmund Wilson,

born March 28, 1807, graduated, B. A., Hamilton College, 1834, and Auburn Theological Seminary, 1837. They had three children.

6. Sarah Elizabeth, born July 29, 1817; married Henry N. Codey, born March 25, 1798, a hardware merchant of West Pittston, Pennsylvania. They had three children.

7. Theodore, born January 25, 1820. (See below).

8. Samuel Worcester, born December 4, 1821. (See below).

9. Abigail Bates, born September 13, 1823, married, October 30, 1850, Nelson Hotchkiss Gaston, born August 16, 1804, died December 23, 1856. They had three children.

10. Julia, born March 3, 1826, died without issue June 25, 1851. She married, September 1, 1845, Rev. Henry Darling, D. D., born in Reading, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1822, son of William and Margaretta (Vaughan) Darling. (See Darling Family). He graduated B. A., Amherst College, 1842, and in Theology at Union Seminary, New York, 1842-43, and Auburn Theological Seminary, 1843-45. He ministered in Vernon, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Albany, New York, with eminent success. He was elected president of Hamilton College, New York, 1881, and in the same year moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church. He received the honorary degree of D. D. from Union College 1880, and LL. D. from Hamilton and Lafayette Colleges, 1881. He has published several works of value.

11. Helen Maria, born May 30, 1830, married, March 14, 1860, John Loveland, of Pittston, Pennsylvania, who was born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1828, son of Elijah and Mary (Buckingham) Loveland. (See Loveland Family). Their children are: Edward S., Nelson H., George and John Winthrop Loveland.

Hon William Strong, LL. D., eldest son of the Rev. William L. and Harriet (Deming) Strong, was born May 6, 1808. He graduated Bachelor of Arts from Yale College, 1828, Master of Arts, 1831. He began the study of law, pursuing the same for a period of time at Burlington, New Jersey, where his legal preceptor was

Garret D. Wall, and at the same time followed the vocation of teaching. He completed his legal studies by a six months course in the Law School of Yale College, 1832, and was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia, October 3, 1832. "Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography" says of him: "He located in Reading, Pennsylvania, mastered the German language, then much spoken in that region, and soon ranked high as a lawyer. In 1846 he was a candidate for congress on the Democratic ticket, and was twice elected, serving from 1847 until 1851. In his second term he was appointed chairman of the committee on elections. He declined a third nomination and retired from active politics. When the Civil war began, though then occupying a high judicial position, he gave all his support and influence in aid of the government. In 1857 he was elected a justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania and served eleven years, attaining a high reputation as a jurist. His opinions in volumes 30-60 of the State Reports exhibit great care in preparation, clearness of statement, precision and vigor of style, and accurate knowledge of law. In 1868 he resigned his seat on the bench and opened an office in Philadelphia, at once obtaining a large and lucrative practice. In February, 1870, he was appointed a justice of the supreme court of the United States, and served until December, 1880, when he resigned. His great knowledge of law, keen discrimination and sound judgment made him an invaluable associate in consultation, and his clear and masterly opinions assisted largely to sustain the dignity and authority of the court. Of his opinions, those in the legal tender cases, the state freight-tax cases, and the civil-right cases, including Tennessee vs. Davis, exhibit in an eminent degree his great power of analysis and rigorous logic.

"Justice Strong was a member of the electoral commission in February, 1877, and in his opinions contended that congress has no power to canvass a state election for presidential electors (which was the great question at issue), and in the cases that he specially reviewed (those of Florida and Oregon), the canvass of the state authorities was clear and decisive. Besides his

official and professional labors, Justice Strong long took an active part in the counsels of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member. He was for years president of the American Tract Society and of the American Sunday School Union, and was a factor in other benevolent enterprises. He delivered many public addresses and lectures, and frequently contributed to magazines and reviews. In 1875 he delivered before the Philadelphia bar and the American Philosophical Society, of which he was a member, an address on the "Life and Character of Horace Binney," and in 1879 an address before the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania on the "Growth and Modifications of Private Civil Law." He also delivered a course of lectures to the professors and students of Union Theological Seminary of New York, and for several years lectured to the Law Department of Columbian University, at Washington. Lafayette College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., in 1867, and Yale and Princeton in 1870."

Justice Strong was twice married; first, November 28, 1836, to Priscilla Lee Mallery, born October 5, 1816, died April 8, 1844, daughter of Hon. Garrick Mallery and his wife Silvina Pierce Butler. (See Butler Family). They had: Emily Elizabeth, born February 5, 1838; Amelia Mallery, July 31, 1840; and William Deming, born December 25, 1841, died May 19, 1849. Justice Strong married (second), November 22, 1849, Rachel Henderson Davis, born May 28, 1820, widow of Levi Bull, of Churchtown, Pennsylvania, and daughter of Hon. Edward and Rachel (Henderson) Davis. Their children are: Mary Nelson, born November 16, 1850; Julia Darling, born February 21, 1853; Edward Davis, born February 21, 1855, died July 6, 1856; and William Newton, born April 27, 1859.

Rev. Edward Strong, fourth child of Rev. William L. and Harriet (Deming) Strong, was born October 25, 1813. He married, March 20, 1843; Margaret Scott Sherman, of New Haven, Connecticut, born June 24, 1820, daughter of Thaddeus and Eliza (Taylor) Sherman. Their children were Harriet Deming, Edward Sherman, and William Thaddeus. Rev. Edward

Strong graduated Bachelor of Arts, Yale College, 1838, Master of Arts, 1841, and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Hamilton College, 1864. He was tutor at Yale, 1840-42, studied theology at Union Seminary, New York, and New Haven Seminary. He was pastor of College Street Church, New Haven, 1842-62, and of South Congregational Church, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, 1865.

Theodore Strong, seventh child of Rev. William L. and Harriet (Deming) Strong, was born January 25, 1820. He married (first) October 3, 1854, Mary Elizabeth Benedict, born January 11, 1832, died Pittston, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1869, daughter of Hanford and Mary Ann (Seymour) Benedict. He married (second) Elizabeth D. Wilson, of Pine Plains, Dutchess county, New York.

Theodore Strong was educated at Bacon Academy and the Geneva Lyceum of New York. Subsequently he was a teacher in Lyme Academy, near Saybrook, Connecticut, and in the Friends' Boarding School of Burlington, New Jersey. He moved to Pittston, Pennsylvania, 1843, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, connecting himself with the Butler Coal Company, the only coal company then in operation in that place. He later became superintendent of the mercantile department of this company, holding the position for five years. After an absence from Pittston for a year he returned in 1850 and engaged in land and coal operations, being at one time part owner of two thousand acres of coal, covering West Pittston, Pleasant Valley, etc. He built in 1856 a large steam flour mill, which he managed personally for six years, then leased it to others. In 1867 he spent the year in European travel. Returning home he was in 1869 nominated on the Republican ticket for congress from the Twelfth District, Luzerne and Susquehanna counties. Judge G. W. Woodward was the successful opponent, though Mr. Strong largely reduced the Democratic majority. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Pittston, July 1, 1864, and held the office of president till resigning, July 1, 1905, after forty-one years of service, the oldest bank officer

in the Wyoming Valley. A strenuous Republican, he was a member of the electoral college, 1872. He was a partner with R. J. Wisner in a foundry and machine shop at Pittston. He was president of the Pittston Bridge Company, and a director of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, and several others; was for many years president of the Bankers' Association of Luzerne and Lackawanna counties. He is a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Theodore Strong had by his first marriage: 1. Theodore Chester, died 1878; graduated B. A., Yale College, 1878. 2. Emily Seymour, Superintendent Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Illinois. 3. Mary Deming. 4. Julia Champion, now deceased. 5. William Lord, graduated Yale College B. A., 1884; in business at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Has three children, Theodore, William L. and Dorothy. By his second marriage Mr. Strong had: Helen, married Charles F. Wray, Rochester, New York, and had Theodore, Cornelia, Martin and Elizabeth Wilson; Caro Reynolds.

Rev. Samuel Worcester Strong, eighth child of Rev. William L. and Harriet (Deming) Strong, born December 4, 1821, died April 16, 1856. He married, December 7, 1854, Abiah Palmer Root. He graduated Bachelor of Arts, Yale College, 1843, Master of Arts, 1851. He studied theology and was pastor of Olivet Church, Springfield, Massachusetts, 1850-52. His health failing, he resigned and studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Reading, Pennsylvania, 1855. He had only one child, Mary Palmer, born Reading, January 20, 1856.

H. E. H.

HAYDEN FAMILY. William Hayden and his brother, John Hayden, came to America in the ship "Mary and John," with the church under Revs. John Warham, and Samuel Maverick, landing at Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1630. John and William have always been recognized as brothers by the best genealogists, especially by James Savage, and the descendants of the two families. They were both made freemen in Dor-

chester, 1634. It is known that they both came from the borders of Devonshire and Somersetshire. John Hayden remained in Massachusetts, at Braintree and Haydenville. For his family see "The Vinton Memorial."

William Hayden, the head of the Connecticut line, settled in Hartford, Connecticut, about 1636, where he received land in the first distribution, 1639. In 1637 he served under Captain John Mason in the Pêquot war, saving the life of Captain Mason in the fight at Mystic Fort, by cutting the bowstring of an Indian who had drawn his arrow to the head at the Captain. For this gallantry he received special mention in Mason's report, and was granted a lot at Hartford by the court, which later on added fifty acres more. The sword with which William Hayden performed this deed is still preserved in the Connecticut Historical Society. In 1642 he sold his Hartford property and bought land at Windsor, Connecticut, which land is still in the possession of the Hayden family, the Rev. Mr. Hayden, of this sketch, being one of the owners. The family tenure has thus extended over 264 years. William Hayden was a soldier in Major Mason's Troop, 1657-58, the first troop of horse in the colony. Born about 1600, he died Kenilworth, Connecticut, September 27, 1669. He married in 1639, but the name of his wife, who died in 1655, is not known. In the Windsor Church record her death is recorded as "the wife of William Hayden." She was the mother of all his children. He married in 1665 (second) Margaret Wilcoxson, widow of William Wilcoxson, who came from St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, in the ship "Planter," 1635, and became one of the first proprietors and a prominent man in Stratford, Connecticut, and a deputy to the general court of Connecticut, 1647.

William Hayden was a deputy from Kenilworth, (Killingworth) to the general court of Connecticut in 1667, he having settled there in 1665, and was one of the petitioners for authority to organize a church there, leaving all his Windsor lands to his eldest son Daniel, who remained at the old homestead in Windsor. On the two hundred forty-fifth anniversary of Dan-

iel's birth a large flint boulder weighing two tons was placed on his land at Hayden Station, near Windsor, inscribed to the memory of his father, William Hayden. William Hayden had three children:

1. Daniel, born September 2, 1640; of whom later.

2. Nathaniel, born February 2, 1643, died April 20, 1706; married, January 17, 1677, Sarah Parmelee, daughter of John Parmelee, of Guilford. Nathaniel inherited all his father's land at Killingworth.

3. Mary, born June 6, 1648; married Judah Evarts.

Lieutenant Daniel Hayden, eldest son of William Hayden, born Hartford, Connecticut, September 2, 1640, died Windsor, March 22, 1712-13; married, March 17, 1664, Hannah, daughter of William and Margaret Wilcoxson, of Stratford. She was born 1641, died April 19, 1722. Her mother, Margaret, after her husband's death, became the wife of Daniel's father. Daniel Hayden retained the homestead at Windsor, was selectman 1698, one of seventeen troopers in Windsor, 1675, who engaged in King Philip's war, and was deputy to the general court, 1695. He was commissioned lieutenant of the Trainband, 1697, of the Troop of Horse, 1698; his original commissions still being in the hands of his descendant, Jabez H. Hayden, of Windsor Locks. In 1708 he divided his land among his four sons and settled them thereon, the four occupying about three-fourths of the main street of what is now known as Hayden Station, two miles above Windsor. Their descendants intermarried with all the early families of Windsor. Daniel and Hannah Hayden had:

1. Daniel, born October 5, 1666, of whom later.

2. Hannah, born October 9, 1668; married January 4, 1693-4, William Phelps, god-son of William Hayden, and son of Samuel and Sarah Griswold Phelps, of Windsor, grandson of "Ould Mr. William Phelps," one of the governing magistrates of Connecticut, 1636. (See Phelps Family).

3. Nathaniel, born March 28, 1671, died infant.

4. William, born April 27, 1673; died June 11, 1675.

5. William, born January 1, 1675-6; died July 3, 1713; married January 21, 1702-03, Miriam Gibbs, of Samuel, son of Giles Gibbs of Windsor, 1633, and had issue.

6. Samuel, born February 28, 1667-8; died October 12, 1742; married, September 28, 1703-4, Anna Holcomb, daughter of Sergeant Benajah, son of Thomas Holcomb, of Dorchester, 1634, and had issue.

7. Ebenezer, born December 14, 1641; married January 12, 1708, Mindwell Griswold, daughter of Edward Griswold, of George, of Edward, 1630; deputy, and had issue.

8. Mary, born September 28, 1688, died single October 21, 1708.

Daniel Hayden, eldest son of Daniel and Hannah (Wilcoxson) Hayden, born October 5, 1666, died December 22, 1759, aged ninety-three. Married, 1702, Elizabeth Gibbs, daughter of Samuel and Hepzibah (Dibble) Gibbs, born January 30, 1668; died October 1, 1740, age seventy-two. Samuel Gibbs was son of Giles Gibbs, of Dorchester, 1633, and Windsor, 1641, and his wife, Hepzibah, a daughter of Thomas Dibble, Dorchester, 1635. Daniel and Elizabeth Hayden had: 1. Daniel, born August 27, 1733; of whom later. 2. Isaac, born July 3, 1706, died September 20, 1777; married Hannah Stiles, daughter of "Mr." John Stiles, of John, of John, of Windsor, 1635, and had issue.

Lieutenant Daniel Hayden, eldest son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Gibbs) Hayden, born August 27, 1703, died 1790, age eighty-seven, married (first) December 31, 1735, Esther Moore, daughter of Samuel and Damaris (Strong) Moore, born April 12, 1710, died November 2, 1747. He married (second) 1770, Elizabeth Mackmoran, died February 17, 1776. Samuel Moore was son of John Moore, Jr., 1645-1700, deputy to general court of Connecticut 1690-99, and member of the governor's council, 1696-98, whose father, Deacon John Moore, 1607 to 1677, was deputy to

general court of Connecticut, 1643, and 1661 to 1677. Samuel Moore's wife, Damaris Strong, 1674 to 1751, was a daughter of Lieutenant Return Strong, cornet 1689, lieutenant 1692, deputy to general court 1689 to 1690. He was the son of Elder John Strong, of Windsor, Connecticut, and Northampton, Massachusetts, who was deputy to general court, Massachusetts, 1641-44. Lieutenant Strong's mother was Abigail Ford, daughter of Thomas Ford, of Windsor, deputy 1637 to 1644, and 1654. The wife of Lieutenant Return Strong was Sarah Warham, daughter of Rev. John Warham, M. A., University of Oxford, 1619, a minister of the Church of England at Exeter, who became in 1629 ruling elder of the first church in Windsor, Connecticut, who with Rev. Samuel Maverick, the teaching elder of the same church and also a clergyman of the Church of England, were the first clergymen to settle in New England, coming in the ship "Mary and John," 1630. Mr. Warham married Mrs. Jane Newberry, widow of Thomas Newberry of Windsor. She was the mother of all of Mr. Warham's children, and of Thomas Newberry's children. The Rev. Mr. Warham was pastor of the Windsor Church until his death in 1670, over thirty years. He had three daughters, i. e., Sarah Warham, married Lieutenant Strong; Abigail Warham, married Captain Allyn, son of Hon. Mathew Allyn, and Hester Warham, married Rev. Eleazer Mather and Rev. Solomon Stoddard, and her daughter Esther married Rev. Timothy Edwards. Thus his three daughters became ancestresses of a distinguished line of descendants who are scattered all over the United States. Mr. Hayden was a well educated and enterprising man, a large dealer in real estate and timber, and lived at "Hayden Station." He was considered a man of large means. His house built in 1740 still stands at "Hayden Station." Lieutenant Daniel and Esther (Moore) Hayden had:

1. Esther, born November 28, 1736; married June 24, 1756, Captain Ebenezer Fitch Bissell, prominent in Windsor and in the Revolutionary war, of John Bissell, Windsor, 1640. They left issue. (See Stiles' "Windsor.")

2. Elizabeth, born June 6, 1738, died single, September 2, 1772.

3. Jerusha, born November 23, 1739, died March 20, 1830; married March 10, 1763, Major General Roger Eno, of Connecticut, of James Eno, 1635, whose patriotic and military service extended from 1756 to 1792. (See Eno Family, also "*Magazine of American History*," May, 1885, and "Arnold's Expedition to Quebec, by Codman and Abbott," 1903, pp. 344-363.) They left issue. (See Stiles' "Windsor," Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies.")

4. Daniel, born November 10, 1740; died 1742.

5. Daniel, born November 10, 1742; died March 30, 1815; married 1767, Tirzah Zeruiah Loomis, daughter of Nathaniel and Deborah Loomis, of Nathaniel, Josiah, Nathaniel, Joseph, 1638, and had issue.

6. Thomas, born January 14, 1745; of whom later.

7. Sybil, born December 28, 1746; died single.

Adjutant Thomas Hayden, third son of Daniel and Esther (Moore) Hayden, born January 14, 1745, baptized January 16, 1745, died Windsor, December 28, 1817, married November 19, 1767, his cousin, Abigail Parsons, born April 28, 1747, baptized June, 1747, died November 7, 1817, age seventy-two. She was a daughter of Moses Parsons, born Durham, Connecticut, October 19, 1710, died February, 1791, and his wife Elizabeth Ventrous, born East Haddam, Connecticut, 1710-12, died May 10, 1790, age eighty. Moses Parsons was a son of Moses and Abigail (Ball) Parsons. His father was deputy to the general court of Connecticut from Durham, 1732-34-38. He was the son of Hon. Joseph Parsons, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and his wife Elizabeth Strong, daughter of Elder John Strong and a sister of Lieutenant Return Strong, mentioned above. Hon. Joseph Parsons was deputy to the general court of Massachusetts, 1693 to 1695, and 1706 to 1729; captain of Hampshire county militia, 1697 to 1727; justice, 1696 to 1702, also 1729; judge of court of common pleas, 1696 to 1719; commissioner of oyer and

terminer, 1696 and 1718. He was one of the earliest lawyers in Massachusetts. He inherited from his father much valuable land, and was a man of unusual prominence in Hampshire county courts. He was the son of Cornet Joseph Parsons, of Northampton and Springfield, Massachusetts, the son of Richard Parsons, who was at Windsor before 1640, but returned to England. Cornet Joseph Parsons was, next to William Pynchon, the wealthiest man in Hampshire county. He was born at Great Torrington, Devonshire, England, about 1600, and died at Springfield, Massachusetts, March 25, 1684, aged eighty-four years. He declined every civil and military office in his colony on account of his other duties, but accepted the commission of cornet of Hampshire county troops, 1678, during the early French and Indian wars. He was the brother of Benjamin Parsons, of Springfield, as the records of that town prove, the statement being several times officially recorded. The contrary deductions made on that point, at a great expense to the family of Benjamin, by the late Colonel Lemuel Chester, are proven to have no foundation in fact, his records showing that he never visited or made research at Great Torrington. (See Parsons Family). Cornet Parsons married, November 16, 1646, Mary Bliss, born England, 1620, died Springfield, January 29, 1711-12, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Bliss. (See "Cornet Joseph Parsons, one of the founders of Springfield and Northampton, Massachusetts, 1636 and 1655," by Henry M. Burt and Albert Ross Parsons, 1898).

Lieutenant Thomas Hayden, when his school days were ended, learned the trade of a carpenter, which occupation in those days necessarily included that of architect and builder. Two of the houses planned, built and owned by him over a hundred years ago, still stand, admirable and substantial monuments of his ability. One located at Palisado Green, Windsor, is now owned and occupied by his granddaughter, Sarah Hayden, widow of the late General Amos Fowler. He also owned and cultivated his parental farm at "Haydens," but was not permitted to spend his entire life in peaceable pursuits. When the clash

of arms occurred at Lexington, April 19, 1775, and the news reached Windsor the following day, he was plowing in the field. Loosening his horse from the plow and harness, he sprang upon its back and rode express, carrying the news to Suffield as fast as his steed could bear him. He was one of the "Lexington Alarm" party which left Windsor for Lexington, Massachusetts, the next day, under command of his cousin, Captain Nathaniel Hayden; he served until July, 1775, when he became sergeant in the Simsbury company, commanded by his brother-in-law, Captain Ebenezer Fitch Bissell. His skill as a builder led to his selection as superintendent of part of the fortifications erected at Roxbury, Massachusetts, during the siege of Boston. He was appointed sergeant-major, Eighth Continental Regiment, August 11, 1775, second lieutenant Seventeenth Regiment, January 1, 1776, first lieutenant, January 1, 1777. These two commissions were made by congress, and signed by John Hancock. He was also made adjutant to Colonel Huntington, October 20, 1776. At Danbury, April 8, 1777, he was appointed adjutant to Colonel Zebulon Butler, then in command of Connecticut troops at that point. The very handsome sword which he purchased on this occasion, and which he used to the end of the war, may be seen in the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. In August, 1777, he was on recruiting service at Windsor. In 1778, after three years active service, owing to the suffering for the necessities of life then prevailing at Windsor, he resigned and was honorably discharged. After this necessity had passed he entered the service again as lieutenant in Provisional Connecticut Regiment, 1781. He was made first lieutenant Connecticut Regiment, June 20, 1782, and was honorably discharged with that command, 1783. His commissions, sword, watch, ink-horn and orderly book used in the Revolutionary war are in the hands of his great-grandson, Rev. Mr. Hayden. (See "Proceedings Wyoming Historical and Geological Society," IX, 217). Thomas and Abigail (Parsons) Hayden had eleven children.

Horace H. Hayden, M. D., D. D. S., eldest son of Thomas and Abigail (Parsons) Hay-

den, was born at "Hayden," near Windsor, Connecticut, October 12, 1769, died Baltimore, Maryland, January 26, 1844; married, Baltimore, February 23, 1805, Marie Antionette Robinson, born Dover, Delaware, July 22, 1778, died Baltimore, March 28, 1860, daughter of Lieutenant Daniel and Rachel (Nixon) Robinson, of Dover. Dr. Hayden was only fourteen years old when the Revolutionary war ended. His childhood was thus passed amid stirring scenes. Windsor was then largely destitute of men and he, like all other boys in Windsor, had to aid his mother to harvest the crops on the farm. He was said to have been born before his time, for the varied work and discoveries which marked his life. Rev. Thomas E. Bond, D. D., LL.D., his associate, wrote of him in 1844: "He was remarkable from his childhood. He learned to read almost as soon as he did to talk, and at once contracted that fondness for books which was so remarkable in all his subsequent life. Such was his industry and systematic application that at the age of four years he had read the Bible regularly through, and from early childhood to the day of his death the Bible was his favorite book." Schools were not numerous in that day, and Hayden began to study the classics himself at the age of ten. At fourteen, 1783, he made two voyages to the West Indies as cabin boy. At sixteen he began to learn his father's trade, and in 1790, when of age, he located at Point Petre, Guadeloupe, W. I., as an architect, but after two years was driven home by the fever and settled in New York City, about 1796. In those days few buildings were erected in the winter, so that during the winter of 1798 he became the first teacher of the First North School District of Hartford. In 1799 he had occasion to visit, for professional services, Dr. Greenwood, of New York City, then the only regular dentist in the United States, and the friend of Washington. He was so pleased with what he saw and learned that he borrowed from Dr. Greenwood the few books then extant on the science, and prepared to enter the profession himself. He removed to Baltimore, Maryland, in 1800, and continued his studies so assiduously that in 1802 he was able to begin his practice, the

only dentist in that city. He also entered the University of Maryland and studied medicine. At the same time, in 1800, he put into practice his limited knowledge of geology, then in its infancy in this country, and began his collection of minerals, the first known south of New England, where, at Yale College, a candle box was able to hold every mineral then in that institution. Dr. Hayden's collection is now a part of the mineralogical collection of Roanoke College, Virginia. Such was his proficiency in that embryo day of science in America that in 1810 he received the first license to practice his profession from the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. His geological writings at that time attracted the attention of European geologists. He mastered the French language to enable him to study this science in that tongue. He served at the battle of North Point, 1814, as orderly sergeant of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, Maryland militia, and such was his medical standing that after the battle he was sent into the hospitals as assistant surgeon. In 1821 he published a volume of "Geological Essays," the first general work on that science ever issued in the United States, pronounced by his friend, Professor Benjamin Silliman of Yale College, as worthy of being a text book in colleges. This book he dedicated to his personal friend, Judge Thomas Cooper, of the Pennsylvania judiciary, and distinguished as a scientist, but Dr. Hayden's faith was ever proof against the assaults of Cooper, with whom in religion he had no sympathy. He also wrote on the "Flora of Maryland," "Silk Worm Culture," "Intonation," "Pathology," and various other subjects, with all of which he was familiar. It is noteworthy that he left among his very early writing a manuscript lexicon of architectural terms, and many very fine drawings pertaining to his work. In 1840 he was associated with Dr. Chapin Harris, of Baltimore, in founding the Baltimore College of Dental Surgeons, the result of years of private lecturing on the science to his own classes. He was the first president of this college, and professor of pathology from 1840 until his death. This was the first dental college in the United States. There are sixty

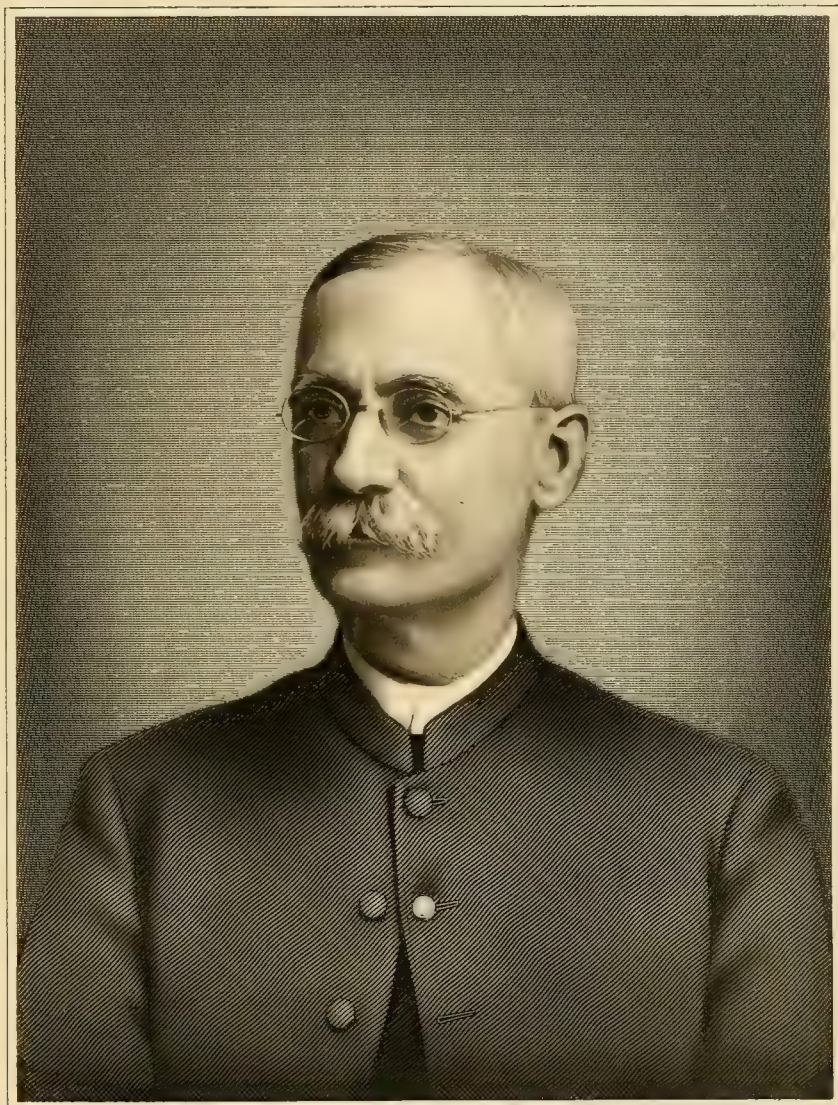
such institutions in 1906. Dr. Hayden was also the founder and first president of the American Society of Dental Surgeons, and has been long recognized as the father of American dentistry. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Maryland, and from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Maryland Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, a founder of the Maryland Physical Association (now the Maryland Academy of Science), member of the American Geological Society (now the Association for the Advancement of Science), of the Western Academy of Natural Science, honorary member of the Medical Society of Baltimore, the Medical Society of Orange county, New York, the Western Museum Society, the Dental Society of Virginia, etc., etc., and at the time of his death he had been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, Denmark. Dr. Hayden was a musician, a lover of the gun and the rod, and a devout communicant and vestryman of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore.

Lieutenant Daniel Robinson, the father of Mrs. Hayden, descended from Daniel Robinson, of Delaware, lieutenant and quartermaster in the Pennsylvania navy, 1776, succeeding Hon. John Dickenson in 1777 as member of the finance committee of the state of Delaware, and in later life a lieutenant in the revenue service of the United States, son of Samuel Robinson, high sheriff of Kent county, 1741, of George, of George Robbasson, of Dover, 1685, justice, 1702. Mrs. Hayden was a devout "mother in Israel," her family in its various lines being church members and prominent in church and state. Dr. Horace H. Hayden had six children, born Baltimore, Maryland.

Edwin Parsons Hayden, son of Horace and Maria A. (Robinson) Hayden, was born August 7, 1811, died Howard county, Maryland, May 10, 1850; married, Philadelphia, September 15, 1832, Elizabeth Hause, born Philadelphia, August 23, 1810, died Baltimore, July 3, 1887. He was educated at Baltimore College (then University of Maryland), studied law at Yale College under Judge David Daggett (then profes-

sor of Jurisprudence) 1830-31. The Yale Law School conferred no degrees until 1836. Mr. Hayden was admitted to the bar of Baltimore, 1832, but continued his law studies under Hon. Hugh Davy Evans, of Baltimore, the eminent ecclesiastical lawyer of his day. He located on his farm at Catonsville, Maryland, and practiced in Baltimore and Ellicotts Mills until 1840, when he removed to the latter place, sold his farm, and built his future home. His practice was so successful that he left a good estate, when he died in his thirty-ninth year. He was a staunch Whig, but was elected by the Democratic vote to the Maryland legislature on the Whig ticket, 1846, and appointed March 10, 1847, by the governor of Maryland, clerk of Howard county court for the regular term of six years, the county clerks of Maryland being then selected by the Governor from the members of the bar instead of being elected. Mr. Hayden was a communicant and a vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mrs. Hayden was daughter of William and Catherine (Hull) Hause, educated at private schools in Philadelphia. She was descended from Conrad Abel, of Philadelphia, 150 years, from Michael Hause, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and Jacob Hull, of Philadelphia, all soldiers of the Revolutionary war, in the Pennsylvania militia. Her father was an extensive builder and merchant in Philadelphia. She was also a communicant of the Episcopal Church. Edwin and Elizabeth Hayden had seven children, of whom

Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, M. A., third son, was born Catonsville, Baltimore county, Maryland, February 18, 1837, married, Point Pleasant, West Virginia, November 30, 1868, Kate Elizabeth Byers, daughter of John A. Byers and his wife Charlotte Mary Davis, of Hancock, Maryland. Mr. Hayden lived in Howard county, Maryland. He was educated at St. Timothy's Military Academy, Baltimore county, Maryland, and Kenyon College, Ohio, from which college he received his degree of M. A. and graduated from the Virginia Theological Seminary, 1867. In 1859 he left college and engaged in teaching



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Horace Edwin Hayden

to finish his education, but when the Civil war began, and his school was disturbed thereby, he entered the Confederate States army, enlisting for one year, June 1, 1861, in the Howard county cavalry, at Leesburg, that company being composed of his own associates splendidly equipped and trained. It was attached to the regiment of Colonel Angus McDonald until July 20, 1861, when it became Company K of the First Virginia Regiment, under Col. J. E. B. Stuart, Col. Fitzhugh Lee, and Col. William E. Jones, until in March, 1862, this regiment was reorganized, when with one-half his company he aided in forming the First Maryland Battalion of Cavalry, and re-enlisted for two years from June 1, 1862. He served in the field with his command until after the second battle of Manassas, August, 1862, when, having had some knowledge of medicine, he was placed in charge of the wounded of his command at Buckland, Virginia. In November he was relieved from this charge by the recovery of his comrades, and returned to his company for the valley campaign. In the summer of 1863 Mr. Hayden was appointed hospital steward in the field and hospital, and ordered to Richmond, where the rest of his service was performed in active duty in the defences of that city. He was honorably discharged at the termination of his enlistment, July 6, 1864, but remained a volunteer in the Third Virginia Infantry until December 31, 1864, when, finally discharged, he entered the Virginia Theological Seminary to prepare for ordination to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, having been for five years a candidate for orders. After the abrupt ending of the war he remained at the seminary until his graduation. He was ordained deacon, by his cousin, Rt. Rev. John Johns, D. D. LL. D., June, 1867, and priest by Rt. Rev. F. M. Whittle, D. D., August, 1868. He was rector of Christ Church, Point Pleasant, diocese of Virginia, from 1867 to 1873, and rector of St. John's Church, West Brownsville, diocese of Pittsburgh, 1873 to 1879. He became assistant minister to Rev. Henry L. Jones, S. T. D., rector of St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre,

Pennsylvania, November 1, 1879, which position he still holds after more than twenty-six years of service, at Plymouth, Laurel Run, Ashley and St. Clement's Church, Wilkes-Barre. He has been one of the examining chaplains of his diocese for over twenty years.

Mr. Hayden has been much interested in American history and genealogy, having published quite a number of titles, especially a work of eight hundred pages entitled "Virginia Genealogies," which has brought him no little reputation as a genealogist. He has been for some years a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, filling at this time the offices of corresponding secretary and librarian, historiographer, and curator, and has since 1894 edited all its publications. He is also a member of many historical, scientific and other societies, viz.: the Historical Societies of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Kansas, Buffalo, etc. etc.; the American and Southern Historical Associations, Southern Historical Society, New England Historical Genealogical Society, Maryland Academy of Science, Anthropological Society of District of Columbia, Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Philadelphia, etc., etc. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, Military Order of Foreign Wars, Naval Order of Colonial Wars, War of 1812; Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati; Society of the Army and Navy, C. S. A., in Maryland; Franklin Buchanan Camp United Confederate Veterans; member of the Free Library Commission of Pennsylvania, and many other organizations. He is also an honorary member, by right of long service, of Brownsville Lodge, No. 60, Free and Accepted Masons, having been made a Mason in Lodge No. 10, Richmond, Virginia, 1863.

Mr. John A. Byers, the father of Mrs. Hayden, grandson of Dr. John Byers, of Delaware, who came to America from Scotland after the Revolutionary war, was a prominent civil engineer on the West Branch Canal, Pennsylvania; the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Mary-

land; and superintendent of the Western branch James River and Kanawha Canal Company, Virginia, which the United States is now completing on the basis of his surveys. He was a master in every branch of his profession. To him is due the fact that his family gave eight civil engineers to Pennsylvania, including his nephews, Charles Byers, until his death chief engineer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad; Joseph Byers, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the time of his death chief engineer of Coast Defenses, Empire of Brazil; John M. Byers, who assisted the work of laying out the Central Railroad of New Jersey from Ashley and died superintendent of the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad; Henry M. Byers, long superintendent of the Pittsburg and Erie Railroad; Morton L. Byers, now engineer of maintenance of way, Missouri and Pacific Railroad system; and Maxwell L. Byers, now assistant manager Frisco System, Rock Island Railroad. Mrs. Hayden is a member of the Pennsylvania Society Colonial Dames by right of her colonial and Revolutionary ancestors, and of the Black Horse Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, by right of her husband, and also her brother, James Byers, who fell in battle at Newtown, Virginia, September, 1863, gallantly, serving as color bearer of the Eighth Virginia Regiment Cavalry, C. S. A. Mrs. Hayden's ancestor, John Weitzel, Esq., of Sunbury, was county commissioner at nineteen, justice of the peace at twenty-one, justice of the quarter sessions at twenty-two, a member county committee of safety, 1776, and of the Provincial Conference of Pennsylvania which framed the constitution of 1776, when he was twenty-three years old, the youngest of the ninety-six delegates.

Rev. and Mrs. Hayden had two children:

Mary Elizabeth, born at Point Pleasant, October 15, 1875, died Wilkes-Barre, December 26, 1879.

Horace Edwin, Jr., born Wilkes-Barre, January 6, 1884; graduate of Harry Hillman Academy 1900; graduated A. B., Princeton University, 1905; now post-graduate in geology, Uni-

versity of Virginia. He is a communicant of St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre; member of St. Andrew's Brotherhood; and of R. E. Lee Camp, Richmond, Virginia, Sons of U. C. Veterans.

WARREN F. GOFF, a member of a prominent business firm of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, was born in Monroe township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1835, son of William and Anna (Decker) Goff, and grandson of William Goff, a native of Connecticut.

William Goff, Sr., of Connecticut, resided many years in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, clearing and cultivating a large farm in Monroe township, where he died at the advanced age of ninety-seven or ninety-eight years. His wife died aged ninety-four years. They had nine children: William, James, Hiram, George, Warren, Harry, Wellington, Lucinda and Christina, who became the wife of Samuel Dimmick.

William Goff, son of William Goff, Sr., was born and reared in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, educated in the public schools, and followed farming throughout the active years of his life, purchasing a farm when he was a young man and residing thereon until a few years prior to his death, when he located in Canal Dover, Ohio. He married Anna Decker, whose father, Mr. Decker, was one of the first surveyors in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, which he laid out, and where he resided until his death, in the early part of the nineteenth century, when he was in the prime of life. Mr. Decker had five children, namely: James, Wilson, William, Anna, and Maria. William and Anna (Decker) Goff had seven children, all of whom are living. Miller, who is now leading a retired life in the west; Warren F., mentioned hereafter; Maria, married Orrin Montgomery, deceased, she resides in the west; Simeon D., a resident of Wilkes-Barre; Jane, married James King and resides in the west; Lucinda, married Freeman Campbell, and resides in the west; and Rose B., who also resides in the west. William Goff, father of these children,



Warren "G" Goff

died at the age of eighty-two years. His wife, who was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, died at the age of seventy-three years.

Warren F. Goff, second child of William and Ann Goff, was reared in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and there obtained a common school education. In early manhood he engaged in agricultural pursuits, remaining on the farm with his father until he was twenty-six years old. In 1863, he located in New York City, and for the three succeeding years was engaged as a contractor on sewer building. He removed to Mahoopany, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, 1866, and engaged in railroad contracting for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, also in the lumber, mercantile and milling business, in which he achieved considerable success. Mr. Goff removed to Wilkes-Barre, 1869, where he engaged in the lumber business, forming a partnership with Col. Samuel A. Sturdevant, and they conducted the establishment under the firm name of Sturdevant & Goff for thirty-three years, or until the death of Colonel Sturdevant, when Mr. Goff disposed of his interest. From the outset the firm of Sturdevant & Goff met with unqualified success, due in a great measure to the straightforward and honest manner in which all their business dealings were conducted. Mr. Goff organized the firm known as the Morgan & Goff Lumber Company in 1900, consisting of Charles and Benjamin Morgan and William Goff, son of Warren F. Goff. This continued until 1904, when Warren F. Goff purchased the interest of the Morgan brothers, and with his son William, aforementioned, organized the Goff Lumber Company, in which he is interested at the present time. He is one of the oldest dealers in lumber in the city of Wilkes-Barre, having one of the largest yards and planing mills there, and the stock carried is probably the most complete in the Wyoming valley. They handle everything which is used in the building of a house. Warren F. Goff is a director in a number of enterprises outside of Wilkes-Barre, including the Lake Transit Boat Company at Harvey's Lake. Although seventy years of

age he is still hale and hearty, and seemingly in the prime of life.

Politically Mr. Goff is a Democrat, and has always taken an active interest in the success of the principles advanced by that organization, but votes for the man who in his opinion is best qualified for office. He has served two successive terms as councilman of the fifteenth ward of Wilkes-Barre. He is a member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilkes-Barre, of which he has been one of the trustees for a long period. He was a member of the building committee of the present church, which was erected at a cost of \$100,000, one of the most complete and beautiful churches in the city.

Mr. Goff married, February 7, 1866, Harriet M. Sturdevant, daughter of L. D. and Ada (Morley) Sturdevant, of Braintrim, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, where she was born. L. D. Sturdevant (see Sturdevant family), was a farmer and foundryman, and one of the prominent and active men of Braintrim, where he died at the age of seventy-five years. His wife, Ada (Morley) Sturdevant, was born in Braintrim, and her father was one of the early pioneers of that section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Sturdevant had eight children: Col. Samuel H., now deceased; Warren, a resident of Vermont; Mrs. James Robinson of Skinner's Eddy, Wyoming county; Mrs. Warren F. Goff, of Wilkes-Barre; Martha, deceased; Sinton, deceased, his widow resides in Wilkes-Barre; Dunning, a resident of Wilkes-Barre; and Ella, widow of Jerome Swartwood, now resides in Wilkes-Barre. Mr. and Mrs. Goff had one son, William S., of whom later.

William S. Goff, only child of Warren F. and Harriet M. (Sturdevant) Goff, was born April 9, 1866. He was three years old when his parents removed to Wilkes-Barre, and his education was acquired in the public schools of that city, Harry Hillman Academy, and Wyoming Seminary. He then entered the employ of the lumber firm of Sturdevant & Goff, in which his father was a partner and served in the capac-

ity of clerk, at the same time becoming familiar with all the practical departments of the business, and eventually was taken into the office to assist in that part of the work. He continued thus engaged until he went to Bear Creek with Albert Lewis, the great lumber merchant of that place. March 1, 1900, the Morgan & Goff Lumber Company was organized, and he became a member of that corporation. In April, 1904, his father purchased the interest of the Morgan Brothers, and the present company known as the Goff Lumber Company was formed, consisting of Warren F. and William S. Goff, father and son. Mr. Goff is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. He married, October 15, 1895, Mary E. Morgan, and had one son, Warren Morgan Goff, born February 7, 1903. H. E. H.

JAMES LINCOLN MORRIS, of Pittston, Pennsylvania, a member of the Luzerne county bar, was born in the city where he now resides, May 12, 1860, a son of Michael W. and Bridget E. (Mulligan) Morris.

Michael W. Morris, a son of James and Sarah (Fahey) Morris, was born in Kinvarra, county Galway, Ireland, March 1, 1830. At the age of seventeen years his ambition led him to emigrate to the United States. Locating in Hawley, Pennsylvania, he found employment in a store, wherein was located the postoffice, and he remained in this service for a period of six years. For two years following he performed clerical duty in the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, then relinquishing his place to enter upon business for himself. After a year he removed to Pittston (in 1856), which has ever since been his place of residence, and where he made for himself a most honorable and successful independent career. For thirty-seven years he was senior member of the firm of Morris & Walsh, proprietors of the Keystone Roller Mills of Wilkes-Barre, and after the dissolution of this partnership he conducted the business upon his own account. His integrity and ability found recognition in his being called to numerous positions of trust and responsibility. For fifteen years he was a director and treasurer of the

Pittston Street Railway Company; was one of the organizers of the Miners' Savings Bank of Pittston, and served upon its directorate for eighteen years. He was treasurer of the borough of Pittston for five years. Mr. Morris was one of the original incorporators of the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, of which he is now a director, and of the Union Savings and Trust Company of Pittston, of which he is likewise a director. He was particularly efficient with reference to educational affairs, serving as a member of the Pittston school board for fifteen years, and as its treasurer for five years of this time; and it was during this period that all the school buildings in the borough were erected, a work which enlisted his most interested and intelligent effort. In 1861 he was the Republican candidate for treasurer of Luzerne county, and polled a sufficiently large vote to entitle him to the office. As it transpired, the vote cast for him by the Luzerne county soldiers absent in the field was thrown out under the plea of unconstitutionality, and his Democratic opponent, James Walsh, was awarded the certificate of election. An ardent personal admirer of Horace Greeley, Mr. Morris gave an active support to the great journalist in his presidential candidacy, and when he was defeated became an adherent of the principles of the Democratic party, with which he has ever since been identified. He has always been a staunch and foremost advocate of total abstinence, dating his interest in the cause from the year 1842, in Ireland, when he listened to the fervent addresses of Father Matthew, from whom he took the pledge known by the name of that sainted man. For eighteen years Mr. Morris served as treasurer of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Pennsylvania. Mr. Morris married, June 11, 1857, Bridget E. Mulligan, daughter of James Mulligan, and of this union were born the following children: 1. Alice, who became the wife of Eugene W. Mulligan, of Wilkes-Barre. 2. James Lincoln, whose second name was given him in honor of Abraham Lincoln, whom the father held in deep reverence. 3. Mary. 4. John W. Morris.

James Lincoln Morris, eldest son of Michael

W. and Bridget E. (Mulligan) Morris, received an excellent education, being in turn a student in the Academy of the Immaculate Heart at Pittston, the public schools of that borough, the College of St. Hyacinthe, near Montreal, Canada, which he attended for three years, and Georgetown (D. C.) University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1882. He was for one year a student in the law department of the last named institution, and completed his professional studies in the office of E. P. and J. V. Darling, in Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to the bar April 22, 1889. In addition to the practice of the profession for which he is amply equipped he has for six years rendered efficient service as one of the court clerks. He is now a member of the law firm of Woodward, Darling & Woodward, which represents the largest and strongest corporate interests in Luzerne county. He is a forceful writer, and was for years a valued correspondent of the *Scranton Republican*, the *Union Leader* of Wilkes-Barre and editor of the *Hazleton Plain-Speaker*. In politics he is a Democrat, and in 1888 he served as secretary of the Democratic county committee.

June 3, 1902, Mr. Morris married Miss Mary M. Mulligan, of Wilkes-Barre, born May 30, 1867, a daughter of James and Caroline (Earl) Mulligan, of Reading, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Mulligan was a superintendent of the Reading Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Mulligan had the following children: Eva, Edward L., Eugene W., of Wilkes-Barre; Ella K., James, Caroline and Mary, the last named being the wife of James L. Morris. Mr. and Mrs. Morris are the parents of one child, Michael, born March 16, 1904, in Pittston, Pennsylvania.

H. E. H.

HON. HENRY W. PALMER, now a member of the national house of representatives from the Twelfth congressional district of Pennsylvania, comes of an honored ancestral lineage, some of whom distinguished themselves in the Revolution, while others have occupied positions of honor and trust in civil life. He is ninth in descent from that William Palmer who came from Eng-

land in the ship "Fortune," and arrived at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1623.

Major Gideon Palmer, father of Hon. Henry W. Palmer, was a son of Gideon and Clarissa (Watkins) Palmer, of Hopkinton, Rhode Island. He went from that state to Pennsylvania when nineteen years old and engaged in agricultural pursuits, also operating a sawmill. He was a man of ability and was called to various important public positions. He was at one time sheriff of the county of Luzerne, Pennsylvania, represented his district in the lower house of the state legislature, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1872-73. During the Civil war he served as paymaster in the army, with the rank of major. At the same time his brother Nathaniel served as chief of scouts, was taken prisoner and was confined for a year in the notorious Libby Prison, in Richmond, Virginia. Major Gideon Palmer married Elizabeth Burdick, daughter of Billings and Mary (Cottrill) Burdick, of Mansfield, Connecticut. She was of the Tift family, of Huguenot ancestry. Her father was a son of Billings and Hannah (Babcock) Burdick, of Hopkinton, Rhode Island; he was an officer in the war of 1812, and the family have in their possession a sword which he wore at that time. Hannah Babcock was a daughter of General Babcock, of Hopkinton, Rhode Island. Major Gideon and Elizabeth (Burdick) Palmer were the parents of five children: Henry W., of whom later; Elizabeth, married Orlando H. Jadwin, a wholesale druggist of New York City; Louisa, widow of George Smith, a lawyer of Wilkes-Barre, now deceased; Sarah, wife of Robert H. Sherwood, of New York City, and Winfield Scott Palmer, who resides in the family homestead in Glenburn, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. Major Palmer died in Glenburn in 1886, and his wife survived him several years, dying in 1895.

Hon. Henry W. Palmer, son of Gideon and Elizabeth Palmer, was born in Clifford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1839. His early education was acquired in the public schools, and he pursued advanced studies in the Wyo-

ming Seminary and the Fort Edward (New York) Institute. He began preparation for the legal profession under the tutorship of Garrick M. Harding, of Wilkes-Barre, and completed his studies at the State National Law School in Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he was graduated in 1860, the year in which he attained his majority. In September of the following year he was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and from that time has continuously practiced law in Wilkes-Barre, with the exception of a period of eighteen months during the Civil war, when he served in the army as paymaster's clerk. For four years he was associated with his legal preceptor, Mr. Harding, but for the major part of his long and honorable connection with the legal profession, amounting to considerably more than forty years, he has practiced alone. He rapidly acquired and constantly maintained an unusually large general law business. Much of his time during the past quarter of a century has been devoted to the trial of cases before juries and in the supreme court. Early in his career he developed abundant strength as well as other superior qualifications as a trial lawyer, and a pre-eminent position among his profession in the state. Resourceful and alert, with a subservient memory, retentive of precedent and authorities, which he aptly applies at the opportune moment, he has been frequently known to obtain, by ready and accurate application of these invaluable adjuncts, a favorable decision in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles. His standing in his profession found recognition in his appointment by President Roosevelt as a delegate to the Congress of Lawyers and Jurists which met in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1904, and also as a delegate to the Inter-Parliamentary Union for the Promotion of Peace at Brussels, in August, 1905, by Hon. Richard Barthold, president of the American group.

In addition to his long and large practice Mr. Palmer holds active connection with various important business interests, being vice-president of the Miners' Savings Bank of Wilkes-Barre; a director in the North and West Branch

Railroad Company, and stock interests in other enterprises, financial and industrial, all of which are important factors in the business of the city and its vicinage. In his political affiliations he is an uncompromising Republican, and he has been actively identified with the party almost from its birth, and his activities in public affairs have ever been based upon principles of patriotism and good citizenship. He has frequently served as a delegate in state conventions, and was a member of the national convention at Cincinnati in 1876 which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for the presidency. From 1879 to 1883 he rendered efficient service as attorney-general of Pennsylvania, under appointment by Governor Hoyt, and in the latter year was a member of the constitutional convention, in which body he afforded valuable aid to the formulation of many of the most important provisions in the organic law then presented. In 1900 he was elected to the national house of representatives from the Twelfth congressional district of Pennsylvania, and his course so highly commended him to his constituency that he has been continued in his seat, having been twice re-elected.

Although his professional and private business affairs and public duties are both numerous and urgent, his broad public spirit is manifested in the active interest which he takes in philanthropic and other community concerns. Among the institutions which are particularly dear to him are the Westmoreland Club, of which he is president, and the Boys' Industrial Association, which he aided in organizing, and which is to be further mentioned in this narrative.

At Plattsburg, New York, in 1861, Mr. Palmer was married to Ellen Mary Webster, a native of that city, daughter of George W. and Lucy Diana (Bradley) Webster. The latter named was a daughter of Baird and Lucy (Dewey) Bradley. Lucy (Dewey) Bradley was a daughter of Thomas and Anna (Allen) Dewey, and a direct descendant of Simon Dewey, who was created baronet of Stone Hall in 1629; the name was originally Daine (Huguenots). Anna (Allen) Dewey, mother of Lucy (Dewey) Bradley, was a cousin of Ethan

Allen, of Ticonderoga fame. Joseph Bradley, father of Baird Bradley, served in the Revolution under Captain Bridsey, of Ripton, Connecticut, and was afterwards promoted to captain. Admiral George Dewey is also a conspicuous member of this family. William and Julia Webster, maternal grandparents of Ellen Mary (Webster) Palmer, went as pioneers from Montreal, Canada, to Vermont, where they passed some years upon a farm, eventually returning to Montreal, where they resided during the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of five sons and two daughters, all of whom are deceased. George W. Webster was a native of Williston, Vermont. In his day he was a prominent merchant of Plattsburg, New York, and largely interested in shipping on Lake Champlain. He was the father of six children, three of whom are living: Mrs. James L. Reynolds, of Auburn, New York; Mrs. Henry W. Palmer, see forward, and Mrs. Sanford Potter, of Whitehall, New York. Mrs. Palmer's father died in Plattsburg, New York, at the age of fifty-five years, and her mother, who lived to the age of seventy-six years, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Palmer, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Palmer has long been prominently identified with religious, educational, charitable and philanthropic work, both in an individual capacity and also in association with her husband. She has effectively championed many worthy causes in private gatherings and upon the public platform, and has given liberally of her time and means in forwarding movements conducive of benefit to the community at large. The Boys' Industrial Association and its Industrial School for Boys, both of which were established in large degree through her instrumentality, will perpetually remain as a monument to her solicitude for the future welfare of boys whose circumstances make it necessary for them to begin the battle for existence at an early age, and in this widely benevolent and unique undertaking she received the earnest co-operation of her husband, who not only cordially approved her plans but rendered his personal service, acting as president, advising in its management and rendering gener-

ous financial assistance. The school building erected at a cost of five thousand dollars on land provided by the city, is fully equipped for manual training and offers excellent opportunities for acquiring the elementary principles of various useful occupations, including carpentering, shoe-making, chair-seating, drawing, modeling, etc. Exhibitions are given at stated intervals, showing the marked proficiency which many of the pupils attain in the different trades, and not a few of them who are now filling positions of usefulness in the community may attribute their success in life to the kindly interest and fostering aid extended in their behalf by Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, and the work of the latter especially, along these lines, can not be too highly estimated. Mrs. Palmer has been for many years president of the local Women's Christian Temperance Union, has been vice-president of its county organization since 1891 and is untiring in her efforts in behalf of temperance, morality and religious work. In the Sunday school of St. Stephen's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, of which she and her husband are both members. Mrs. Palmer is a leading teacher, having a class numbering one hundred, its members varying in age from fifteen to twenty years.

The children of Hon. and Mrs. Henry W. Palmer are as follows:

1. Louise Mary, who married Prof. George Edgar Vincent, a son of Bishop Vincent, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and now occupying the chair of sociology in the Chicago University. They have three children: Isabel, John and Elizabeth.

2. Bradley W. Palmer, a graduate of Harvard University, and also of its law school, and is a member of the law firm of Story, Thorndike & Palmer, Boston, Massachusetts.

3. Ella Constance, who resides at home. She completed her musical studies abroad at the London (England) Conservatory of Music.

4. Madeline, who married Prof. Charles M. Bakewell, Ph. B., formerly of the University of California, and now senior professor of philosophy at Yale University.

5. Henry Webster Palmer, who graduated

from the academic and law departments of Harvard University. He is practicing law in Boston.

Of the daughters, Louise Mary and Madeline are graduates of Bryn Mawr College, and Ella Constance of Wellesley College. H. E. H.

BEAUMONT FAMILY. William Bement (or Beaman) of Saybrook, who married Lydia Danforth, December 9, 1643, was the first of the name in the colony of Connecticut and was at Saybrook, 1635, was made freeman there, 1652. He died February 4, 1698. She died August 16, 1686.

Lydia Danforth was daughter of Nicholas Danforth, "the progenitor of a family in New England whose successive representatives have been more than ordinarily distinguished in their day and generation, and whose name, honorable alike in church and state," * * * "has been worthily perpetuated even to our own day." Nicholas Danforth was born in the county of Suffolk, England, "A Gentleman of such Estate and Repute in the World," says Cotton Mather, "that it cost him a considerable sum to escape the knighthood which King Charles II imposed upon all, and at so much per annum; and of such Figure and Esteem in the Church that he procured that Famous Lecture at Framlingham in Suffolk, where he had a fine Manour." His wife died 1629, and in 1634 he came to New England, was admitted freeman of the Massachusetts colony with some twenty others of Cambridge, March 3, 1635-6; was deputy to the general court, 1636; died April, 1638, leaving five children: Elizabeth, who by her marriage with Andrew Belcher, became grandmother of Governor Jonathan Belcher; Thomas, born 1622; Samuel, born 1626, graduated, Harvard College, 1643; Jonathan, born February 29, 1628; Ann, wife of Matthew Bridge; Lydia, wife of William Beamen.

William Bement and his wife Lydia Danforth had issue: Lydia, born March 9, 1644; Mary, born November 12, 1645 or 47; Elizabeth, born March 2, 1649; Deborah, born November 29, 165—; Abigail, born February 20, 1654, died September 29, 1683; Samuel, born February,

1656, of whom later; Rebecca, born September 7, 1659.

Samuel Bement, sixth child of William and Lydia (Danforth) Bement, born February, 1656, had a son, Samuel Bement, who in 1725 had a son William Bement, who died August 22, 1812. He married Sarah Everett, of Windham (or Lebanon), Connecticut, and settled in Lebanon.

Isaiah Beaumont, son of William and Sarah (Everett) Bement, was a Revolutionary soldier, having enlisted December 1, 1775, in Col. John Durkee's regiment; was at the siege of Boston, served with the army in New York, and during its retreat across Jersey to Pennsylvania. His term of service expired just before the battle of Trenton, but he was among the few who volunteered for further service, and was in that fight, and a short time afterward in the battle of Princeton, where he was severely wounded. Later during the Revolutionary war he was again in the service, on temporary duty to repel an invasion in Connecticut. He became a pensioner and in 1791 removed to Wyalusing Creek. Isaiah Beaumont had four brothers, all of whom are said to have served in the Revolutionary arm. One, William Beaumont, was a lieutenant in the Fifth Regular Connecticut Continental Infantry December, 1777, to January 1, 1783; he was a member of the Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati. The wife of Isaiah Beaumont was Fear Alden. Capt. Jonathan Alden, fourth son of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, had four children, and Andrew, his eldest child, married Lydia Stanforth, February 4, 1714, and they had eight children. They resided in Lebanon, Connecticut, and there Fear Alden, his daughter, married Isaiah Beaumont.

Andrew Beaumont, son of Isaiah and Fear (Alden) Beaumont, born Connecticut, 1791, died Wilkes-Barre, September 30, 1853, came to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in 1808, a youth of seventeen years, to obtain an education, and attended the Old Academy for several terms, paying his way by his labor in the meantime. He soon became a teacher where he had before been a student, and for some time he and the late Hon. Garrick Mallery taught the old school. In Jan-

uary, 1814, he was appointed by President Madison collector of revenue, direct taxes and internal duties for the Twentieth Collection District of Pennsylvania, which included Luzerne county. This office he held until 1816, when he was appointed prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Luzerne county, which offices he held until 1819. In 1821 he was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1822; in 1826 he was appointed postmaster at Wilkes-Barre, holding the office until 1832. During the latter year he was a candidate for congress from the district composed of the counties of Luzerne and Columbia. The candidates were Mr. Beaumont, Dr. Thomas W. Miner and James McClintock, Mr. Miner being a Whig, the other two Democrats. This was a noted campaign and triangular fight, spirited and bitter, but Mr. Beaumont's plurality was eighty-eight votes. He was re-elected to his second term in 1834. During his service in congress the celebrated contest of President Jackson against the United States Bank occurred, and Mr. Beaumont was a distinguished figure in upholding the hands of the President in this celebrated contest of opposition to the support of private institutions by the general government. His constituents warmly sustained him in this course. His course in congress brought him into the closest confidence with Presidents Jackson, Van Buren and Polk, Vice-Presidents King and Lewis Cass. He declined a renomination, and in 1840 was tendered by President Van Buren the appointment of treasurer of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, which he declined, believing that his services were more needed at home. In 1847 he was tendered the appointment by President Polk of commissioner of public buildings and grounds for the District of Columbia, at that time an office of great responsibility and requiring executive ability of a high order in the incumbent. He accepted this office, entering actively on his duties, but his nomination was rejected by the senate through the influence of Senator Benton, of Missouri, who opposed him on personal grounds. During the year 1849 he suffered from protracted illness. However, during this year he was elected, against his will, to the

state legislature. Enfeebled as he was he repaired to Harrisburg and entered upon the discharge of his duties, apparently with the vigor that characterized his former life. Mr. Beaumont was the first man in the legislature to propose the establishing of direct relations between the state and the general government, and through his exertions and arguments the committee on federal relations was finally created; he was appointed chairman, and made the first report ever presented to the Pennsylvania legislature on that subject—a state paper, so thoughtful, strong and suited to the time that it may appropriately be called a “landmark in the history of the law-making of the country.”

“In early life it was Mr. Beaumont's desire to qualify himself for the practice of the law. At this period he had become a thorough classical scholar, and, quitting his school for a more lucrative employment, he enrolled his name as a student in the law office of Judge Mallery, and devoted every moment of his leisure to the acquisition of that profession. At the termination of the usual period of study he was pronounced by a competent committee fully qualified for admission to the bar, but the presiding judge declined to admit him, alleging as the reason that his reading had not been pursued for what he deemed a necessary period in the office of an instructor. Mr. Beaumont and his friends always regarded this as a mere pretext, but it had the desired effect, and drove this bright young man from the profession.” Mr. Beaumont was well known for a period of more than forty years in Pennsylvania as a political writer, and was recognized as a political economist of wide repute. “His writings—terse, energetic, and clear in style—would fill volumes. He wrote some poetry and one of his poems, ‘Sons of Wyoming,’ was very popular as a song when it was written, on the occasion of the departure from Wilkes-Barre of the ‘Wyoming Artillerists’ for the Mexican war.” Mr. Beaumont became a member of Lodge 61, Free and Accepted Masons in 1816; was senior warden 1817-19, and worshipful master 1820, 1821, 1826, and again in 1844, upon the revival of the lodge. In 1831 he fitted up a lodge

room in his own house, where during the period of suspension Masonic meetings were frequently held, and where in January, 1844, the lodge was revived and reconstituted.

Mr. Beaumont was married in 1813, to Julia Colt, died Wilkes-Barre, October 13, 1872, second daughter of Arnold Colt, who was one of the most enterprising of Wyoming valley. Arnold Colt was born in Lyme, Connecticut, in 1870, and married Lucinda Yarrington, by whom he had seven children. He was a son of Harris and Elizabeth (Turner) Colt, a grandson of Benjamin and Miriam (Harris) Colt, who was a son of Harris, who was a son of Benjamin, who was a son of John, born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1658. The last named was a son of John Colt, of Colchester, England. Nearly all the Colt families of America are branches of this family. Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont had children: John Colt, born August 27, 1821, of whom later; William Henry, born November 27, 1825, of whom later; Andrew B.; Eugene Beauharnais, born August 2, 1837, of whom later; Elizabeth Colt, married Samuel P. Collins; Sarah Griswold, married George W. Leuffer; Julia B., married Dr. Cyrus D. Gloninger; Eleanor B.; Hortense.

Admiral John Colt Beaumont, U. S. N., eldest son of Hon. Andrew and Julia (Colt) Beaumont, was born in Wilkes-Barre, August 27, 1821, and was appointed acting midshipman March 1, 1838. He served on the sloops-of-war "Ontario" and "Erie" 1838-40; and on the frigate "Constitution" during her cruise around the world, 1840-44. He was promoted to passed midshipman 1844, appointed to sloop-of-war "Jamestown," serving on the coast of Africa, and was acting master 1844-46. In the latter year he was sent to the ship-of-the-line "Ohio," West India Squadron, and was present at the bombardment and fall of Vera Cruz. He was made acting lieutenant 1847, and assigned to the frigate "Columbia." He was on duty at the Naval Observatory, Washington, in 1848. In 1849-50 he was on the razee "Independence," Mediterranean squadron, as master and acting lieutenant. He was promoted to lieutenant 1852, and was on

duty at the Naval Observatory again, 1852-54. He was on the U. S. steamer "San Jacinto," on the coast of Europe and the West Indies, 1854-55; on frigate "Potomac," Home Squadron, 1856; on steam-frigate "Wabash," Home Squadron, 1857; receiving-ship at New York, 1857-58; steam-sloop "Hartford," East India Squadron, China Sea, 1859-60; sloop-of-war "John Adams," executive officer, 1860-61; 1862 promoted to lieutenant-commander, commanding U. S. steamer "Aroostook," North Atlantic Squadron, and was an active participant in the engagements with the enemy's batteries in the James river and at Fort Darling in May, 1862. In the same year he was promoted to commander; he commanded the steam-gunboat "Sebago" in 1863, in various engagements in Charleston harbor, and took a leading part in the capture of Fort Wagner. He commanded the U. S. steamer "Mackinaw" 1864-65, in the North and South Atlantic Squadrons, and participated in all the attacks on Fort Fisher, where his vessel was badly cut up by the enemy's shell, and though signalled that he could retire from the action declined to do so; he participated in all the subsequent engagements with the Confederate batteries on Cape Fear river. In 1866-67 he had the distinguished honor to command the famous double-turreted monitor, "Miantonomah," and took her safely to Europe and back, being everywhere received with special honors. He was retired in 1868, and was restored to the active list in 1873 as captain, commanding U. S. steamer "Powhatan" on special service in 1873-74. He was promoted to commodore 1874, and from 1875 to 1879 was chief signal officer of the navy. In November, 1881, he was promoted to rear-admiral, and was retired February 3, 1882, after serving a tour of duty as commandant at the Portsmouth navy yard. He died in Durham, New Hampshire, August 2, 1882. Admiral Beaumont was twice married. His first wife was Fanny Dorrance, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, daughter of Rev. John Dorrance. She was a woman of rare beauty and great intelligence. Many years after her death he married, in 1874, Fanny King, of Washington City, who survived

him. Three children were born of the latter marriage—Ethel Agnes, Ammen, and John, now living in Hagerstown, Maryland.

William Henry Beaumont, second son of Andrew and Julia A. (Colt) Beaumont, was born Wilkes-Barre, November 27, 1825, died there June 19, 1874. He read law with Charles Denison and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, April 8, 1851. He served throughout the whole Mexican war, and was first sergeant, Company I, First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. In 1852, in association with M. P. Barnum, he established in Wilkes-Barre the *True Democrat*, which, as its name indicates, was an orthodox organ of democracy, but which unfortunately suspended publication at the end of about one year. Mr. Beaumont was a great reader, had a splendid memory, and was one of the wittiest and most popular men in Wilkes-Barre. His humor was bright and sparkling, his powers of mimicry admirable, and his hearty laugh was contagious.

Lieut. Col. Eugene Beauharnais Beaumont, U. S. A., youngest son of Hon. Andrew and Julia A. (Colt) Beaumont, born Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1837, graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and commissioned second lieutenant First U. S. Cavalry, May 6, 1861, and was detailed to drill volunteers at Washington, D. C. At the first battle of Bull Run he was aide-de-camp to General Burnside, and was highly complimented by that officer in his official report. He was commissioned first lieutenant September 14, 1861. He served during 1861 and in 1862 as aide on the staff of General Sedgwick, on the upper Potomac, in the Shenandoah valley, and on the Peninsula, but, afflicted with typhoid fever, he was obliged to quit the field. In the winter of 1862-1863 he was aide-de-camp to Major-General Halleck. In May, 1863, he was commissioned captain U. S. volunteers, and was ordered to duty with Major-General Sedgwick, commanding Sixth Corps, as aide-de-camp; served in the Gettysburg campaign, and participated in the battles of Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor. After

Sedgwick's death Beaumont was ordered by General Grant to report to Gen. J. H. Wilson, commanding Third Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac, and was in all the battles and operations of the division around Richmond, in the raid and destruction of the Danville & Southside Railroad, and the campaign against Early in the Shenandoah Valley. In October, 1864, he accompanied Gen. J. H. Wilson to Nashville, having been commissioned major and assistant adjutant general and served as such with the cavalry corps of the military division of the Mississippi, and was complimented for efficient services in the organization of the corps. He participated in the battle of Nashville and the pursuit of Hood; the fight at Hollow Tree Gap, Richland Creek, Little River, Pulaski, and in various skirmishes was with his corps on its march through Alabama and Georgia, taking part in the battles of Montevallo, Ebenezer Church, storming of Selma, capture of Montgomery, Columbus, and Macon, Georgia. He received Jefferson Davis at Macon on his arrival as a prisoner after capture, and remained on duty at Macon until November, 1864. He was mustered out of the volunteer service March 19, 1866. He was commissioned captain Fourth Cavalry, July 25, 1865. He was several times brevetted: captain, November 7, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Rappahannock Station, Virginia; major, April 2, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Selma, Alabama; lieutenant-colonel of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war in Tennessee; and colonel of volunteers, April 2, 1865, for gallant and distinguished service in the battle of Selma. He was awarded the congressional medal of honor, March 30, 1898, for most distinguished gallantry in action at the Harpeth river, Tennessee, December 17, 1864, where he led the attack upon a battery and captured the guns; and at Selma, Alabama, April 2, 1865, when he charged with his regiment into the enemy's works, while major and assistant adjutant general of volunteers, serving with the cavalry corps, army of the Mississippi. In April, 1866,

he took command of Troop A, Fourth Cavalry, at San Antonio, Texas, and commanded a battalion of four troops in the fight at Palo Duro Canon, September 28, 1874, Red River, which resulted in the defeat of the Comanches, the destruction of their camps, and the capture of 1,700 horses and mules. He was promoted to major November 12, 1879, and lieutenant-colonel Third Cavalry, January 14, 1892. He was retired May 6, 1892. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion; the Society of the Army of the Potomac; the Society of the Sixth Corps; the Grand Army of the Republic; the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution; the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and the Westmoreland Club of Wilkes-Barre.

He married (first) Wilkes-Barre, September 8, 1861, Margaret Rutter, who died April 2, 1879, daughter of Nathaniel Rutter. (See Rutter family.) He married (second), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1883, Maria Lindsley Orton, who died at Wilkes-Barre. She was daughter of Dr. Milton Pardee Orton, of Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania, a graduate of Yale College, and a surgeon U. S. V., dying while in charge of Hatteras Inlet. He married (third) September 28, 1905, Mrs. Stella Shoemaker (Orton) Rusling, sister of his second wife.

Colonel Beaumont had children only by his first marriage, viz.:

1. Natalie Sedgwick Beaumont, married Gen. George Forsythe, U. S. A., April 24, 1885, and had Alexander Beaumont, born August 5, 1888, died 1890; and George Beaumont, born July 5, 1894, died in infancy. General Forsythe is one of the most gallant officers who ever adorned the army. He made a splendid record during the Civil war, and in subsequent service against the Indians. He was born in Pennsylvania. He was private Chicago (Illinois) Dragoons, April 19-August 18, 1861; first lieutenant Eighth Illinois Cavalry, September 18, 1861; captain, February 12, 1862; major, September 1, 1863; brevet colonel volunteers October 19, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services battles Opequan and Middletown, Vir-

ginia; brevet brigadier-general volunteers March 13, 1865, for distinguished services and conspicuous gallantry; mustered out February 1, 1866. Appointed major Ninth United States Cavalry July 28, 1866; brevet lieutenant-colonel March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious service, battle Dinwiddie C. H., Virginia; brevet colonel same date for same, battle Five Forks, Virginia; brevet brigadier-general September 17, 1868, for gallant conduct and meritorious service in engagement with hostile Indians, Arickaree Fork of Republican river, that year; lieutenant-colonel and military secretary to Lieutenant-General Sheridan, November 13, 1869; relieved March 17, 1873; lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp April 9, 1878; lieutenant-colonel Fourth U. S. Cavalry June 26, 1881; retired for disability March 25, 1890.

2. Hortense Darling Beaumont, of whom later.

3. Eugene Beaugharnais Beaumont, farmer and editor, Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania, born October 2, 1868; married, June, 1896, Josephine F. White, of Philadelphia. They had Eugene B. Jr.

4. Andre Alden Beaumont, born August 4, 1870; married, April 20, 1899, Elsie Butler, daughter of Edwin Griffin Butler, Esq. (See Butler family). They had Andre Alden. Mr. Beaumont is a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution.

Hortense Darling Beaumont, daughter of Col. Eugene B. and Margaret (Rutter) Beaumont, married Capt. Charles Pinckney Elliott, U. S. A., born Beaufort, South Carolina, March 5, 1860, son of General Stephen Elliott, Jr., C. S. A., and his wife, Charlotte Stuart, and grandson of Rev. Stephen Elliott, Protestant Episcopal Church, Georgia, and his wife, Anna Hutson Habersham, daughter of Major John Habersham, member Continental Congress from Georgia. Rev. Stephen Elliott was son of William Elliott, of William, of Thomas, an early settler of Georgia. General Stephen Elliott Jr., C. S. A. entered the Confederate States Army as captain, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general, May, 1864. He died at Aikens, South Carolina, February 21, 1866, of wounds received at Petersburg, Virginia, 1864.

Captain Elliott was educated at West Point Military Academy; cadet, July 1, 1878; second lieutenant, Thirteenth Infantry, January 13, 1882; transferred to Fourth U. S. Cavalry, June 7, 1883; first lieutenant, October, 1888; retired with rank of captain, July 9, 1898. He joined Thirteenth Infantry in the field at Fort Seldon, New Mexico, September, 1882, transferred to Fourth Cavalry, engaged in campaign against Apache Indians; at camp at Richmond, Arizona, in June, 1883; at Fort Cummings, New Mexico; in the field during winter of 1883-84; at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, until June, 1884; transferred to Arizona with regiment; remaining at Fort Lowell for one month; reported to Capt. Emmet Crawford for duty as provost marshal of San Carlos, Indian Reservation, and for duty with Indian scouts, July, 1884; remained on duty with Indians, participating in Apache campaign in New Mexico, Arizona and Old Mexico, where he was attacked, captured and imprisoned by Mexican troops, August 23, 1885. He was highly complimented by Captain Crawford for conduct in that affair. He was relieved at his own request to take command of Troop H, October, 1885, joined in Guadalupe Canon, Mexico, where he remained until forced by sickness to leave for treatment, April, 1886. Joined at Huachuca, Arizona, October, 1886; transferred to Fort Myer, Virginia, January 1, 1888; to Columbia, South Carolina, October, 1888, to Fort Myer Virginia, March, 1889; Fort Sherman, Idaho, November, 1890; Fort Walla Walla, Washington, April, 1891; absent sick November, 1891, to July, 1893; joined at Vancouver barracks and participated in rescue of hunters lost in Bitter Root mountains, Idaho, November and December, 1893; complimentary order from post commander, letter from General Carlin, and order from War Department. Was engaged in exploration and survey in Bitter Root mountains, and summer and autumn of 1894; exploration and survey of Mount St. Helens, Washington, summer and autumn 1896; absent sick since October 19, 1896. He was complimented in person by Capt. Emmet Crawford for conduct under fire in affair of August 23, 1885, near San Buena-

ventura, Chihuahua, Mexico; and received honorable mention by Brig.-Gen. George Crook, in report of Apache campaign of 1885-86, and in orders of War Department covering same campaign.

Capt. Charles P. and Hortense B. Elliott have eight children: Margaret Rutter, born October 7, 1887; Stephen, born August 23, 1889; Charlotte Stuart, born September 19, 1891; Eugene Beaumont, born August 29, 1893; Isabel Stuart, born August 1, 1895; Nathaniel Rutter, born July 15, 1897; Charles Pinckney, born September 22, 1901; John Beaumont, born January 2, 1904.
H. E. H.

DENISON FAMILY. The Denisons of the Wyoming valley in Pennsylvania are direct lineal descendants of William Denison (George 1, George 2, Joseph 3, Nathan 4, Colonel Nathan 5), who was born in England about 1580, came to America in 1630 in the "Lion," and settled in the Roxbury plantation in the colony of Massachusetts. With the immigrant came his wife Margaret, his three sons—Daniel, Edward, and George, and also Rev. John Eliot, who seems to have been a tutor in his family, and who afterward gained wide celebrity as a missionary worker among the Indians of New England and New York, and who in his special field of religious labor translated the Bible into the Indian language.

William Denison was a deacon of the Roxbury church, and gave careful attention to the education of his children. He died in Roxbury in 1653. George (1) son of William, was born 1618; married (first) 1640, Bridget Thompson, daughter of John Thompson, gentleman, of Preston, Northamptonshire, England, whose widow Alice had come to America and settled in Roxbury. Bridget died 1643. George then returned to England, served under Cromwell in the army of the parliament, won distinction, was wounded at Naseby, was nursed at the house of John Boredell (1), Cork, Ireland, by his daughter Ann, married her, returned to America, visited the Roxbury plantation, and afterward joined the colony at Stonington, Connecticut. He died in

Hartford, Connecticut, October 23, 1694, while there on a business errand. His wife Ann died September 6, 1712.

Capt. George Denison has been described by historians as "the Myles Standish of the settlement" at Stonington. Miss Calkins in her "History of New London," says of him: "Our early history presents no character of bolder and more active spirit than Capt. George Denison." After leaving Roxbury in 1651 with his wife and four children, he went first to the Pequot settlement on the west bank of the Thames (New London), where a house lot was given him by the town. This he occupied until 1654, then sold out, removed to Stonington and settled on lands which have been in possession of some generation of his descendants from that to the present time. He accumulated a vast estate in lands in Stonington, in Norwich, in Windham, and also in Rhode Island, much of which was voted to him in consideration of his valorous deeds during the wars with the Indians. He was representative from Stonington to the general court at Hartford between 1671 and 1694; was magistrate; selectman, and indeed, held almost every important office in the town. But it was as a soldier and Indian fighter that he was most renowned, in which respect he is ranked by historians with John Mason.

George Denison (2), fourth child of Captain George and Ann (Borodell) Denison, was born 1653; married Mercy Gorham, daughter of Capt. John Gorham, and his wife Desire Howland, daughter of John Howland, of the "Mayflower." She was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, January 20, 1658, died September 24, 1725. George died December 27, 1711. They had nine children, of whom Joseph (3) was the second.

Joseph Denison (3) was baptized November 14, 1683; married February 17, 1707, Prudence Minor, daughter of Dr. Joseph Minor. Joseph died February 18, 1725; his wife died May 26, 1726. They had nine children, of whom Nathan (4) was the fifth.

Nathan Denison (4) born February 20, 1716; married, 1736, Ann Carey, daughter of Eleazer Carey of Windham, Connecticut. She died May

16, 1776. She was a descendant in the fourth generation of John Carey (originally spelled Carew), who came from Somersetshire, near Bristol, England, about 1634 and joined the Plymouth colony. His name is among the original proprietors and first settlers of Duxbury and Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and occurs in the original grant and subsequent deed made by Ousamequin, the chief sachem of the Pockonocket Indians in 1639. John Carey was constable in Duxbury in 1639; the first town clerk and served until 1681. He was deacon in the church, and a man of consequence in early town affairs. Tradition says he taught the first Latin class in the colony. Nathan Denison married (second) March 15, 1778, Hannah Fuller, and about 1800 removed to Kingston, Pennsylvania, where he died March 10, 1803. His children, all by his first wife, were: 1. Joseph, born November 2, 1738; was a clergyman. 2. Colonel Nathan, born January 25, 1740; married Elizabeth Sill. 3. Ann, born November 19, 1742; married Solomon Huntington. 4. Eleazer, born December 24, 1744; married Susanna Elderkin. 5. Lydia, born April 27, 1747; married Joshua B. Elderkin. 6. Amos, born May 31, 1749; died young.

Col. Nathan Denison (5), second child of Nathan and Ann (Carey) Denison, born January 25, 1741, married, Wilkes-Barre, April 1, 1769, Elizabeth Sill, born November 22, 1750, eldest daughter of Jabez Sill. Colonel Nathan died Kingston, January 25, 1809. He came to Pennsylvania in 1769. John Sill came to Cambridge, Mass., before 1638, and that year was made a freeman. His son Capt. Joseph Sill, of Lyme, was born in England about 1636. His son Joseph, born January 6, 1679, married at Lyme, 1705, Phebe Lord, second daughter of Lieut. Richard Lord and his wife Elizabeth Hyde. Jabez Sill, the father of Elizabeth, was born in Lyme, August 4, 1722; married December 28, 1749, Elizabeth Noyes, daughter of Moses Noyes and his wife Mary Ely, of Lyme, and lived in Lyme until 1770, when they removed to Wilkes-Barre, where Jabez died in 1790.

Col. Nathan Denison was the pioneer of his

family in the wilderness regions of Wyoming, in the valley of the Susquehanna. He was the worthy descendant of patriotic New England ancestors, the worthy great-grandson of Capt. George Denison, whose deeds of valor challenged the admiration of all loyal New Englanders, much as did those of the equally loyal Nathan a century afterward. When he came into the Wyoming valley as a settler under the Connecticut colony, it was with the intention to live a farmers life, but destiny decreed otherwise, for, almost from the beginning of his residence there, his fellow settlers made him their counsellor and called him into service in official capacity. He was a man of substance and education, and from the first was looked upon as the guiding spirit of the community. In 1774 he was appointed justice of the peace of the town of Westmoreland in the colony of Connecticut, and on June 1, 1778, was made one of the judges for the county of Westmoreland, for the same colony. In 1776-78-79 and 1780 he represented the county in the Connecticut general assembly. He was also a member of the council of Pennsylvania from Luzerne county for the years 1787-89, previous to the reorganization of state government under the constitution of 1790. August 17, 1791, Colonel Denison was appointed one of the associate judges of Luzerne county. From this and his earlier appointment to magisterial office under the Connecticut colony he acquired the title of "Judge," by which he was afterward known, although he always retained the military title of "Colonel." This title was a deserved honor and was fairly won. Colonel Denison commanded the left wing of the patriot forces in the battle and massacre of Wyoming, July 3, 1778, and he signed the articles of capitulation by which the property and defenses of the settlers were yielded to the conquering Britons, their Tory followers and their inhuman Indian allies. The seventh section of the terms of surrender read as follows: "That the inhabitants that Colonel Denison now capitulates for, together with himself, do not take up arms during the present contest."

Colonel Denison died January 25, 1809, aged

sixty-eight years. In writing of him, Miner said. "The universal respect and confidence that attended Colonel Denison, from the battle to the time of his death, attest the high estimation in which his character was held among the inhabitants of Wyoming who were witnesses of and affected by his conduct." Again, the same writer says: "His conduct on that day was that of a faithful and brave officer. Outflanked and overpowered by a vast superiority of numbers the change of position, wisely ordered, became a retreat—the retreat, a rout—the battle, a massacre."

The children of Colonel Nathan and Elizabeth (Sill) Denison were:

1. Lazarus Denison (6) born December 5, 1773, married February 14, 1802, Elizabeth Carpenter. He lived in Kingston, and died there March 15, 1841. Children: 1. Hiram, born January 9, 1803; died 1868. 2. Mary, born September 22, 1804; married Chauncey A. Reynolds. 3. Wayman, born April 21, 1806; died 1828. 4. Nathan, born May 22, 1808; died 1831. 5. Benjamin C., born July 22, 1810; married Florence Johnson. 6. Sarah, born March, 1812; married Gilbert Reilay. 7. Elizabeth, born April 12, 1814; married William Hancock. 8. Charles, born January 23, 1816; married Ellen E. Hulings, daughter of Judge Hulings of Lewistown.

2. Elizabeth S. Denison (6) born March 7, 1777, married May 28, 1800, Elijah Shoemaker. (See Shoemaker family.)

3. Mary Denison (6), born January 2, 1779, married about 1802, Thomas Patterson, born Ireland, July 7, 1775. They lived in Huntington, Luzerne county, where he was a farmer and school teacher. He died April 29, 1844; she died June 1, 1858. Children: 1. Nathan, born May 5, 1803; married Susan Letchworth. 2. Thomas, born February 15, 1806; married Anna M. Haff. 3. Elizabeth, born March 17, 1808; married D. A. Bowman. 4. Ezekiel M., born May 6, 1810; married Henrietta Deeth. 5. Mary Ann, born January 22, 1812; married John D. Thompson. 6. Robert S., born May 22, 1816; married Minerva D. Trescott. 7. Sally D., born June 27, 1819; married Richard Sharpe. (See Sharpe

family). 8. John D., born December 23, 1821; married (first) Margaret Reilay and (second) Charlotte Shotwell.

4. Ann Denison (6), born February 22, 1783, died Kingston, June 4, 1823; married Daniel Turner, died November 5, 1863; one child: George D., born December 27, 1809; a merchant at Mt. Hope, New Jersey.

5. John Denison (6) born June 20, 1787; died July 27, 1840; married (first) Laura Fellows, died February 20, 1824; married (second) Mary Watkins, died November 22, 1850. Children: 1. Stanley, born February 13, 1815; married September 12, 1849, Jane Haughn. 2. Elizabeth, born June 12, 1816; married William A. McGriffe. 3. Amanda, born August 16, 1817; married Rev. Isaac Swisher. 4. Wesley, born December 6, 1818; married Ann M. Loomis. 5. Samanthe, born September 26, 1820; died December 6, 1839. 6. Orville, born August 4, 1822; married Marinda Haltsman. 7. Howton, born January 22, 1844; died young. 8. Emily, twin, born January 1, 1825; married John Thorp. 9. Laura, twin, born January 1, 1825; married J. P. Niman. 10. Henry, born January 22, 1827; died April 5, 1856; 11. Asa C., born October 11, 1829; died August 15, 1854.

6. George Denison (6), born February 22, 1790; married 1814, Caroline, daughter of Ebenezer Bowman. He died August 20, 1831; she died July 1, 1833. Children: 1. Charles, born January 23, 1816; died June 27, 1867. 2. Harriet, born 1818. 3. George, born July 27, 1820; graduated Dickinson College, 1841; died May 11, 1843. 4. Henry M., born August 1, 1822; was a Clergymen. 5. Mary W., born July 2, 1824; died unmarried August 19, 1843.

George Denison was register and recorder of Luzerne county, 1812-15; clerk of Wilkes-Barre borough council, 1812-14; president of the council, 1823-24; was six times elected to the legislature—1815-16, 1827-30; was in congress from 1818 to 1822; was appointed deputy attorney general of Pennsylvania 1824; was presidential elector 1828; was burgess of Wilkes-Barre borough 1829-30.

Charles Denison, youngest son and child of

Lazarus and Elizabeth Denison, was born January 23, 1816, died June 27, 1867; married May 7, 1845, Ellen E. Hulings of Norfolk, Virginia, daughter of David W. Hulings, and wife Maria Patten. Charles was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, graduated, 1838; read law in Wilkes-Barre with George W. Woodward; admitted to the bar August 13, 1840, and practiced in Wilkes-Barre until 1863, from which time until his death he represented Luzerne county in congress. On the occasion of his death Senator Buckalew said of Mr. Denison: "He was able to concentrate upon himself a large measure of popular favor, and possessed some marked qualities of mind and character for commanding it. His will was firm, his industry constant, his temper steady, though sometimes pronounced, and his courage unquestionable." Others of his eulogists were Simon Cameron and Samuel J. Randall.

Children of Charles and Ellen E. Denison were: 1. Charles, born April 12, 1846, married Matilda Steinhardt, April 30, 1873. 2. George, born August 28, 1848, died August 28, 1850. 3. Elizabeth, born October 11, 1851; married George A. Brett, of Isle of Wight, England. 4. Henry G., born January 28, 1854, died April 6, 1856. 5. Maria, born November 13, 1856, married son of Sir Hugh Daily, acting Governor-general of India. 6. Hiram, born May 21, 1859, died July 31, 1863. 7. Mary H., born May 20, 1861; married (first) Richard Winslow and (second) Mons Brule de St. Germain.

Charles Denison, eldest son and child of Charles Denison and Ellen (Hulings) Denison, was educated in the public schools, and also in the Baptist College in Washington, D. C. Subsequently he matriculated at the Philadelphia Dental College, and for a time studied law with his uncle, Lloyd W. Williams. He practiced dentistry for several years, but retired comparatively early from professional work. From 1870 to 1874 he travelled extensively in Europe. Children of Charles and Matilda (Steinhardt) Denison were: 1. Anna Matilda, born March 4, 1876. 2. Charles F. Denison, born October 14, 1877.

NESBITT FAMILY. James Nisbet, the third of his name in the Loudoun family of Nisbets, set sail from Leith, September 5, 1685, in the ship, "Henry and Francis," and landed at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, December 20 of the same year. James Nisbet, says Harvey, began his life in the new world in the same month that his uncle, Capt. John Nisbet, came to a martyr's end on the scaffold in Edinburgh—fifth and last of the Nisbets in Loudoun to suffer violent death for conscience's sake. This James Nisbet remained only a short time in Perth Amboy, and then settled in Woodbridge, New Jersey, removing thence in 1690 to Newark. From the best evidence obtainable it is quite certain that he married in Newark, 1695 or 1696, and that he died there about 1720, leaving one son

Samuel Nesbitt, born Newark, 1697, and who was frequently mentioned as 'the son of the exile from Scotland.' "Whether or not," says Mr. Oscar Jewell Harvey, the genealogist of the family "James Nisbet, 'the exile' changed the spelling of his surname when he changed his home and country, can not now be ascertained, but it is certain that by his son the family name was spelled 'Nesbitt.'" Samuel Nesbitt was by trade a weaver. In 1717 he married Abigail Harrison, daughter of Samuel Harrison and Mary Ward. Samuel Nesbitt died in Newark, March 12, 1733. His children were: 1. James, born June 15, 1718, died July 2, 1792; Abigail, born 1720. 3. Samuel, born 1723; a settler with his elder brother James under The Susquehanna Company at Wilkes-Barre; returned in 1773 to Newark and died there. 4. John, born 1725, died Newark, New Jersey, December 13, 1812.

James Nisbitt, eldest son and child of Samuel Nesbitt and Abigail Harrison, was a soldier in the colonial army during the French and English wars, which were renewed in 1744, and was one of the six hundred troops sent by the province of New Jersey in the spring of 1746 to Albany, New York, to take part in the campaign proposed for the reduction of Canada. In 1748 he married, and in 1760 removed with his wife and four children to Fairfield county, Connecticut; thence in 1763 to "Greycourt," Orange county,

New York, and thence in 1769 to the Wyoming valley in Pennsylvania, he being one of the one hundred and ninety-six settlers enrolled at Wyoming June 2, 1769, "to man their rights." He took an active part in the controversy between the Pennsylvania authorities and the Connecticut settlers at Wyoming, and also was a participant in the events of the Revolutionary war which were enacted in that historic region. (For a more particular account of his life and service, the reader is referred to the published work of Oscar Jewell Harvey, entitled "The Harvey Book".)

James Nisbitt was one of the first justices of the peace under the Connecticut sovereignty in the Wyoming region, and also was one of the first judges of the common pleas under Pennsylvania authority. He served in both offices until June, 1788, when he resigned. He died at his home in Plymouth, July 2, 1792. He married, in Newark, New Jersey, 1748, Phebe Harrison, born 1728, died February 17, 1802, his second cousin, daughter of Stephen Harrison; and they had children: 1. Jonas, born February 7, 1749, died young. 2. Abigail, born November 12, 1750, died young. 3. Hannah, born November 18, 1752, died before 1792. 4. Elizabeth, born November 11, 1754. 5. Samuel, born December 20, 1756, died young. 6. Phebe, born February 18, 1759. 7. Abigail, born June 6, 1761. 8. Abram, born September 12, 1763, died January 2, 1847. 9. Mary, born September 18, 1765, died August 11, 1824. 10. Sarah, born September 8, 1767, died February 15, 1824. 11. Rachel, born January 8, 1770, died young. 12. James, born May 7, 1773, died August 16, 1837.

Abram Nisbitt, eighth child of James Nisbitt and wife Phebe Harrison, was born in Fairfield county, Connecticut, September 12, 1763, and removed with other members of his father's family to Orange county, New York, and thence to Plymouth in the Wyoming valley in the spring of 1773. He was hardly more than fourteen years old at the time of the battle of Wyoming, yet he was left with other boys and a few old men to garrison Shawnee Fort. He fled with his mother and others on the day of the battle and returned to Wyoming late in 1779; and in

March, 1780, enlisted as a private in Captain Franklin's company of Connecticut militia. His military service from that time, together with his subsequent achievements in the more peaceful avocations of life, are fully set forth in "The Harvey Book," to which the reader's attention is directed. Abram Nisbitt always spelled his surname as here given. He married, in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1787, Bethiah Wheeler, born January 1, 1770, died January 15, 1861, daughter of David Wheeler and wife Sarah Banks. David Wheeler, born May 11, 1746, was son of Lemuel Wheeler and Bethiah Bronson; Lemuel Wheeler was son of Thomas Wheeler and wife Sarah Stiles; Thomas Wheeler was son of John Wheeler of Fairfield, Connecticut (and Ruth his wife), who was son of John Wheeler of Concord, Massachusetts, and of Fairfield, Connecticut, 1644. Children of Abram and Bethiah (Wheeler) Nisbitt: 1. James, born October 15, 1790, died October 9, 1840. 2. Sarah, born January 3, 1793, died October 1, 1866; married Benjamin Harvey. 3. Mary, born August 27, 1795, died December 3, 1797. 4. John, born March 2, 1798, died December 7, 1808. 5. Bethiah, born June 28, 1800, died March 21, 1860. 6. Abner, born September 13, 1808, died October 12, 1824. 7. Abram, born November 1, 1803, died September 4, 1834. 8. Luther, born July 19, 1806, died in Ohio, December 1, 1881. 9. John Wheeler, born September 13, 1808, died October 12, 1824. 10. Charles Miner, born December 28, 1810, died August 12, 1884, in Indiana.

James Nesbitt, eldest son and child of Abram and Bethiah (Wheeler) Nisbitt, was born in Plymouth, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1790, and died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1840. He was brought up on his father's farm and lived at home with his parents until he was married. He was well educated for his time, having been a student under Jonah Rogers in the old Plymouth academy. He took much interest in early militia affairs, and was lieutenant of the Plymouth company in the first battalion, second regiment, ninth division of state militia. After about five years service he was promoted captain, and thus acquired the title by

which he was afterward known. In 1816 he was tax collector, and in 1824 was assessor of Plymouth township; and was one of the first board of directors of the old Wyoming Bank of Wilkes-Barre. In 1832 he was the anti-masonic candidate for sheriff of Luzerne county, and was elected; and in 1835 he was elected to the legislature; but was defeated when he was a candidate for re-election in 1836. When he was elected sheriff he removed with his family from his farm in Plymouth to Wilkes-Barre, and when his term of office had expired, he engaged in mercantile pursuits.

When Captain Nesbitt died, Colonel Wright wrote of him: "He was a man of unusual business qualifications, and left a large estate to his son and his daughter." James Nesbitt married, Plymouth, November 12, 1815, Mary Shupp, born June 2, 1791, died December 3, 1864, eldest child of Col. Philip Shupp and wife Catharine Everett. Philip Shupp was born about 1754 in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, of German parents. About 1806-7 he removed to Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and about 1808 erected on the creek, which was named for him, a grist mill. This mill he operated until 1817, when his son Philip became his partner and continued it until 1822. Colonel Shupp died in Plymouth, March 1823. Children of James and Mary (Shupp) Nesbitt:

1. Mary Ann, born September 15, 1826, died May 4, 1857; married Wilkes-Barre, September 9, 1845, Samuel Hoyt, born Kingston, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1816, second child of Elias Hoyt, who was fourth child of Deacon Daniel Hoyt and wife Anne Gunn of Danbury, Connecticut, who settled in Kingston, Pennsylvania, in 1794. Daniel Hoyt was a descendant of the sixth generation of Simon Hoyt, one of the founders of Windsor, Connecticut, 1636. Samuel Hoyt and Mary Ann Nesbitt, had children: James Nesbitt Hoyt, born June 28, 1846, died July 12, 1847; Emily Hoyt, born August 15, 1849, died June 24, 1889, unmarried; Lydia Hoyt, born October 18, 1851, died March 5, 1874, unmarried; Warren N. Hoyt, born September 20, 1854, died March 1, 1877.

2. Abram, born December 29, 1831, married September 2, 1862, Sara M. Goodwin, born September 30, 1832, died February 22, 1894, third and youngest daughter of Abram Goodwin and wife Sarah Myers. Abram was born Kingston, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1790, died May 15, 1880, son of Abraham and Catherine (King) Goodwin. Abraham Goodwin was the first of his surname in the Wyoming valley. In 1794 he bought a farm of one hundred and fifty acres in Exeter township, and there moved and lived until his death, July 18, 1822. Abraham and Catherine had children: John, Catherine, Abraham (Abram), Amos, William, Henry, Isaac, Benjamin, Charlotte, Eliza and Polly (Mary).

Abram Nesbitt, youngest child and only son of Captain James and Mary (Shupp) Nesbitt, was born in Plymouth, Luzerne county, and for more than half a century has been an important factor in the business and industrial history of that township, of Kingston, of Wilkes-Barre, and indeed of several other of the more prominent commercial centers of the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania. A proper narrative of the work of achievement wrought by him during his fifty and more years belongs to a volume rather than a condensed genealogical sketch which is intended chiefly as a family record.

When he was less than a year old Abram's parents removed from Plymouth to Wilkes-Barre, in which place (then a borough), his youth was spent. He attended school at "Deacon" Dana's academy, and in 1845 entered Wyoming Seminary, but soon returned to the academy, and afterward attended the seminary, when he moved with his mother to Kingston. But he soon left school and took up land surveying with his brother-in-law, Samuel Hoyt, and became an expert civil engineer and surveyor. This profession occupied his time for something like eight or ten years, but in the meantime he drifted into various other business enterprises; was one of the organizers and first directors of the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, its vice-president from 1871 to 1877, and its president since that time; was first chosen member of the board of directors of the central

poor district of Luzerne county, and still serves in that capacity. He has been closely associated with the municipal history of Kingston since the borough was incorporated in 1857, and with its institutions, its schools, its churches, as well as its business interests. He has been trustee and treasurer of the Forty Fort Cemetery Association; was one of the organizers of the Wyoming Valley Coal Company, of the Spring Brook Water Company, and its successor the Spring Brook Water Supply Company, the latter a heavily capitalized corporation. In a prominent way he has been identified with numerous other enterprises, public and private, among them the Consumers Gas Company, the Gas Company of Luzerne County, the Wilkes-Barre Electric Light Company, the Wilkes-Barre Hotel Company, the Vulcan Iron works, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Wyoming Valley Cutlery Company, the Wilkes-Barre Theatre Company, the People's Telephone Company, and other similar concerns. Since 1883 Mr. Nesbitt has been a trustee of Wyoming Seminary, one of its life directors, and for several years vice-president of its board of trustees. Nesbitt Hall, erected by Abram Nesbitt in 1884, was his voluntary and generous gift to the trustees of the famous institution. The building is of brick construction, with red sandstone trimmings, one hundred feet long, seventy feet deep, three stories high. Its cost was forty thousand dollars.

Children of Abram and Sarah Myers (Goodwin) Nesbitt: 1. Walter J., born September 22, 1863, died April 20, 1864. 2. George Francis, born January 24, 1865, died November 27, 1900. 3. Abram Goodwin, born November 18, 1866. 4. Ralph, born January 9, 1869, died February 18, 1875. 5. Sara, born September 12, 1872; married March 28, 1904, Hugh Clayton Smythe, of Pittston, Pennsylvania, a lawyer in Wilkes-Barre; they have one child, Abraham Nesbitt Smythe, born March 3, 1905. 6. Fred, born June 23, 1875; is treasurer of the Easton Foundry and Machine Company; married, November 20, 1900, Margaret K. Lachenour, daughter of the late Dr. H. D. Lachenour, of Easton, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Nesbitt and children—George,

Abraham, Sara and Fred, are all life members of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.
H. E. H.

ANSART FAMILY. The first of the name in this country was Colonel Louis (Ansart) de Maresquelle, a member of the French nobility. His full name was Marie Louis Armand Ansart de Maresquelle. His father, Robert Xavier Ansart, was a marquis, (*seigneur du petit vendin*) his mother, Quiellemine de Ware, daughter of Jacques Francis, baron de Ware, and great-granddaughter of Jacques de Ware, who had been ambassador to the King of Spain, and her great-grandmother was daughter of Baron Parker.

He was born in France (1742) probably in Hesdin in the north of France or in that vicinity. He was a captain in the French army, and came to this country in 1776 and when in Boston, Massachusetts, the council of Massachusetts, the 2d of November, 1776, passed a resolution relative to erecting a furnace for casting cannon, etc., and appointed a committee with authority "to employ Monsieur de Maresquelle, a French Engineer now in Boston" and on the 9th of December, 1776, the following agreement between De Maresquelle and the state of Massachusetts was ratified: "The State to furnish the land and everything necessary for buildings, and cannon; he to construct the furnace and direct the buildings and everything relating to the foundry; to furnish one cannon ready for service every twenty-four hours, out of the common ore of Massachusetts; to prove his cannon before commissioners appointed by the State; to disclose all his knowledge in the premises at any time to those designated by the state and to none others; to forfeit his pay, and 1000 pounds sterling in addition, if he did not fully comply with this agreement; to receive \$300 in hand to defray expenses of removal hither and \$1000 yearly during the continuance of the war, and \$666.66 yearly thereafter, during his life if he did comply, finally to have a colonel's commission to give him rank, but without command or pay in virtue of said commission." He imme-

diately entered on the discharge of his duties, and so continued until the end of the war. The executive council of Massachusetts appointed Colonel de Maresquelle as engineer August 31, 1778, to oversee and direct the erection of such works as Vice Admiral Count D'Estang should think necessary to secure his ships lying in Nantasket Roads, Boston harbor, against the enemies supposed to be in the bay. Said Louis de Maresquelle reported as "Colonel of Artillery and Inspector General of Foundries."

The record dated June 10, 1783, also shows account of said Maresquelle for services as colonel from August 5, 1782, to February 5, 1783. He continued in the service of the state until the end of the Revolutionary war.

He was married September 9, 1781, to Catherine Wimble, of Boston, Massachusetts. After the war, by authority of the legislature, he omitted de Maresquelle, under which name he was known, and retained the name of Louis Ansart, Ansart being the family name. The record of his services during the war was under the name of Maresquelle, and it was under this name that he was married. Physically he was large, six feet in height, with a handsome, pleasing face, as a miniature in possession of the family shows. In 1784 he went to Dracut, Massachusetts, and lived there on his farm until his death, the 22d of May, 1804. During this time he made three visits to France. The Massachusetts Society Sons of the American Revolution, is about to place a tablet, if it has not already done so, and one of its official markers, at his grave in Dracut, Massachusetts.

Louis Ansart de Maresquelle's ancestry in France has not been carefully traced by his descendants, but from papers left by him and various letters passed from one to another of the family, the line appears to start with Jean Ansart, whose son Michael married Anna Zobide, and had Robert Ansart, who married Antoinette Perin, and had Jaques Francois Ansart, who married Petronville Gery, and had Robert Xavier Ansart (*Seigneur du petit vendin*), who married Quiellimine Catherine de Ware, whose son was Louis Ansart de Maresquelle.

Catherine Wimble, wife of Col. Louis Ansart, born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1762, was married December 9, 1781, in Boston, died in Dracut, Massachusetts, January 27, 1849, aged eighty-six years and ten months. Her line is 1. James Wimble and wife Rebecca (Waters) Wimble, married March 26, 1723, in Boston, Massachusetts, by Dr. Tim. Cutler. Had William Wimble, born 28th January, 1726, in Boston; married, August 23, 1748, by Andrew Eliot, to Elizabeth Wright. They had Catherine Wimble, who became wife of Colonel Ansart.

The Wright family line is: 1. Samuel Wright and Mary (Pym) Wright married in Boston, Massachusetts, September 22, 1714, by Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather. 2. Elizabeth Wright, born in Boston, Massachusetts, twin with Mary, 24th January, 1724, married to William Wimble. They had a daughter Catherine, who married Colonel Louis de Maresquille. Their children were Robert, Louis; Julia, married to Bradley Varnum; Betsey, married to Jonathan Hildreth, removed to Ohio and died at Dayton; Sophia, married Peter Hazelton, and after his death a Mr. Spaulding; Harriet, married Samuel N. Wood; Felix; Catherine, married Mr. Layton; Atis; Abel, who lived to be ninety-two years old; Fanny, who died aged seven years, and Aline, who died aged eight years.

Felix Ansart, son of Col. Louis Ansart, and his wife Catherine Wimble, was born at Dracut, Massachusetts, January 26, 1793, and died at New London, Connecticut, January 14, 1874. He attended school in Boston, and then worked in a mercantile house. Early in the war with Great Britain, July 6, 1812, he was commissioned second lieutenant of the Third Regiment, United States Artillery. He became first lieutenant January 30, 1815; captain, July 10, 1820; then major by brevet to rank from November 28, 1829. During the war he served on the Canada frontier. In 1813 he was with the expedition under General Wilkinson down the St. Lawrence destined for Montreal; was in the battle at Sacketts Harbor, under General Brown; and in the battle at Oswego, New York, 1814, under Colonel Mitchell. After the war he was ordered to Fort

Washington, Maryland, on the Potomac, and remained there for eight years. While there, about the year 1816, he married Martha Lavinia Brown, daughter of Alexander Brown, of Prince William county, Virginia, who died at Fort Constitution, New Hampshire, March 14, 1828, aged twenty-nine years, leaving no children.

From Fort Washington he was ordered to a fort in North Carolina, below Wilmington, then to Fortress Monroe, then to Fort Moultrie, Sullivan's Island, South Carolina, and at each of these stations remained about two years. About the year 1830 he was ordered to Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and was in command of the post about six years. He was selected by General Winfield Scott, June 20, 1836, for acting inspector general on his staff, and to report to him at the headquarters of the Army of the South at Columbus, Georgia. When the campaign against the Creek Indians was ended, and the volunteers mustered out, he with a number of other officers resigned. His resignation was accepted to take effect August 31, 1836. He then removed to New London, Connecticut, and remained there, with the exception of a year, until his death. For many years he was a director in the Union Bank of that city, and vice-president of the Savings Bank.

He married (second) at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, January 13, 1834, Mary Elizabeth Shannon Prescott, born August 31, 1811, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, died July 9, 1846, New London, Conn. (Daughter of Captain Henry Prescott and Abigail Shannon Prescott.) They had the following children:

Mary Elizabeth, born at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, April 9, 1835; died at San Francisco, California, November 12, 1901; married at New London, Conn., Captain Henry Chapell and had Edith Chapell and Henry Chapell.

Felix, born at New London, Connecticut, January 28, 1837; lawyer, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Charles Burroughs, born New London, Connecticut, February 5, 1839, died Oil City, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1886; married but had no

children. Private in Ringgold Light Artillery Company, Reading, Pennsylvania, mustered April 18, 1861, into United States three months service, then second lieutenant Company C, Twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, three months service.

Louis Henry, born New London, Connecticut, August 21, 1842, died at Pepperell, Massachusetts, July 26, 1844.

Virginia, born New London, Connecticut, September 11, 1845, died July 29, 1846.

Mary Elizabeth Shannon Prescott, born Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 31, 1811, was a descendant in the paternal line of Jonathan Prescott, of Concord, Massachusetts, by his second wife, Elizabeth Hoar, who was the daughter of John Hoar, whose brother, Dr. Leonard Hoar, was president of Harvard College. Benjamin Prescott, son of Jonathan, was born in Concord, Massachusetts, September 16, 1687. He graduated A. B. at Harvard College, 1709; ordained pastor of the Third Church in Salem, Massachusetts, September 23, 1713, he afterwards moved to Danvers, Massachusetts, and died there the 28th day of May, 1777. He was the author of a number of works, to mention one, "A Free and Calm Consideration of the Unhappy Misunderstandings and Debates Between Great Britain and the American Colonies." (Salem, 1768). He married (1) October, 1715, Elizabeth Higginson, born June 28, 1696, died March 20, 1722-3; married (2) June 15, 1732, Mercy Gibbs, daughter of Rev. Henry Gibbs, pastor of the church in Watertown, Massachusetts, born December 23, 1696, died 1744, married (3), October 6, 1748, Mrs. Mary Coleman, daughter of William Pepperill, widow of the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Coleman, and who was first married to the Hon. John Frost, of New Castle, New Hampshire. Mary Prescott, the third wife, died April 18, 1766, aged eighty years, seven months and three days. Henry Prescott, son of Rev. Benjamin Prescott by his second wife, Mercy Gibbs, was born July 25, 1737, married October 9, 1760, Mary Newmarch, daughter of the Hon. Joseph Newmarch of New Castle, New Hampshire. Captain Henry Pres-

cott, fourth son of Henry and Mary, just mentioned, was born September 17, 1769. Cutts Shannon and Richard (Cutts) Shannon were lawyers of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Cutts Shannon married December 3, 1741, Mary Vaughan, daughter of George Vaughan and wife Elizabeth Elliott, and great-granddaughter of Richard and Elinor Cutts, of Portsmouth, and their son, Richard Cutts Shannon, born May 9, 1743, married Elizabeth Ruggles, of Boston, Massachusetts, July 23, 1773; and their daughter Abigail, born October 21, 1780, married Captain Henry Prescott, July 30, 1810, and their daughter, Mary Elizabeth Shannon Prescott, married Major Felix Ansart.

Felix Ansart, eldest son of Major Felix Ansart and his wife Mary Elizabeth Shannon Prescott, lawyer, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, was born in New London, Connecticut, January 28, 1837. He there attended the primary schools and high school, finishing his preparatory studies at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts. Was a student at Amherst College, 1855-1857, at Yale 1857-1859, graduating A. B. in the class of 1859. He studied law at Yale Law School, New London, Connecticut, and at Utica, New York, 1859-1861. April 4, 1861, was admitted at the general term of the supreme court, held at Syracuse, to practice law in all the courts of the state of New York, and then opened a law office in Brooklyn, New York. In the fall of 1862 he taught Latin and Greek in the school of M. Churchill, Sing Sing, New York. 1863-1865 principal of St. Mark's parish school, Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. October, 1865, took up civil engineering, became a member of the engineer corps of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, then constructing a line over the Wilkes-Barre Mountain; March, 1867, to October, 1869, was assistant engineer in charge of a division of the railroad then building from Tunkhannock to Laceyville in Wyoming county, Pennsylvania; October, 1869, March, 1870, was a student in the Polytechnic School Philadelphia; 1870-1882 was practicing attorney at Tunkhannock, and also engaged in civil engineering. In May, 1871, was appointed chief engineer of the

Montrose Railway Company, and had charge of the location and construction of said railroad; 1872-1874 was district attorney of Wyoming county, Pennsylvania. 1882-1884 was assistant engineer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, his division extending from Penn Haven to Pittston, Pennsylvania, after that, for a time, he was in mercantile pursuits, but resumed law practice in Tunkhannock in 1888. Incidental to his residence there, he had an active interest in local affairs; he was burgess of Tunkhannock, councilman, president of the school board, and principal of the high school for one year. In 1896 he removed to Wilkes-Barre and has since been identified with the practice of law in that city.

Felix Ansart married, Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1874, Harriet Rowena Loomis, born January 23, 1849, in Springville, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Horatio Porter Loomis and his wife, Elizabeth Adams. Their children, born in Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, are:

Louis Loomis Ansart, graduate of Tunkhannock high school; graduated, 1894, at State Normal School, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania; graduate of Pennsylvania State College, B. S., 1898, post-graduate student there; member mining engineer corps, Lehigh Valley Coal Company; instructor in mathematics, Pennsylvania State College.

Mary Ansart, graduate Tunkhannock high school; graduate Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., department of typewriting and stenography.

The name Loomis originally was Lummus. Edward Lummus was of Ipswich, Massachusetts, 1635. and from him the line runs to Samuel, then to Samuel, to John to Porter, to Horatio Porter Loomis, who married Elizabeth Adams in 1840 or 1841, and to Harriet Rowena Loomis, who married Felix Ansart.

Porter Lummus, born Ipswich, Massachusetts, 1763, graduated at Harvard College, B. A., 1786, later A. M., died November 2, 1852; married Susanna Ashley, of Claremont, New Hampshire, a descendant of Robert Ashley of Springfield, Massachusetts, and of David Ashley, his son, of Westfield, Massachusetts, whose son Samuel had a son Daniel, who had a son Colonel

Samuel Ashley, who married Eunice Doolittle, and had Susanna, their youngest daughter, born December 16, 1766, died December 1, 1846. (See Ashley family genealogy.)

Horatio Porter Loomis, above mentioned, born in Portland, Maine, January 22, 1801, died in Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1881, married Elizabeth Adams, November 14, 1840 or 1841, was first farmer, then engaged on public works. In 1833-34 was foreman in charge of three hundred men engaged in constructing the work at the head of the Delaware and Raritan canal feeder. In 1836-37 was a contractor on the Delaware division of the New York and Erie Railroad. In years 1838-39-40, he was employed in the building of the Croton aqueduct in and near New York city, part of the time as contractor, part of the time as inspector. He then moved to his farm in Springville, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. In 1869 removed to Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania. His wife, Elizabeth Adams, daughter of David Adams and Elizabeth (Sterling) Adams, granddaughter of David Adams on paternal side, Samuel Sterling and Mary (Gregory) Sterling on the maternal side, was born May 26, 1808, in Northumberland township, Luzerne (now Wyoming) county, Pennsylvania; died April 6, 1900, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

H. E. H.

HARVEY FAMILY—The Harveys of New England in the colonial period, from whom the Harveys of the Wyoming region are descended, and from whom also numerous other families of that surname in various parts of America are likewise descendants, were of English ancestry, some of them of the nobility and of the gentry, and others of the yeomanry and the middle classes. The line of Harveys under consideration here were direct descendants of Thomas Harvey, and were a daughter, whose christian name is not known, but who married in England Anthony Slocum; a son, William Harvey, and another son, Thomas Harvey, born, as were the others, in Somersetshire, England, came with them to New England in 1636, and settled first

in the colony of Dorchester, Massachusetts. This Thomas was the progenitor of the branch of the Harvey family in these annals. He removed from Dorchester to Taunton, Massachusetts, where he died, 1651. His wife was Elizabeth Andrews, and their youngest son John had a son John, who had a son Benjamin, who, in 1772 made a settlement in the town of Plymouth, in the Wyoming valley in Pennsylvania, where he was a man of consequence and influence among the Connecticut colonists who occupied that region.

Benjamin Harvey, son of John Harvey and his wife Sarah, was born, Lyme, Connecticut, July 28, 1722, died at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1795; married (first) 1745, Elizabeth Pelton, born 1720, died December 3, 1771, daughter of John and Jemima Pelton. He married (second), about 1786, Catherine Draper, widow of Major Simeon Draper. Children of Benjamin Harvey and Elizabeth Pelton: Mary, born 1746, died (unmarried) October 27, 1767. Benjamin, born 1747, died March, 1777. Seth, born 1749, died (unmarried), November 22, 1769. Silas, born 1754, died July 3, 1778. Lois, born 1756, died 1808. Elisha, born 1759, died March 14, 1800. Lucy, born 1760.

Elisha Harvey, seventh child of Benjamin and Elizabeth Pelton Harvey, was born in Lyme, New London county, Connecticut, 1758. He was fourteen years when he moved with his parents to Pennsylvania, but almost from the time of the family settlement in the Wyoming valley he was a conspicuous figure in the stirring events of the years preceding and until the close of the revolution and the final settlement of the conflicting claims of Connecticut and Pennsylvania regarding land titles. He served during the war, and was a soldier under Sullivan in the memorable campaign of 1779, which resulted in the destruction of the Indian villages of the Genesee country. He was captured by the British rangers and Indians in December, 1780, and taken to Montreal. Here he was given into custody of a Seneca chief, and was taken to the Green Bay, Wisconsin, with a trapping and hunting party. He returned with his dusky companions

late in 1781, and finally was given over to a Scotch trader in exchange for a half barrel of rum. In the late summer of the next year he was exchanged for one Adam Bowman and returned to his home in Plymouth. Elisha Harvey married November 27, 1786, Rosanna Jameson, daughter of Robert Jameson and Agnes Dixon. They had children: Benjamin, born August 10, 1787, died March 18, 1788. Sarah, born May 4, 1789, died October 11, 1832. Elizabeth, born September 20, 1790, died May 26, 1868. Benjamin, born May 9, 1792, died March 3, 1873. Nancy, born March 19, 1794, died January 15, 1795. Jameson, born January 1, 1796, died July 4, 1885. Silas, born December 17, 1797, died May 10, 1824.

Benjamin Harvey, fourth child, second son, of Elisha and Rosanna (Jameson) Harvey, was a merchant and miller, a thorough business man, and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He removed from Plymouth to Huntington township in 1816, and the scene of his active business career was laid in the township last mentioned. He was postmaster at Harveyville 1829-49; justice of the peace, 1849-54; vice-president of the Luzerne County Agricultural Society, 1848; and as early as 1824 was lieutenant of militia. He married, July 9, 1815, Sarah Nesbitt, born January 3, 1793, daughter of Abram Nesbitt and wife Bethiah Wheeler. They had children: Bethiah Wheeler, born June 15, 1817, died November 21, 1884. Elisha Boanerges, born October 1, 1819, died August 20, 1872. Caroline Arista, born May 13, 1822, died November 7, 1846. Mary Jameson, born August 22, 1824, died November 13, 1892. Abram Nesbitt, born April 4, 1827, died October 5, 1890. Rosanna, born September 12, 1831, died October 3, 1864.

Jameson Harvey, sixth child, third son of Elisha Harvey and wife Rosanna Jameson, was born in Plymouth township, near what is now West Nanticoke. He was a farmer, successful in his business endeavors, and a man whose influence was always for good. In 1828 his coal mining operations were begun, and were





Wm. J. Harvey

continued for a number of years. He became an operator and was one of the first to introduce improved methods in carrying on the work of preparing coal for market. He also engaged in lumbering enterprises, and chiefly devoted his energies in that direction after 1863 when he turned over his mining interests to his sons. In January, 1869, he removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he afterward lived, and where he died, July 4, 1888. Jameson Harvey married December 28, 1832, Mary Campbell, born September 12, 1801, daughter of James Campbell and wife Margaret Stewart. They had children: Margaret Campbell, born October 13, 1835. William Jameson, born May 13, 1838. Henry Harrison, born September 30, 1840. Mary, born September 6, 1843.

Colonel Elisha Boanerges Harvey, second child and eldest son of Benjamin Harvey and his wife, Sarah Nesbitt, was born in Harveyville, Huntington township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1819. He graduated at Wesleyan University, A. B., 1845; A. M. 1848, and in August, 1845, became teacher of ancient languages in Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, remaining in that capacity until the following year, when he resigned and opened a private school in Kingston. During this time he read law, and November 4, 1847, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Luzerne county. He then took up his residence in Wilkes-Barre, and was afterward an important factor in the life of that borough and subsequent city. At the outbreak of the war of 1861-65 he was active in the organization of companies, and was made captain of the "Wyoming Bank Infantry," afterward Company F, Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers in the United States service. On June 26, 1861, Captain Harvey was elected colonel of the regiment and served with that command until July, 1862, when he resigned because of ill health. He returned to Wilkes-Barre, and to his profession in part, but more particularly to his earlier avocation of teaching. Both before and after he entered the army Colo-

nel Harvey was identified in many ways with the civil and political history of Wilkes-Barre and of Luzerne county. He was a good lawyer, an educator of wide repute, and a man of unquestioned integrity of character. He died in Wilkes-Barre, August 20, 1872.

Elisha Boanerges Harvey married (first), October 8, 1845, Phebe Maria Frisbie, born January 16, 1821, died June 7, 1849; married (second), July 8, 1850, Sarah Maria Garretson, born August 25, 1824, died August 22, 1875. Their children: Olin Frisbie, born September 28, 1846. Oscar Jewell, born September 2, 1851. Ella, born October 7, 1853, died January 22, 1900. Elizabeth, born August 31, 1855. Caroline Arista, born September 10, 1857, died January 8, 1867. Benjamin Nesbitt, born November 15, 1859, died May 16, 1867. Edith, born July 13, 1862. Charles Elisha, born January 23, 1865, died November 7, 1869. Gilbert Alexander, born January 9, 1869.

William Jameson Harvey, second child, first son of Jameson Harvey and wife Mary Campbell, born in West Nanticoke, Luzerne county. He was educated at the Wyoming Institute, Wyoming, Pennsylvania, Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, Professor Chase's Academy, Middletown, Connecticut, and at Edgehill School, Princeton, New Jersey. He at first intended to enter college, but changed his plans and began active business pursuits in 1859, as superintendent of his father's coal mining operations at West Nanticoke. In 1861 he entered the military service, began the work of recruiting, and on October 15 of that year was mustered as private, Company F, Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps; elected first lieutenant Company I, November 7; promoted adjutant November 20; resigned November 25, 1862.

On his return from the South it was the intention of Adjutant Harvey to re-enter the service in some other command, but he was persuaded by his father to remain at home and relieve him of a portion of the responsibilities in connection with his mining operations. Accordingly in the spring of 1863 he took charge, with his brother

Henry Harrison Harvey, of the mining works at West Nanticoke, which were thereafter carried on under the firm style of Harvey Brothers until 1871, when the property was sold. During a part of this time the firm also engaged in the lumbering business at Plymouth, and this, after the sale of the coal property, was materially increased by the new partnership of Harvey Brothers & Co. This business was sold out in 1886.

Mr. Harvey was a director of the First National Bank of Plymouth in 1865-66. In 1870, he, with two others, secured control of the Wilkes-Barre and Kingston street railway, which, under his personal management, was developed into an excellent means of travel between those points, becoming in 1892, a part of the street railway system of the Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley Traction Company. He is now a director of this company, and has considerable interests in similar companies in other cities.

Since the summer of 1871 Mr. Harvey has lived in Wilkes-Barre and has been a prominent factor in the civil and political history of the city. He was an independent candidate for the mayoralty in 1874; was elected school director in 1875 and served in that capacity until 1881, being president of the board five years; was elected to the city council in 1885, and served in that body until April, 1898; was president of the council from 1886 to 1891, and from 1894 to 1898. He was a presidential elector in 1892, when Harrison and Reed were the candidates of the national Republican convention, and also served in a similar capacity in 1901. He was a director of the Miners Savings Bank, president of the Wyoming Valley Lace Mills, president of the Wilkes-Barre Grand Opera House Company, a member of Conyningham Post No. 97, G. A. R., a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion, and for more than thirty years a Free and Accepted Mason. He is the oldest living past eminent commander of Dieu Le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar, also a thirty-second degree Mason, A. and A. S. Rite, and a member of Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. of the Mys-

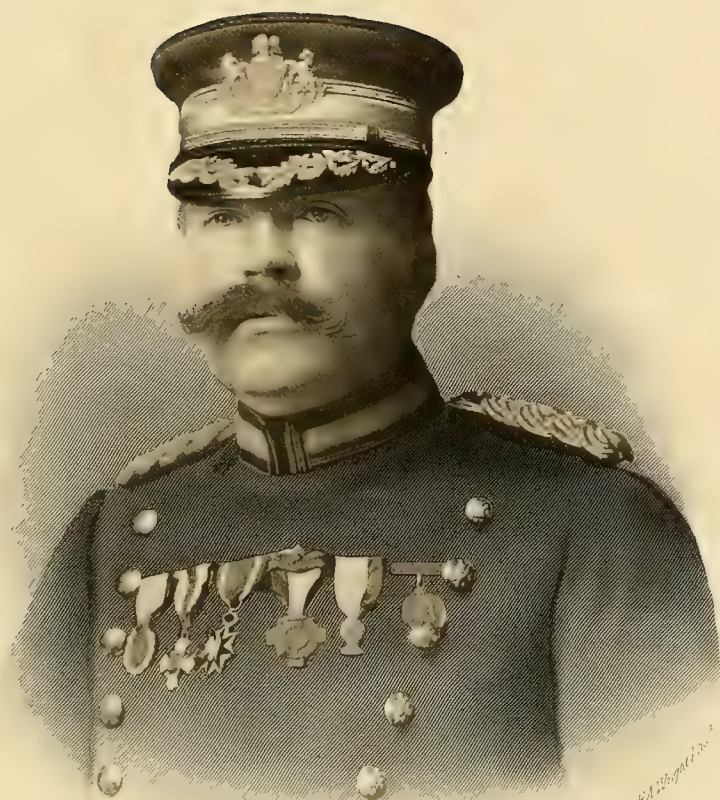
tic Shrine, and member of B. P. Order of Elks.

William Jameson Harvey married (first) December 9, 1869. Jessie Wright, born July 20, 1848, died June 29, 1877. He married (second) October 21, 1880, Amanda Mary Laning, daughter of Augustus C. Laning and wife Amanda Christel, widow of Rodman Merritt. Children: William Jameson, born September 6, 1870, died July 16, 1871. Robert Rieman, born December 1, 1871, graduate Lehigh University, 1895, E. E.; superintendent Wyoming Valley Lace Mills. Edward Darling, born February 15, 1873, died July 16, 1878. Emily Cist, born June 13, 1877, died June 16, 1877. Laning, born February 17, 1882.

H. E. H.

BRIGADIER GENERAL C. BOW DOUGHERTY, late colonel of the Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, chief clerk and purchasing agent of the Coal Companies of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was born in Wilkes-Barre, September 3, 1860. He is a son of Charles and Julia (Collings) Dougherty. His father was a native of Albany, New York, and his wife is a lineal descendant of John Blackman.

John Blackman, born in England, came to America prior to 1640. The Rev. Adam Blackman, with his family, came to America about the same time, both landing at Boston, Massachusetts, the latter settling at Stratford, Connecticut, being the minister there when the town was settled. John Blackman, from whom the Wyoming valley family is descended, took up land at Dorchester, Massachusetts, now a part of Boston. He married Mary Pond, and had the following children; John, born August 10, 1656 (O. S.); Jonathan, born December 1, 1658 (O. S.); Joseph, born June 27, 1661 (O. S.); Benjamin, born November 25, 1665 (O. S.). His wife died about 1667, and he married Sarah —, by whom he had two children, Adam and Abraham. John Blackman died April 28, 1675. Joseph Blackman, his third son, married at Dorchester, November 12, 1685, Elizabeth Church, a daughter of Joseph Church, of Little Compton, a



Engraved by J. H. B. 1884

Chas. Dougherty

brother of the redoubtable fighter and lively chronicler, Captain Benjamin Church, who on August 12, 1676, with his gallant band pursued King Philip, the son of Massasoit, and ended the life of that crafty barbarian, as well as King Philip's war. Joseph and Benjamin were sons of Richard Church, a soldier in the Pequot war, which ended in the extermination of the Pequot Indians and their raids on the settlers. The wife of Richard Church was Elizabeth Warren, daughter of Richard Warren, one of the passengers on the "Mayflower," which landed at Plymouth Rock in November, 1620. Thus comes descent from the pioneers of the valiant and mighty host who have had so much to do with founding and peopling the United States. Richard Warren was one of the forty-one signers to the compact drawn up on board the "Mayflower" before landing, said to be the first constitutional covenant ever written by men for the government of a people. Joseph Blackman and his wife Elizabeth (Church) moved to Little Compton, Rhode Island.

Elisha Blackman, one of his nine children, was born there September 23, 1699. He married Susanna Higley, in Lebanon, Connecticut, to which place his father had removed in 1717, where he purchased 120 acres of land for £600. Susanna Higley was a sister of Hannah Higley, who married Captain Joseph Trumbull, the famous governor of Connecticut during the Revolution, the friend and adviser of Washington, and whom the latter called "Brother Jonathan." Elisha Blackman and wife Susanna Higley had among other children, Elisha, born September 19, 1727. He married on March 22, 1753, Lucy Polly, widow of Ebenezer Smith, and they had: Lucy, born September 7, 1755, married Titus Darrow; Lovina, born September 7, 1757, married (in Wilkes-Barre) Darius Spafford; Elisha, born April 4, 1760, married Anna Hurlburt, January 10, 1788; Ichabod, born March 24, 1762, married Elizabeth Franklin 1786; Eleazer, born May 31, 1765, married Clarinda Hyde, 1787.

Elisha Blackman, who married Lucy Polly (the widow Smith), emigrated to the Wyoming

valley in 1772. He was a lieutenant in the company commanded by Capt. William Hooker Smith, of the Twenty-fourth Connecticut Line, stationed in the fort at Wilkes-Barre at the time of the Wyoming massacre. His son, Elisha Blackman, was in the battle of Wyoming, escaped the massacre and swam the river, and fled to Wilkes-Barre, where he joined his father, the only man left in the fort at Wilkes-Barre, the others having gone with the women and children to the mountains to show them the way towards Stroudsburg and Connecticut. In the afternoon of the same day father and son followed. In August young Elisha returned to Wyoming with Captain Spalding's company, and in October helped to bury the dead at Wyoming. Later he served two years with the army in Cherry Valley and on the headwaters of the Susquehanna, in New York state, and in 1781 enlisted in Colonel Sherman's regiment on the Hudson, being discharged in 1783. Major Eleazer Blackman, his brother, was thirteen years old at the time of the invasion of the valley in 1778 by the British and Indians under John Butler, and assisted in building the fort at Wilkes-Barre by hauling the logs. They were all of the stuff that good men honor. Their lives were true, and tried in the faith of patriots. In the search for freedom's holy light on the then western frontier their souls were seared with the trials that befell. Nobly they lived their lives and played their parts with the mighty host of pioneers who shared the perils with them.

Major Eleazer Blackman, son of Elisha and Lucy Polly Blackman, was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, May 31, 1765. He accompanied his parents to Wilkes-Barre in 1772, but fled with his mother and family, July 4, 1778, across the mountains and through the "shades of death" to Stroudsburg, where they were joined by his father, and they then made their way to Lebanon, Connecticut, where he was reared. He returned to Wilkes-Barre with his brothers in 1786, and the remainder of his life was spent in that place. In 1787 he married Clarinda Hyde, daughter of John Hyde. He died September 10, 1843, aged

seventy-eight years, and his wife passed away January 25, 1830, aged sixty years. Their daughter Melinda, born May 4, 1793, became the wife of Daniel Collings in 1812, and eleven children were born to them, Julia Collings, mother of C. Bow Dougherty, being the tenth child. Daniel Collings died in 1861, aged sixty-eight years.

C. Bow Dougherty was reared in Wilkes-Barre, and his education was acquired in the public schools of his native city and at Emerson Institute, Washington, D. C. He began his business career as a clerk in the offices of the Susquehanna Coal Company, in whose service he remained twelve years. He has held his present position as chief clerk and purchasing agent of the Coal Companies of the Pennsylvania Railroad (which includes the company above named) since 1885, a period of two decades. The fact of his having retained both positions for so long a time is ample proof of his capability, integrity and fidelity to every duty entrusted to him.

August 1, 1881, he enlisted as a private-in Company B, Ninth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. He was detailed as regimental clerk August 12, 1881; appointed principal musician July 27, 1882; sergeant-major May 9, 1883; reappointed November 7, 1884; commissioned first lieutenant June 20, 1885; inspector of rifle practice April 28, 1887; and reappointed June 23, 1890. He was elected major of the regiment November 3, 1892; lieutenant-colonel June 22, 1894; and colonel July 14, 1897, and was unanimously re-elected July 14, 1902. During his incumbency of the office of colonel the regiment steadily progressed, and is rated as one of the best in the state of Pennsylvania. On April 9, 1906, Colonel Dougherty was appointed brigadier-general of Third Brigade, N. G. P., to succeed General Gobin.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war the Ninth Regiment above named was mustered into the United States service, and became the Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. The regiment left Wilkes-Barre April 27, 1898, and was mustered into the United States service

at Mt. Gretna, Pennsylvania, May 11, 1898, and ordered to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga, Georgia, where upon its arrival, May 20, Colonel Dougherty was assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps, and retained command of the brigade until July 4, 1898, being relieved by the assignment of Brigadier-General John N. Andrews. He resumed command of the brigade on August 25, retaining it until the regiment was mustered out of service. The regiment reached Wilkes-Barre on September 19, 1898, was furloughed for thirty days, and was finally mustered out of service October 29, 1898. Before being mustered out the regiment participated in the Peace Jubilee in Philadelphia, October, 27th.

General Dougherty is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, of which he was the first state commander, and also the junior vice-commander of the national commandery for two years, and is also a member of the Westmoreland Club, and the Country Club, of Wilkes-Barre, the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and Lodge No. 61, F. and A. M. In politics he is a Democrat.

In 1883 General Dougherty married Anna D. Posten, daughter of M. Brown and Anna M. (Palmer) Posten, of Wilkes-Barre. They have two children, Helen and Marion. H. E. H.

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY holds a foremost place in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and has received cordial recognition from the executive of the commonwealth for excellent service in the maintenance of law and order in times of unusual turbulence, and from the War Department of the United States for the part it took during the Spanish-American war. That it was not privileged to go abroad during that conflict, detracts nothing from the credit due for its exhibition of patriotism, and for the fine soldierly spirit and ability which characterized both rank and file.



NINTH REGIMENT ARMORY

The Ninth Regiment is distinctively identified with the Wyoming valley, and more immediately with the city of Wilkes-Barre. It had its inception in that city, which has been its headquarters to the present time, and whose people cherish it with deepseated sentiments of local pride. The nucleus of the regiment was the old Wilkes-Barre Fencibles, organized in 1878 through the effort of Henry Crandall and others. Under Captain Oscar J. Harvey the Fencibles gave such stimulation to military spirit in and about Wilkes-Barre that in the following year another company was formed in that city, with D. S. Bennett as captain, and in that same month and year were also formed companies at Pleasant Valley and Nanticoke. There were companies of prior existence at Pittston, Towanda and Berwick, and all these made eight companies in the city and neighborhood of Wilkes-Barre, so located as to suggest the desirability of their union in a regimental organization, in the conviction that this would prove conducive to the highest military interests—technical proficiency, *esprit de corps*, and efficiency in the field in case of necessity. Moved by these considerations, the officers of the companies above named brought the matter to the attention of Governor Hoyt (see sketch elsewhere), and their views were further urged upon him by a number of influential citizens of Wilkes-Barre. The governor quickly appreciated the force of their suggestions, and gave assurance of carrying them into effect as soon as he could discover a commander who should possess sufficient force of character and military capability to ensure the stability of the proposed regiment. In reply, the company officers and others of wise judgment in the valley, recommended G. Murray Reynolds, of Wilkes-Barre (sketch elsewhere), for the colonelcy, and he, after a personal interview with Governor Hoyt and Colonel Conyngham, the governor's aide-de-camp, agreed to accept the appointment. To consummate the plans thus formulated, the governor, on June 24, issued through his adjutant general, Colonel James W. Latta, an order creating the Ninth Regiment, to be composed of the following companies:

Company K, Twelfth Regiment, Towanda, Capt. J. Andrew Wilt, organized January 20, 1876, to be Company A.

Wilkes-Barre Fencibles, Capt. O. J. Harvey, organized November 28, 1878, to be Company B.

Company C, Twelfth Regiment, Pittston, Capt. James Ginley, organized January 19, 1866, to be Company C.

Company D, Twelfth Regiment, Berwick, Capt. Samuel Simpson, organized August 15, 1870, to be Company D.

Pleasant Valley Company, Capt. Charles A. Jones, organized July 1, 1879, to be Company E.

Wilkes-Barre Independent Company, Capt. D. S. Bennett, organized July 7, 1879, to be Company F.

Nanticoke Company, Capt. John Dunn, organized July 7, 1879, to be Company G.

Company H, Twelfth Regiment, Hazelton, Capt. W. W. Wenner, organized July 21, 1877, to be Company H.

July 25th, the company officers met in Wilkes-Barre, and with entire unanimity elected G. Murray Reynolds as colonel. In his absence there was no election for other field officers, it being held that his views in the matter should be considered. It is of interest to note that during this meeting the officers visited the market house on Northampton street (now used by the Traction Company as a car house) and discussed its desirability as an armory. While there they suffered detention owing to a severe thunder storm, and they utilized the time by going into line for drill by Captain Ginley, this being the first drill of the officers of the new regiment, and in the building which was destined to be its headquarters for a number of years.

Colonel Reynolds on assuming command appointed Lieutenant A. D. Moore as adjutant. In September, 1879, the regiment rendezvoused at Bloomsburg as a part of the Third Brigade, and on that occasion, notwithstanding its brevity of service, made an average of 88.1, next to the highest in the brigade. Shortly afterward a new company was organized in Wilkes-Barre, under Captain Augustus H. Rush, which was mustered

into service October 28 as Company I. On the 30th of the same month the regimental organization was perfected by the election of the following officers: Morris J. Keck, lieutenant-colonel, and Daniel S. Bennett, as major. In 1882 Company E was disbanded, and was replaced by a new company recruited at Parsons, under Capt. John D. Colvin; and Company C, also disbanded, was replaced by a new Pittston company under Capt. William J. Hughes. Company H at Hazleton was mustered out the same year, reducing the regiment to seven companies, but in January the next year another company was formed to take its place, under Capt. James Ginley. May 11, 1885, Colonel Reynolds resigned, and this occasioned the following promotions: Lieutenant-Colonel Keck to be colonel; Major Stark to be lieutenant-colonel; and Captain Hughes to be major. Lieut. J. Ridgway Wright (sketch elsewhere), had succeeded Lieutenant Moore in the adjutancy in the previous year. In 1885 Company A was disbanded. In 1890 Colonel Keck and Lieutenant-Colonel Stark were recommissioned, and Lieut. John S. Harding (sketch elsewhere), was appointed adjutant, succeeding Lieutenant Wright, promoted to major and inspector Third Brigade. In 1894 Colonel Keck resigned, and the following promotions were made: Lieut.-Col. William C. Price to be colonel; Major C. Bow Dougherty (sketch elsewhere), to be lieutenant-colonel; and Capt. George Wallace, Jr., to be major. Colonel Price resigned in 1897, and Lieut.-Col. C. Bow Dougherty was advanced to the colonelcy, Major Wallace to lieutenant-colonel and Frank L. McKee to major.

The Ninth Regiment has participated in numerous notable events, but it is not within the province of this narrative to present them in detail, but only to epitomize its history in the large. December 16, 1879, it paraded with the Third Brigade at the reception given by the city of Philadelphia to General Grant on the occasion of his return from his tour of the world. At the summer encampment of 1884, with the division to which it was attached, it was reviewed by Gen. Phil H. Sheridan and Hon. Robert T. Lincoln,

secretary of war, and on the following day by Governor Pattison. In 1885 it attended the inauguration of President Cleveland, and it has taken part in ever presidential inaugural procession from that time to the present. It also participated in the centennial celebration in New York City in honor of the inauguration of Washington as the first president of the United States. In 1880 Reig's Band of Wilkes-Barre was attached to the regiment, remaining with it until the following year, when regimental bands were abolished by act of the legislature. In 1887 the Ninth Regiment Band was formed—a most excellent organization, comprising thirty-three pieces.

The excellency of the regiment in target practice dates from an early day, though the beginning was inauspicious. In 1879 (the year of its organization) Captain Daniel S. Bennett, of Company F, was detailed as acting inspector of rifle practice for the regiment, but no practice was held until 1881 on account of the difficulty of securing a suitable rifle range. In 1880 a number of citizens of Wilkes-Barre provided a suitable trophy, a shield of value and beautiful artistic design, to be awarded to the best drilled company in the regiment, and to be contested for annually. Interest in rifle practice lagged until 1887, when the legislature created the position of regimental inspector of rifle practice, to which position was appointed Sergeant Major C. Bow Dougherty, who was thus advanced to the rank of first lieutenant. In 1900 a first class rifle range, one of the best in the state, was laid out at a cost of \$1,200, but was abandoned in 1893 on account of the danger to people living in its vicinity. In 1891 the regiment had qualified fifty-nine sharpshooters and 372 marksmen, a total of 431, and the membership made the high percentage of 93.3. In 1888 the regiment was first represented at the state rifle matches at Mount Gretna.

In 1880, on Decoration Day, the regiment (with the exception of Company D) assembled in Wilkes-Barre, and this was practically its first parade in that city. On that day it took posses-

sion of its first armory—the market house before referred to, and which had been leased for a term of years and refitted to suit its new purpose. In 1883 removal was made to a new armory—the old Atlantic Garden Hall on Northampton street. In 1885 the Officers' Association of the Ninth Regiment was formed, and entered upon the task of procuring funds for the building of an armory. In the following year a fair was inaugurated for this purpose, which resulted in net proceeds amounting to \$30,513.20. The present armory site on South Main street was purchased at an outlay of \$8,919.82. The building was completed in 1887, and was dedicated October 26, in the presence of Governor Beaver and a brilliant array of military men and civilians from all portions of the state. This was at the time the finest edifice of its kind in the state. The total cost, site included, amounted to \$53,503.01, and the last of the outstanding indebtedness was liquidated June 24, 1905.

The principal interest attaching to the Ninth Regiment lies, however, in its active service, and its first effort was in the interest of humanity. Following the disastrous fire in Wilkes-Barre on August 9, 1890, the regiment guarded the city for three days and nights, protecting life and property against the miscreants who seek such an opportunity to pillage and work revenge.

In 1892 the regiment was arranging for its encampment at Berwick when (July 10) it was ordered to move to the support of the sheriff of Allegheny county at Homestead, "in order that peace might be maintained, and all persons protected in their rights under the constitution and laws of the state." In this movement the Ninth Regiment made a record second to none other in the state, parading ninety-two per cent. of the regimental strength within six hours and twenty minutes after the receipt of the order, and leaving Wilkes-Barre at 11.14 a. m. on July 11th. The regiment was on duty at Homestead for nineteen days, and the lines were of necessity tightly drawn in the presence of open hostility on every side. That there were not many open conflicts in the face of the menacing attitude of the strik-

ers and their sympathizers is one of the marvels of that military occupancy. Tact, discretion and a strict observance of duty on the part of both officers and men prevailed against actual conflict.

Quick, forceful acts of courage upon the part of the provost guard suppressed outbreak, and convinced the reckless that there would be no trifling, and so well was this fact impressed that during the presence of the troops at Homestead not one human life was sacrificed.

On the night of September 10, 1897, the regiment was suddenly ordered to Hazleton by Governor Hastings, to assist in quelling the riotous disturbances growing out of the labor troubles at Lattimer and other towns in the Lehigh region. That afternoon, September 10th, the sheriff of Luzerne county (James Martin) with a posse of sixty deputies had a clash with the strikers and twenty-five or thirty men were killed at Lattimer. The whole Third Brigade of the National Guard was that night ordered to Hazleton. The Ninth Regiment, on this occasion, answered the call to duty with a remarkable demonstration of their ability to mobilize quickly. Within four hours and twenty minutes after Governor Hastings had given his order to Colonel Dougherty, the regiment was entrained and on its way to Hazleton. The most flattering commendation from the press and the higher officers of the Guard was given to the regiment for its splendid and quick response on this occasion.

In 1898, at the outbreak of the war with Spain, the regiment comprised the following companies: Companies A, B, D and F at Wilkes-Barre; Companies C and H at Pittston; Company E at Parsons; and Company I at Plymouth.

On April 26th Colonel Dougherty received from Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, commanding brigade, telegraphed orders to assemble the Ninth Regiment and proceed to Mount Gretna. At 9 o'clock p. m., next day the regiment left its armory, and arrived at the rendezvous next morning at 6 o'clock, in the midst of a blinding snow storm. On May 4th it was paraded to admit of its members declaring their intentions as to volunteering

for active service under the general government. The regiment at this time comprised the following companies:

Co. A, Wilkes-Barre, Capt. Henry R. Williams;

Co. B, Wilkes-Barre, Capt. Denison Stearns;

Co. C, Pittston, Capt. Erastus G. Gage;

Co. D, Wilkes-Barre, Capt. Oliver H. Bell;

Co. E, Parsons, Capt. Darius L. Miers;

Co. F, Wilkes-Barre, Capt. George S. McCleery;

Co. H, Pittston, Capt. John T. Flannery;

Co. I, Plymouth, Capt. Harry W. Pierce.

These eight companies numbered 37 officers and 481 men, of whom 34 officers and 417 men volunteered for war service, and of these two officers and 61 men were rejected on account of physical disability. Company F volunteered to a man, and all of Company I save one. The total number mustered into the service of the United States was 32 officers and 345 men. The field and staff officers were as follows: C. Bow Dougherty, colonel; George W. Wallace, lieutenant-colonel; John S. Harding and Frank L. McKee, majors; William Sharpe, adjutant; Edmund N. Carpenter, quartermaster; William G. Weaver and Charles H. Miner (sketch elsewhere), assistant surgeons; Walter De F. Johnson, chaplain; George F. Buss and Robert S. Mercur, battalion adjutants.

May 12th Colonel Dougherty reported to the adjutant-general of the army that his regiment had been properly mustered into the service of the United States, and next day he received telegraphic orders to proceed to Chickamauga, Georgia. Delay in provision of transportation held the movement in abeyance until May 17, when the regiment took train in three sections, and reached its destination about noon on May 20th. It was at once assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps. Shortly afterward Colonel Dougherty was given command of the brigade and Lieutenant Colonel Wallace succeeded to the command of the regiment.

Under the second call of the President for

troops, the Ninth regiment recruited through its own officers an additional battalion, bringing its total strength up to 1,323 officers and men. The additional companies were as follows:

Co. G, Reading, Capt. Henry D. Green;

Co. K, South Bethlehem, Capt. Henry Adams;

Co. L, Summit Hill, Capt. Robert S. Mercur;

Co. M, Towanda, Capt. Frank N. Moore.

From the day it went into camp at Chickamauga the regiment was busily employed under theoretical and practical instruction—in practice marching, outpost duty, battle manœuvres, parades, inspections and reviews, and rifle practice. Through improper sanitary conditions there was much sickness, and Colonel Dougherty, through personal solicitation, procured an order to move to a new camping ground. Between July 2 and October 22 there were twenty-nine deaths. As Colonel Dougherty truthfully observed in his report: "These men gave up their lives for their country as truly as did they who fell at San Juan, El Caney and Santiago. Death came not upon the battlefield, it is true, but in the line of duty, in the service of their country, in a war for humanity, and they fell with the honor which comes to men who serve their country well."

August 25th the regiment marched to Rossville, near Chattanooga, a distance of eight miles. The regiment was now reduced to 32 officers and 984 men present. August 26th the command took train for Camp Hamilton, five miles from Lexington, Kentucky, arriving there August 27th. The war was now practically over, and preparations were made for the muster-out of the regiment under orders from the War Department. September 17th it took train for home, its strength being 35 officers and 865 men, 10 officers and 396 men being absent sick or on furlough. September 19th the regiment reached Wilkes-Barre, where nearly one hundred thousand people were assembled to meet the gallant lads. Leave of absence for thirty days was given the officers, and the men were furloughed for the same period. During this time the regiment (on September 27th) participated in the Peace Jubilee in Philadelphia. It was finally mustered

out of the service of the United States on October 29, 1898, after a term of service of nearly four months.

The foregoing narrative of service may well be supplemented with the fervent but entirely truthful tribute from the pen of Colonel Dougherty in his report to the adjutant-general of the state:

"Throughout the entire term of service, the officers and men of this command were actuated by a high sense of patriotism and devotion to their country, and under the many trying circumstances which must perforce be the lot of the American volunteer soldier, no serious breach of discipline ever occurred which was sufficient in consequence to remand a single man to trial by general court martial. The discipline was at all times maintained and, though firm, never did it reach the stage of severity. No man of the Ninth Pennsylvania, from the beginning to the end, deserted his post or his regiment. It is my pleasure to testify to the patience, forbearance and strict devotion to duty of the field, staff and line officers of my regiment in a southern camp, where existed evils of mismanagement which were plainly apparent, but which were borne courageously and uncomplainingly. The hardships which they underwent they felt to be part of the fortunes of war, and perhaps but a tithe of that which might be expected in a more active and extensive campaign."

The reorganization of the Ninth Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, after its return to duty at its home station, was effected during the month of January, 1899. Four of the original companies of the Seventh Regiment, Colonel Asher Miner (sketch elsewhere), were attached to the Ninth Regiment, making it a twelve company regiment. These companies were located as follows, and were assigned to the regiment with the following named officers:

- Co. G, Hazleton, Capt. Andrew Lee;
- Co. K, Wilkes-Barre, Capt. Arthur Jackson;
- Co. L, Wanamie, Capt. James A. Dewey;
- Co. M, Pittston, Capt. George W. Simpson.

The regiment from that time to the present has performed the usual routine duties of a regiment in the National Guard, and in 1902 served for forty days during the industrial disturbance of that year, being located during the time at its

armory in Wilkes-Barre and at West Side Park, Wilkes-Barre, where it maintained the peace in the community until augmented by detachments of the Fourth and Eighth Regiments, which arrived in the valley about the middle of October.

On May 11, 1900, there was placed in the armory at Wilkes-Barre a beautiful bronze tablet, presented by Major Irving A. Stearns to the memory of the members of the Ninth Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, who died during the regiment's service in the war with Spain, at which time the governor of the commonwealth, the adjutant-general and the brigade commander were present, and the tablet was dedicated with proper and fitting ceremonies.

WADHAMS FAMILY. The family of Wadhams had its origin in Devonshire, England, and its name from the place of its residence, Wadham, which signifies "home by the ford," in the parish Knowston, near the incorporated town of South Molton. Lyson, in his "Magna Britannica," says: "The manor of Wadham, at the time of the Domesday survey, in 1086, belonged to an old Saxon by the name of Ulf, who held it in demesne since the time of Edward the Confessor, 1042. It was not improbable that he, Ulf, might be the ancestor of Wadham, of which this was the original residence. William De Wadham was freeholder of this land in the time of King Edward I, 1272, and both East and West Wadham descended in his name and posterity until the death of Nicholas Wadham, founder of Wadham College, Oxford, in 1609, when it passed to his sister's families, and is still in possession of their descendants. Merrifield, in Somersetshire, came in possession of Sir John Wadham, Knight, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Stephen Popham, and was inherited by their son, Sir John Wadham, whose descendants were called "Wadham of Merrifield." The principal places of residence of this family in England were in the counties of Devon, Somerset and Dorset.

John Wadham, or Wadhams, as the name is

now spelled, came from Somersetshire, England, as early as 1650, and settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, his name being on the deeds of purchase of lands and other records of the town. His death occurred there in 1676.

John Wadhams (2), son of John Wadhams (1), was born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, July 8, 1655, resided there all his life and died in that town.

Noah Wadhams (3), son of John Wadhams (2), was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, August 10, 1695. He removed to Middletown, Connecticut, in 1736, thence to Goshen, Connecticut, about 1773, where he died in 1783.

Rev. Noah Wadhams (4), son of Noah Wadhams (3), was born in Middletown, Connecticut, May 17, 1726. He graduated from the College of New Jersey, B. A., September 25, 1754. His diploma is now in possession of Raymond L. Wadhams, his great-great-grandson. It has the name of the Rev. Aaron Burr (father of Aaron Burr, who was, in 1801, vice president of the United States), as president of the college. Mr. Wadhams studied theology at New Haven, Connecticut, receiving the degree of M. A. from Yale College, 1758. He was ordained a minister of the Congregational Church, and settled as the first pastor of the New Preston Society in the towns of New Milford and Washington, Connecticut, at its organization, in 1757, and continued his pastoral relations to that society for eleven years. At a meeting of the Susquehanna Company, in Connecticut, in 1768, "the standing committee was directed to procure a pastor to accompany the second colony, called the 'first forty,' for carrying on religious worship and services, according to the best of his ability, in the wilderness country," and the Rev. Noah Wadhams was chosen for that purpose. He married Elizabeth Ingersoll, of New Haven, Connecticut, November 8, 1758, and died Plymouth, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1806. She was born October 9, 1731, and died Plymouth February 11, 1793. Their children were: Noah Ingersoll, born October 14, 1761, died May 12, 1845. Anna, born November 20, 1763, died December 5, 1799.

Calvin, born December 22, 1765, died April 22, 1845. Samuel, born April 27, 1767, died February 4, 1785. Noah, born June 6, 1770, died September 30, 1846. Moses, born February 8, 1773, died September 26, 1804.

Leaving his family at their home in Litchfield Rev. Mr. Wadhams embarked with his flock in 1769, amid the perils which lay before them on the distant shore of the Susquehanna, in a wilderness made more forbidding because of the savage people who were in possession of the valley. He continued his pastoral relations until the year succeeding the Wyoming massacre, when he removed his family to Plymouth, Pennsylvania.

Calvin Wadhams (5), second son of the Rev. Noah and Elizabeth (Ingersoll), Wadhams, married February 10, 1791, Esther Waller of Connecticut, born June 10, 1768, died February 19, 1818. Their children were:

Elijah, born January 3, 1792, died February 13, 1810.

Susannah, born April 18, 1796, married a Mr. Turner, and died January 2, 1833.

Clarany, born April 29, 1801, died April 2, 1805; and Samuel, born August 21, 1806.

Calvin Wadhams married for his second wife Lucy Starr Lucas, born August 13, 1762, died September 21, 1840. He was a prominent business man of the county, also a religious man, whose charity and hospitality were all embracing. He died April 22, 1845.

Samuel Wadhams (6) youngest son of Calvin and Esther (Walter) Wadhams, was born, Plymouth, August 21, 1806. He was a man of good business qualities, and inherited largely the energy, character and views of his father. He married April 7, 1824, Clorinda Starr Catlin, of New Marlboro, Massachusetts. Their children were: Elijah Catlin, born July 17, 1825, married Esther French. Esther Waller, born December 13, 1826, became the wife of Hon. L. D. Shoemaker. An infant daughter, born October 4, 1829, died the same day. An infant son, born May 27, 1831, died the same day. Calvin, born December 14, 1833, mentioned hereinafter.

Moses, born November 23, 1836, married Jennie Morse. An infant daughter, born March 3, 1838, died the same day.

Samuel Wadhams died December 15, 1868, in the house in which he was born, and his wife died in Plymouth, April 28, 1870.

Calvin Wadhams (7), third son of Samuel and Clorinda S. (Catlin) Wadhams, was born at Plymouth, December 14, 1833, and died at Harvey's Lake, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1883. He graduated from Princeton College, June 28, 1854, just one hundred years after his great-grandfather. He studied law with Hon. L. D. Shoemaker. Admitted to the bar April 6, 1857. He was one of the oldest members of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, from 1858 until his death, and was recording secretary 1862-1865, 1870-1871, and president of the society 1873. He was one of the corporators and first managers of the Wilkes-Barre Hospital. He married, October 8, 1861, Frances Delphine Lynde, and their children were Mary Catlin, Lynde Henderson, Frank Cleveland, all dying in infancy, and Raymond Lynde. Mr. and Mrs. Wadhams erected a memorial church, at a cost of \$125,000, this being one of the principal church edifices in Wilkes-Barre. Their object in so doing is fully set forth in the following extract from the deed conveying the property: "Whereas, Mary Catlin Wadhams, who was born July 20, 1862, and who died January 16, 1871; Lynde Henderson Wadhams, who was born April 8, 1864, died February 9, 1871, and Frank Cleveland Wadhams, who was born May 7, 1868, died January 14, 1871, were all children of Calvin Wadhams and Frances D. L. Wadhams, and were taken away by death in early life, leaving their parents at the time childless. And the said Calvin Wadhams and Frances D. S. Wadhams desiring to commemorate the brief lives of their children, and feeling accountable as parents, not only for the influence exerted by their children while on earth, but for the perpetuation of good influences after they have gone to their reward, and anxious to do some act as representing the good works which they hoped of and from their children had the latter attained mature years, have erected in

the city of Wilkes-Barre a church for the worship of Almighty God, intended as a house of prayer for all people. And in connection therewith a congregation was gathered and a church organization duly effected February 24, 1874, the membership numbering forty-two."

In the fall of 1870 Mr. Wadhams organized a Sunday school in the upper part of town, which rapidly increased in membership, and at the organization of the church became attached thereto, he remaining superintendent a number of years. The work on the church was begun on Tuesday, May 21, 1872, and on Saturday, July 20, same year, the tenth anniversary of Mary Catlin's birth, the cornerstone was laid with appropriate religious services. The motives actuating Mr. and Mrs. Wadhams in erecting this church are very clearly expressed in a paper which was read on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone.

"These children were not permitted to live long enough to exert much influence for good in the world. We, therefore, desire to enlarge that influence by erecting this edifice for the worship of God. We feel that as our children can no more speak for Jesus here, they may have a representative to do it for them; and as they cannot go about doing good, the money that would have been theirs may be profitably spent in getting others to go about doing good for them."

The church was publicly dedicated to the worship of Almighty God April 8, 1874, the tenth anniversary of the birth of Lynde Henderson Wadhams. Mr. Wadhams formally presented the church to the board of trustees, by whom it was accepted, subject to the following conditions:

- 1st. That the same shall be kept and maintained as a place for the worship of Almighty God agreeably to the principles of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America in its doctrines, ministry, forms, and usages.
- 2d. That the same shall be used only for religious purposes, and shall not be used for any secular purpose whatever.
3. That said Memorial Church shall keep and maintain the buildings and premises in thorough order and repair.
- 4th. That the buildings and furniture be kept reasonably insured.
5. That every tenth pew in the church edifice shall remain forever free, and

shall not be liable to any charge or assessment for any purpose whatever. 6. That the said Memorial Church, in case of the death of inability of the said grantors, shall keep in thorough order the lot in Hollenback Cemetery in which lie buried the said three children of the said Calvin Wadhams and Fanny D. L. Wadhams, his wife.

On May 7, 1874, the sixth anniversary of the birth of Frank Cleveland Wadhams, the first pastor was installed.

The genealogy of Frances (Lynde) Wadhams, wife of Calvin Wadhams, is as follows:

(Deacon) Thomas Lynde, born in England, January, 1593-94, settled in what is now Charlestown, Massachusetts, 1634, and died December 30, 1671. He was married three times. In 1634 he married for his second wife Margaret (Martin) Jordan, widow, who was born in February, 1599 or 1600, died August 3, 1662. Their children were: Thomas (Henry), Mary, William, Joseph, Sarah, Hannah, and Samuel.

Hon. Joseph Lynde, merchant, third son of Thomas and Margaret Lynde, was born June 3, 1636, at Charlestown, and died in the same town, January 29, 1726. He was married three times. His first wife was Sarah Davison, of Boston, whom he married March 24, 1665, and her birth occurred December 31, 1647, in Charlestown. They resided in Charlestown. Their children were: Nicholas, Sarah, Margaret, Joseph, Nicholas, Anna, Joanna, and Thomas.

Nicholas Lynde, merchant, fifth son of Joseph and Sarah Lynde, was born July 1, 1672, in Charlestown. He graduated from Harvard College in 1690, and died at Jamaica, West Indies, in October, 1703. He married Dorothy Stanton, of Stonington, Massachusetts, May 9, 1696. Their children were: Sarah, born February 23, 1700, at Charlestown, and Joseph.

Joseph Lynde, only son of Nicholas and Dorothy Lynde, was born at Stonington, January 1, 1702. He graduated from Harvard College in 1723, was a merchant in Boston, and resided at Charlestown until 1775, when he removed to Worcester, where he died December, 1788. He married Mary Lemmon, February 24, 1736-37. She was born at Charlestown, October 19, 1717, died at Worcester, Massachusetts, November 12, 1798. Their children were: Mary, Elizabeth, deceased; Joseph, deceased; Nicholas, Elizabeth, Sarah, Thomas, Dorothy, Anna, Joseph, Jonathan, William, Jonathan, Margaret, Elizabeth, Lemmon, and Hannah.

Jonathan Lynde, hardware merchant in Boston, moved to Putney, Vermont, thence to Worcester, Massachusetts, thence to Whitestone, Oneida county, New York, thence to Oswego, New York. He was the seventh son of Joseph and Mary Lynde, born January 25, 1753, at Charlestown, died April, 1822, at Oswego, New York. He married, April 26, 1778, Rhoda (Warner) McIntyre, widow, a daughter of General Warner, of the revolutionary army, who resided at Hardwich, Massachusetts. She was born November 11 or 17, 1754, and died December 12, 1818, at Oswego, New York. Their children were: William, Augustus, Joseph Lemmon, and Jonathan Warner.

Jonathan Warner Lynde, jeweler, third son of Jonathan and Rhoda Lynde, was born at Putney, Vermont, December 19, 1788, died at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1875, having resided in that city since 1830. He married Mary Ann Jerusha Alice Cleveland, in Oswego, New York, May 20, 1830. She was born July 3, 1809, died at Wilkes-Barre, September 21, 1837, and was a granddaughter of Captain Josiah Cleveland, of the revolutionary army, and Alice (Dyer) Cleveland, a descendant of Governor William Bradford, of the Plymouth Colony. Their children were: Edward Cleveland, Mary Eloise; Frances Delphine (mother of Raymond Lynde Wadhams), who was born June 25, 1835, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, married in that city, October 8, 1861, to Calvin Wadhams, lawyer, and their children were: Mary Catlin, born in Wilkes-Barre, July 20, 1862, died January 16, 1871; Lynde Henderson, born in Wilkes-Barre, April 8, 1864, died February 9, 1871; Frank Cleveland, born in Wilkes-Barre, May 7, 1868, died January 14, 1871; and Raymond Lynde, born at Wilkes-Barre, September 25, 1872, mentioned hereinafter.

Dorothy Lynde, fifth daughter and eighth child of Joseph and Mary (Lemmon) Lynde, was born May 23, 1746, at Charlestown, died April 29, 1837, at Worcester, Massachusetts. She married Dr. Elijah Dix, October 1, 1771, who was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, August 14, 1747, died in Dixmont, Maine, May 28, 1809. They resided in Worcester and Boston. Their children were: William, Joseph, Mary, Joseph, Clarendon, John, Alexander, Henry, and Elijah.

Joseph Dix, son of Elijah and Dorothy Dix, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, March 28, 1778. He married Mary Bigelow, and their daughter, Dorothea (christened Dorothy) Lynde,

born April 4, 1802, in Hampden, Maine, died July 17, 1887, at Trenton, New Jersey.

Mary Dix, daughter of Dr. Elijah and Dorothy (Lynde) Dix, is the grandmother of Edward D. Harris, of New York City.

Governor William Bradford, a lineal ancestor of Raymond L. Wadhams, was governor of Plymouth Colony in 1621, and served in that capacity for thirty-one years. He married for his second wife Alice Carpenter Southworth in 1623.

Major William Bradford, son of Gov. William and Alice Carpenter (Southworth) Bradford, was born June 17, 1624. In King Phillip's war he commanded the Plymouth troops, and in the Narragansett fort fight, December 19, 1675, received a ball in his body which he bore the remainder of his life. He was an assistant to his father, and deputy-governor of the colony from 1682 to 1686 and from 1689 to 1692. He married for his first wife, Alice Richards.

Alice Bradford, daughter of Major William and Alice (Richards) Bradford, became the second wife of the Rev. William Adams, the second minister of Dedham. Mr. Adams died August 17, 1685. His widow married Major James Fitch, May 8, 1687. Major Fitch was the son of the Rev. James Fitch, the first minister of Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1646. In 1660 he removed with the greater part of his church to Norwich, Connecticut. Major James Fitch was a deputy to the general assembly for several years, and one of the assistants of the colony, 1681. His first wife was the daughter of Major General John Mason; she died October 8, 1684.

Abigail Fitch, daughter of Major James and Alice (Bradford) Adams Fitch, was born February 22, 1688. On October 22, 1713, she married Colonel John Dyer, of Canterbury, Connecticut, grandson of Thomas Dyer, Weymouth, Massachusetts. Thomas Dyer was appointed a commissioner for the trial of small causes at Weymouth in 1646, and from time to time, reappointed until 1656. He was a deputy to the general court of Massachusetts sixteen years between 1646 and 1676, inclusive. Colonel John Dyer was a deputy to the general court of Connecticut for twenty-four years, between 1723 and

1760. He was appointed a lieutenant colonel of the Eleventh Connecticut Regiment, 1739, and colonel, 1748, which office he resigned in May, 1771. He was judge of the county court from 1746 to 1772.

Elijah Dyer, son of Colonel John and Abigail (Fitch) Dyer, was born September 10, 1716. He was appointed lieutenant of the troop of horse in the Eleventh Connecticut Regiment, October, 1751, and captain May, 1754. He married Elizabeth Williams, November 16, 1752.

Alice Dyer, daughter of Captain Elijah and Elizabeth (Williams) Dyer, was born February 28, 1754. She married Captain Josiah Cleveland January 3, 1778.

Dyer Cleveland, son of Captain Josiah and Alice (Dyer) Cleveland, was born March 3, 1780. He married Mary Austin, September 9, 1808.

Mary Ann Jerusha Alice Cleveland, daughter of Dyer and Mary (Austin) Cleveland, was born July 3, 1809, and married May 20, 1830, Jonathan Warner Lynde.

Raymond L. Wadhams (8), youngest son of Calvin and Frances D. (Lynde) Wadhams, was born Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1872. Educated at the Harry Hillman Academy, Wilkes-Barre, and Princeton College, from which he was graduated B. A., June 7, 1895, and in October, 1895, matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, graduated with the degree of M. D., June 7, 1899. On July 1, same year, he was appointed resident physician of Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, remaining there until July 1, 1900, when he engaged in private practice at 72 North Franklin street, Wilkes-Barre. In November, 1901, he was elected to the medical staff of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital. He is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Zeta Psi Fraternity and life member of Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. He is a Presbyterian in religion and a Republican in politics.

Dr. Wadhams married, 1901, Mary Bergmann Dobbs, only living child of Charles Gordon and Agnes Elizabeth (Bergmann) Dobbs, who resided at 298 West End avenue, New York

City. Their children, born Wilkes-Barre, are: Dorothy Lynde, born April 28, 1902; Agnes Elizabeth, born November 7, 1903.

H. E. H.

PAYNE FAMILY—This family was founded in America by Stephen Paine, a native of Great Ellingham, near Attlebury, county Norfolk, England, where he followed the trade of miller. In 1638 he arrived in New England, accompanied by his wife, three children, and four servants, making the voyage in the ship "Diligent," of Ipswich, which brought a large company of emigrants from the neighborhood of Hingham. He settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, but about 1634 removed to Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where he was one of the founders and first proprietors of the town. He was the owner of large estates in that and adjoining towns, was prominent in the affairs of the church and colony, was representative to the general court for Hingham in 1641, and also acted in a similar capacity for the town of Rehoboth up to the time of his decease, August, 1679. The will of Stephen Paine is on file in the Boston State House.

Stephen Paine, eldest son of Stephen Payne, the emigrant, was born in England about 1629, and in 1638, when nine years of age, accompanied his parents to America. He was admitted freeman in 1657, owned extensive tracts of land in the towns of Rehoboth, Swanzy and Attleboro, and besides being an active participant in King Philip's Indian war contributed liberally toward its cost. He married Ann Chickering, 1652, daughter of Francis Chickering, of Dedham, Massachusetts. He died in Rehoboth, 1679.

Stephen Paine, son of Stephen and Ann (Chickering) Paine, born Rehoboth, Massachusetts, September 29, 1654, died 1710. He was prominently identified with the interests of the town, and was twice representative to the general court, 1694 and 1703. His first wife, Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Rev. Ebenezer Williams, died 1706 without issue. The following year he married Mary Brintnall, who bore him children.

Edward Paine, youngest son of Stephen and Mary (Brintnall) Paine, born Rehoboth, Massachusetts, January 22, 1710, about six weeks before the death of his father. His mother, with her two children, removed to Preston, Connecticut, and at a suitable age Edward was bound out to a farmer, became familiar with farming in all tails, and chose that occupation for his life work. Shortly after his marriage, April 6, 1732, to Lois Kinney, who bore him eleven children, he removed to Pomfret, Connecticut, and purchased a farm in that part of the town called Abington Society, and there spent the remainder of his days. He was a man of unimpeachable integrity, and was honored and esteemed by all who knew him.

Stephen Paine, third son of Edward and Lois (Kinney) Paine, born Pomfret, Connecticut, January 31, 1746. Upon attaining manhood he removed to Lebanon, Connecticut, where by dint of industry, perseverance and thrift he accumulated an extensive and valuable estate. "The Paine Family Record" gives the names of his eleven children, but not his wife.

Oliver Payne, eldest son and fifth child of Stephen Paine, born Lebanon, Connecticut, 1780; he was reared and educated in his native town, and removed to Norwich, Connecticut, where he resided until 1813, when he removed to Gibson, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where he died 1868. He attained the rank of captain by service in local militia. Payne's Lake in Susquehanna county was named in honor of this worthy and enterprising citizen.

Bester Payne, son of Capt. Oliver Payne, born Norwich, Connecticut, April 10, 1810. When he was three years old his parents removed to Gibson, Pennsylvania, that section being then a dense wilderness, and here he was reared, receiving the limited education afforded by the district school. In 1839 he removed to Kingston, and there followed the trade of laying lead water pipes, and by his proficiency in this line of work became widely known throughout the counties of Luzerne, Bradford, Columbia, Susquehanna and Lycoming. He laid large quantities of it, much of which can yet be found in different towns in a

splendid condition. He also put in hydraulic rams for forcing water up hill, being the pioneer of this enterprise in this section. He was also a lead pipe manufacturer, owning and operating a factory for this purpose. December 4, 1834, Mr. Payne married Polly Pierce, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Cargell) Pierce, the father a native of Hasbrook, Sullivan county, New York, son of William Pierce, a native of the north of England, who came to America about 1778, and the mother, a daughter of Abram Cargell, a native of Scotland, and his wife, Catherine Hornbeck, a native of Holland. Mr. Payne died at Forty Fort, April 3, 1866, aged fifty-five years and eleven months. Subsequently his widow married Isaac Rice, of Kingston, and she died November 4, 1896, aged eighty-seven years, but despite her advanced age possessed all her faculties.

Hubbard Bester Payne, son of Bester and Polly (Pierce) Payne, born Kingston, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1839. He resided with his parents until the age of eighteen, attended the schools of Kingston, and assisted his father in the lead pipe manufactory. He then entered Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, and in August, 1857, entered the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut, from which he graduated Bachelor of Arts, June, 1861. During his college course he served as teacher in a district school for three successive winter terms of eighteen weeks, at Rocky Hill, Hartford county, Connecticut. He took an active part in the work of the literary societies connected with his alma mater, holding membership in the Psi Upsilon fraternity, the Pythogian Society, and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, chosen a member of the latter by the faculty of the university. In August, 1861, he entered the office of the late Charles Denison, of Wilkes-Barre, and while pursuing his legal studies there taught a district school during the winter term in Cinder Alley, Wilkes-Barre, and the following winter taught a public school of boys in a storeroom of the Hillard Block, Wilkes-Barre. After passing a creditable examination he was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, August 20, 1863, and, securing a desk in the

office of the late Winthrop W. Ketcham, began the active practice of his profession. The first four years of his career was steady, uphill work, but by close application to business thorough legal knowledge, lore and persistent effort, he succeeded in establishing a practice which steadily increased in volume and importance with each succeeding year.

After the presidential campaign of 1864 Mr. Payne was a potent factor in the workings of local and general elections, aiding the Republican party to the best of his ability in numerous ways, the principal one being speech-making, he having a natural talent in that direction. In 1874 he was nominated without opposition for the state senate in the twenty-first senatorial district, his opponent being Jasper B. Stark, and was elected by a majority of one thousand and forty-five. During his incumbency of this office he was a member of the committees on judiciary general, judiciary local, mines and mining, and new counties, and served as chairman of the two latter named. He introduced acts to secure to children the benefits of an elementary education; prohibiting children to work in shops, mines and factories before attaining the age of fourteen years; an act authorizing the judges of the several courts throughout the commonwealth to fix the number of the regular terms of the said several courts, and the term for holding the same, the term for summoning the grand jury, and for the return of constables, aldermen, and justices of the peace to the same; and also an act to exempt pianos, melodeons, and organs leased or hired, from levy or sale on execution or distress for rent. In 1876 he was nominated without opposition for congress in the twelfth congressional district of Pennsylvania, his opponent, on the Greenback ticket, being Edgar L. Merriman, who died during the campaign. Hendrick B. Wright was nominated on the Democratic ticket, and after Mr. Merriman's death the Democratic and Greenback parties united in a choice of Mr. Hendrick B. Wright, and Mr. Payne was defeated. In 1880 he was nominated without opposition for one of the law judges of Luzerne county, but was defeated by Stanley Woodward. That

he was not chosen to the latter position was due solely to the fact that a majority of the voters were of a different way of thinking politically, and the contest in each instance turned upon political issues.

Mr. Payne was a director in the Miners' Savings Bank of Wilkes-Barre for ten years, and was one of the trustees under the will of the late Isaac S. Osterhout, of the Osterhout Free Library. For three years he was one of the board to examine students for admission to the Luzerne county bar, and in 1883 was a vice-president of the Pennsylvania Sunday-School Association. Mr. Payne was an active member of the Presbyterian Church of Kingston, served as ruling elder for many years, and also as superintendent of the Sunday school for well nigh a quarter of a century continuously. He was an honored member of the Masonic order, past master by service in Kingston Lodge, and served two years as district deputy grand master for the district of Luzerne county. He was an eminent lawyer and statesman, a man of rare intellectual attainments, fine literary tastes and culture, and in every duty allotted him, whether of a professional, political or social nature, acquitted himself to the utmost satisfaction of all. He was a man of genial demeanor and pleasing personality, which secured for him a widespread popularity with people in all classes and conditions of life.

Mr. Payne married, February 22, 1865, Elizabeth Lee Smith, daughter of Draper and Carolin (Smith) Smith, of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, granddaughter of Newton Smith, and great-granddaughter of William Smith, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and during the Wyoming troubles was driven away by the Indians, dying from exposure during his escape. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Payne: Louisa S., Charles S., deceased; Hubbard Barker, and Paul B. Payne. Mr. Payne died at his home in Kingston, September 1, 1892.

Hubbard Barker Payne, son of the late Hubbard Bester and Elizabeth Lee (Smith) Payne, was born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1870. He was educated at Wyoming Seminary, Hiram (Ohio) College, and the University of

Pennsylvania, where he pursued a law course. He was admitted to the Philadelphia court June, 1894; to the Luzerne county courts, September, 1896, and since his marriage has practiced his profession in the city of Wilkes-Barre. He is a member and trustee of the Presbyterian church of Kingston, a Republican in politics, and a member of Kingston Lodge No. 395, F. and A. M., and the Westmoreland Club. He was formerly a member of the Country Club. He married, April 27, 1899, Gessela M. Smith, who was born in New Milford, Pennsylvania, daughter of the late Dr. Lathan Avery Smith and his wife Mary (Hoyt) Smith, the latter living at the present time (1905). Dr. Smith was a prominent physician for many years, and he and his wife were the parents of three children: Isabella, Gessela, and Pauline H. One child was the issue of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Payne, Hubbard Weston.

H. E. H.

MCLEAN FAMILY. Alexander McLean was born in Fernlaestra, on the river Bann, in the county of Derry, Ireland. He came to America in the year 1820, a young man twenty years of age, settled at Mauch Chunk, and had with him about one hundred pounds sterling, the gift of his grandfather, John Leslie, an opulent farmer, who also lived in the county Derry. The father and mother of Alexander McLean strenuously objected to his leaving Ireland for America, and would neither consent to his going, nor give him money to pay his passage. He married Elizabeth Swan, also born in Ireland, near Londonderry, county Derry. She came to America with her father and mother and two brothers when she was about ten years of age. Her parents also settled at Mauch Chunk. She was too young to attend school in Ireland, and there was no school in Mauch Chunk in her girlhood days. Her mother, a very intelligent woman, taught her reading, writing and arithmetic. She had no longing for books. She loved the duties of housewife, green fields, the blue sky, the wild flowers, the songs of birds, more than any volume ever written, except the Bible and the works of Burns. The sweetest and most consol-

ing passages of the Bible and many of the songs of the poet ploughman she had committed to memory, and she loved to recite them in her sweet, low voice to her children and house servants. She was a comely bride and a comely wife, with her black waving hair, large soft brown eyes and rosy cheeks. She revered God and kept his commandments. She was very kind to the needy, and many a poor man and woman of the neighborhood whom she had befriended stood around her coffin at her burial, and wet her calm, white face with their honest tears. Her father, James Swan, was the owner of quite a large freehold estate near Londonderry. His two elder brothers, Presbyterian ministers, and himself were quite prominent in the movement of the United Irishmen, the members of which were principally dissenters from the Church of England. His elder brothers were arrested about the time of Emmett's arrest, both were tried and convicted, one was hung, and the other would have been if he had lived to the day fixed for his execution. It is a tradition in the family that the youngest brother, several years after the execution of Emmett, received information that the government discovered that he also was engaged in the uprising, and intended to arrest him, when suddenly he and his family started for America, bringing with them all the loose money they had, clothing, and a few articles of value easily carried.

Alexander McLean shortly after his arrival at Mauch Chunk took a contract from the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to carry in wagons the coal mined by the company at Summit Hill to Mauch Chunk, where it was placed in arks and floated down the Lehigh river, then down the Delaware to Philadelphia. The horses and wagons necessary for the carriage of the coal were purchased with the money given Alexander McLean by his grandfather. These were primitive times, and Mr. McLean often told how he and his wagoners returning in the night upon their empty wagons from Mauch Chunk to the mines, a distance of about nine miles, would hear the howl of wolves and the cry of panthers near the wagon road, in the then almost unbroken

wilderness; and the wives of these wagoners often told how in the night hungry bears would pounce down on their pigs and eat them, and then go back again to the forest before the return of their husbands. When the gravity road was built from Mauch Chunk to the mines, transportation of coal in wagons was no longer necessary, and afterwards it was carried in cars on the road.

Alexander McLean, upon the completion of the gravity road, took the first contract from the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to mine its coal, and continued mining alone and with partners until 1848, when he removed with his family to his farm on the Old Carey Town road, now in the city of Wilkes-Barre. This farm he purchased in 1839. He built upon it and along Carey Town road a fine house after the colonial fashion, under the supervision of two skillful carpenters, then living in the Wyoming valley, both of whom had served their apprenticeship in Ireland. This house, with its Grecian portico and front finished in carved wood, painted in pure white, with its large old-fashioned window shutters painted in green, standing alone with its large whitewashed barns and neat board fences, green fields all around it, was a very attractive picture, and was greatly admired, especially in the spring and summer time, by visitors to the valley, principally guests of the old Phoenix Hotel, whose favorite airing was a drive down the Old Carey Town road to Inman's Hill and back again. The valley was a lovely picture then, with scarcely a culm heap to mar its beauty. Here he lived with his family, in love with farming, an inherited taste, from his father and grandfather on both sides, who were as sturdy and substantial farmers as ever had a furrow turned or crop harvested in the North of Ireland.

Alexander McLean's grandfather, Gilbert McLean, was a Highlander, brought up among his clan on one of the "Western Isles of Scotland." He was a seafaring man, and owned a large sailing vessel for those days, but at twenty-eight years of age quit the sea and the home of his clansmen, and came to Ireland about the middle of the eighteenth century, with quite a

competency, and soon fell in love, as was the wont of Scotchmen living in Ireland, with a rosy-checked, bright-eyed, healthy and spirited Irish lass, and married her. With what he had, and with what she brought him, they could and did hold their heads as high as any in the country side. He wore kilts and tartan, the national costume of the Highlander, until he died, and brought up his children in the fear of the Lord and the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church.

Alexander McLean was a director of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, one of the first directors and for many years president of the Central Poor District, an institution in which he took a very great interest. He drove down once a week, as regularly as the week came, in his carriage, to the meetings of the directors held at the Retreat on the Susquehanna river, about twelve miles from his home. He died in 1868, sixty-eight years of age. His wife died several years before him, and their remains lie on the brow of a hill overlooking the Susquehanna river, in Hollenback cemetery. Alexander and Elizabeth McLean had ten children who grew to manhood and womanhood.

James, the first child, succeeded his father in the coal business at Summit Hill, Carbon county. He was for some time a student at Lafayette College, was a very successful business man, and was the first president of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, which position he held until he died. He married Jane Simpson, the daughter of John Simpson, Esq., a native of the north of Ireland, a strong Presbyterian, a very intelligent man, a great reader, especially of the Bible, whose beautiful, quaint, and strong language was interwoven in his everyday talk. His house at Summit Hill was the home of all early Presbyterian ministers who came there to preach. They were always sure to receive a warm welcome at his hands, the best board and lodging, and had no reckoning to settle. James McLean died in 1863, quite a young man, the result of an accident on the railroad.

Samuel, the second child, was educated at Lafayette College, and studied law with Washington McCartney at Easton, Pennsylvania. He

went to California in 1849, among the very first adventurers to that newly discovered realm of gold. He returned in 1856, married Miss Jane Gray Wilson, of Easton, settled in Mauch Chunk, practiced law there, and was elected district attorney of the county. He then went to Colorado in the early days of the gold fever there, thence to Montana, which territory he represented in congress for two successive terms. Upon the termination of his congressional career, he purchased a beautiful home in Nottoway county, Virginia, where he lived in quiet contentment, practiced law and farmed until 1878, when he died.

Martha, the third child, married Thomas Long, Esq., also a native of the north of Ireland, and of sturdy Presbyterian stock. Her husband was for many years an extensive coal operator in Carbon county. When he retired from the coal business he bought a lot on South Franklin street, Wilkes-Barre, built a substantial house upon it, and lived there a number of years. He was a director in the First National and Wilkes-Barre Savings and Deposit Banks. Afterwards he purchased a ranch in New Mexico and moved upon it with his family. On account of failing health he was obliged to give up ranching, and now he and his wife live in Denver, Colorado. Their son, Leslie McLean Long, an able and experienced civil engineer, for several years a student of Lafayette College, a graduate of Troy Polytechnic School, and who assisted in the construction of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, is now superintendent of public works of Colorado. Their daughter Elizabeth, a graduate of Lawrenceville Seminary, New Jersey, married John F. Graff, Esq., of Philadelphia, for many years connected with the *Philadelphia Press*, and an intimate friend of John W. Forney, Esq., one of the brainiest and most accomplished editors of his day. Mr. Graff has written many able, interesting and instructive articles over his pseudonym of "Graybeard," and is also the author of a very interesting and much read book called "Lay Sermons."

Leslie, the fourth child, was educated in the schools of Wilkes-Barre, completing his educa-

tion at Dana's Academy. He was a splendid specimen of physical manhood, six feet three inches tall, straight as an arrow, with black curly hair. When quite young he went to California in search of gold, afterwards to Australia for the same purpose, and died on his return home, off the coast of Chili, and was buried at sea.

Mary, the fifth child, was educated in Wilkes-Barre, married Thomas Wilson, Esq., also a native of Ireland, and died at an early age, the mother of two children, Thomas H. and Leslie McLean Wilson, who are active, aggressive business men in Binghamton, New York. Thomas Wilson, the father, was for many years the cashier of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, a man of probity and intelligence.

Elizabeth, the sixth child, was educated in the schools of Wilkes-Barre, completed her studies in the Young Ladies' Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, married Dr. Agnew of Virginia, a very able physician, and who died a few years after his marriage, caused by disease contracted and exposure endured while performing his duties as brigade and afterwards as division surgeon in the Confederate Army. Elizabeth is living in Burkeville, Virginia.

George, the seventh child, was educated in the schools of Wilkes-Barre, and finished his studies at Dana's Academy. He went to Colorado at the age of nineteen with his brother Samuel, and was among its first pioneers. The town of Georgetown, Colorado, was named for him. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in the cavalry, fought in many battles, was wounded by bullet and sabre eleven times, and was finally transferred to the Invalid Corps as orderly sergeant. At the end of the war he was highly recommended by the officers under whom he served, as a fit person for an appointment in the regular army, but never made application. He was appointed receiver of public moneys in Helena, Montana, by President Johnson and preferred living the life of a frontiersman until a few years before he died. His most valued possessions were his gun, rod, pipe, and a good book. He loved the woods, whose mur-

mur and moan, he often said, were to him the sweetest music on earth. He died in Wilkes-Barre April 1, 1891, and was buried in the family lot in Hollenback cemetery.

William Swan, the eighth child, was prepared for college at Dana's Academy, and graduated at Lafayette College in 1865, the valedictorian of his class. He read law with B. G. Nicholson, Esq., a distinguished lawyer of his day, and has practiced his profession ever since; was solicitor for the city of Wilkes-Barre for twenty-four successive years; has been solicitor for the county of Luzerne for two full terms, and is now the county solicitor for the third time. He is president of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, was the Democratic candidate for law judge of Luzerne county in 1879 and 1895, but both times defeated, first, because of the split in his party, caused by the labor reform movement, second, by an unparalleled apathy in his party, although he led his ticket about two thousand votes. He was a corporal in the Pennsylvania militia in 1862 in the Civil war. He is a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. He married, November 21, 1871, Miss Annie S. Roberts, the daughter of George H. and Margaret B. Roberts of Philadelphia. Mr. Roberts was an old-time Philadelphia wholesale merchant, who perhaps during his active business life knew every retail merchant doing business from Towanda to Harrisburg, and living within fifteen miles of the Susquehanna river. In his day the retail merchant went to the large commercial centers about twice a year to buy goods and otherwise enjoy himself. He was during his stay in the city, the guest of the wholesale merchants from whom he bought goods. They dined him, took him to the theatres, where he saw and heard the great players, and to other places of interest, and on Sundays invited him to a seat in their pews to hear the great city ministers preach.

The children of William S. and Annie S. McLean are: George Roberts, of whom later; William S., Jr., a graduate of Lafayette College, lawyer, and associated with his father in the practice of the law; Margaret S., at home; and Percy Craige, now a student at Chestnut Hill Academy.

John Montgomery, the ninth child, who bore a strong resemblance to his brother Leslie, while a student at Dana's Academy enlisted as a private in the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, in Captain Harkness's company, which had been recruited principally at the expense of Alexander McLean and his son James, who presented to the officers their swords and sashes. He was only eighteen when he enlisted, was in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorville. Shortly after the last battle he was taken sick with a camp fever and died, and his remains were embalmed, brought home and buried in the family lot in Hollenback cemetery.

Margaret A., the tenth and youngest child, was educated in the schools of Wilkes-Barre, and completed her studies at Lawrenceville Seminary, New Jersey, standing at the head of her class. She married Joseph B. Leath, Esq., a Virginia planter, now dead. Mrs. Leath lives in Burkeville, Virginia, and has one son and several daughters, all of them in appearance and disposition pronounced types of the McLean clan.

George Roberts McLean, eldest son of William S. and Annie S. McLean, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1873. He was educated in the Wilkes-Barre public schools, Harvey Hillman Academy, Cheltenham Military Academy, Ogontz, Pennsylvania, and Lafayette College, graduated, 1895. He read law with his father, and was associated with him in practice until his election to the comptrollership of Luzerne county, 1902. He was aide-de-camp with the rank of captain on the staff of General Andrews, U. S. A., during the Spanish-American war; was select councilman for the tenth ward in 1898, and resigned to take his present office; was chairman of the board of law examiners for Luzerne county, 1899-1902. He was captain of Company F, Ninth Regiment, National Guard Pennsylvania, and is at present captain and quartermaster of same regiment; a member of the Society of Foreign Wars, the Zeta Psi College fraternity, the Westmoreland Club, and the Wyoming Country Club. Mr. McLean married, April 2, 1902, Mary Barber, daughter of Col. Al-

bert P. and Helen Frances (Jenkins) Barber. Captain and Mrs. McLean have one child, Wil-Swan McLean, (3d). H. E. H.

WALLER FAMILY. Joseph Waller, living in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1669, removed to Fairfield, Connecticut, founded 1639 by Roger Ludlow, and died in 1672. The two children accompanied their mother (upon her second marriage) to Woodbury, where Joseph, born Boston, February 3, 1669, grew to manhood, had a family of five sons and seven daughters, and owned much land. He became in 1719 an original proprietor and resident of Litchfield (among the loveliest of New England villages, where were Judge Reeves' law school and Miss Pierce's school for girls, famous as the first of their kind in the new world), as his youngest son Phineas, born October 31, 1717, was later on (1738) of Cornwall in the Housatonic valley.

Phineas Waller, born October 31, 1717, married Rhoda Taylor¹, and reared a family of five sons and five daughters. He was deacon successively of the First and Second churches of Cornwall, and later removed into the western country. Some years thereafter his widow Rhoda died at the home of her eldest son, Nathan, at Oquago, upon the Susquehanna. Phineas Waller's brother Samuel (born March 18, 1703), was the father of Elijah whose daughter, Esther, (1768-1818) married Calvin Wadhams.

The five sons of Phineas Waller left Connecticut at an early age. Of these, Nathan, born March 7, 1753, married, at Wilkes-Barre, May 4, 1773, Elizabeth, born March 6, 1754, daughter of Jonathan Weeks, the latter a resident pioneer from Fairfield, Connecticut, who "February 12, 1763, paid cash for one whole share in the Susquehanna purchase," who made his first journey to the Wyoming Valley in that year, and from

1. Thomas Taylor of Norwalk and Danbury, Connecticut, born 1643, died June 17, 1734, married Rebecca Ketchum, whose son, Nathan Taylor, born 1682, died 1781, married Hannah Benedict, of Danbury; whose daughter Rhoda Taylor, married Phineas Waller. The average age of Thomas Taylor's ten children, and himself, was eighty-six and one-half years.

whose house in July, 1778, seven men, including his three sons, and son-in-law Benedict, went into the battle and massacre of Wyoming, and were all slain. In 1775 Nathan Waller visited the Connecticut seashore, accompanied by his wife and infant son, Phineas. There he entered the army and was wounded at Horse Neck, in March, 1779, when General Putnam made his famous escape. His brother Levi, born April 24, 1758, enlisted at eighteen and died in the service at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1778. Ashbel, a third brother, served in the Second Regiment Connecticut line, and Daniel, a fourth, was in the Sixteenth Connecticut Regiment. The fifth was Joseph, born April 11, 1764, and these four surviving brothers were all settled in the Wyoming valley prior to 1800; by which year Ashbel, Joseph and Daniel had passed on to Western New York and Ohio.

At the close of the war Captain Nathan Waller brought his household back to Wyoming. He was the owner of a large amount of land above Wilkes-Barre, in it, and below it. Before 1787 he built upon his lower farm the house which still stands (1905) across the western end of Division street, being both in Wilkes-Barre and Hanover, and where a road then led to the only river crossing. He was a man of strong physique, and in an encounter with a bear upon his lands at the Plains he killed it, breaking its spine with a pine knot he had seized for defense. He appears frequently in the early Luzerne record, and in 1792, with Zebulon Butler and Timothy Pickering, was of the committee appointed by the town of Wilkes-Barre to choose a site for the Rev. Mr. Johnson's Congregational church; they selected and reported the location on the public square, on which a little later the "old Ship Zion" was erected.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century Nathan Waller bought his friend Putnam Catlin's large farm on the banks of the Susquehanna, at Oquago, within the limits of the present town of Windsor, Broome county, New York, and there he removed with his wife, his unmarried daughters, and his younger son Eliud Rockwell, who had married Lucy, daughter of Colonel

John Franklin, providing for the son a house and farm near his own. Nathan's house, on the high terrace on the right bank of the river¹, shaded by great trees, was notably spacious and substantial, a large central chimney affording wide, open fireplaces in the rooms on each side of it, and on both the first and second floors. Here, September 18, 1822, Nathan Waller lost his wife; and his son Eliud R. having died April 26, 1814, in his thirty-eighth year, at the home of his brother Phineas, while passing through Wilkes-Barre, Nathan induced Phineas to exchange with him, and take the Oquago farm, while he returned to Wilkes-Barre, where he continued until his death, July 11, 1831, in his seventy-ninth year.

Nathan Waller had two sons and eight daughters, and of the latter Lydia, the eldest, married (first) 1806, Robert Christie; their only child, Albert, died in New Orleans. She married (second) Major Elijah Blackman. Lucy, the next eldest daughter, married, 1806, Philip Abbott; their son, Merrit, became assistant superintendent of the Lehigh Navigation Company, and his daughter, Stella, married E. P. Wilbur, president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad company. Elizabeth, next to the youngest, married Miller Horton² and succeeded to part of her father's South Wilkes-Barre lands. The other daughters married in New York state and re-

1. "This picturesque little valley having been settled but a few years nevertheless had its traditions of exciting interest as the rendezvous of Brant, the famous and terrible Mohawk chief, during the frontier war in which the Wyoming massacre took place." (From a description of this farm, in *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1885, part 2, pp. 704-5).

2. In 1816 Miller, Jesse and Lewis Horton opened a new era in stage coach traveling and in carrying the mails in Northern Pennsylvania. In 1824 these enterprising brothers contracted to carry the mails in four horse coaches from Baltimore to Owego, New York, by way of Harrisburg, Sunbury, Wilkes-Barre and Montrose, and from Philadelphia to Wilkes-Barre, via Easton; also to carry mails from New York City to Montrose by way of Newark and Morristown in New Jersey and Milford in Pennsylvania, and comfortable and substantial four horse coaches rolled daily and rapidly over our highways.—Pierce's *Annals*.

moved to the far west—none of them returned to Wyoming.

His son, Phineas Waller, born Wilkes-Barre, January 31, 1774, acquired land at Wilkes-Barre, built a house, and married, January 2, 1800, his first wife, Hannah, born October 20, 1772, daughter of Abraham Bradley and wife Hannah Baldwin, and sister of Abraham and Dr. Phineas Bradley, who were first and second assistant postmaster generals until the accession of Andrew Jackson to the presidency. Phineas Waller's wife died October 4, 1810, leaving him with three children, all born in Wilkes-Barre:

1. Abraham Bradley Waller, born October 11, 1800, died June 26, 1867, in Delaware. He married, July 26, 1826, Frances Webb, daughter of General Webb, of Canaan, Connecticut, and removed to Delaware. Children: Frances, married Eben Camp, lived at Cherry Tree, Pennsylvania; Abraham Bradley, Jr., born March 6, 1837, went in 1858 to Nevada, died 1902; Augusta, born May 23, 1839, died June 17, 1902; married General John M. Wilson, of Washington, D. C.; Helen, born August 21, 1843, died March 18, 1873; married a Mr. Brewster; Florence, born January 4, 1849, married E. P. Wadsworth, of Maine; Lelia W., born January 26, 1852, lives in Washington, D. C.

2. Nathan P. Waller, born March 30, 1807, died June 30, 1884, in Wisconsin, married, February 7, 1838, Mahala Edwards, and removed to Wisconsin, where he became a well known member of the legislature. Children: Phineas Bradley, born June 13, 1842; Mary, born September 28, 1851; Nathan, born December 22, 1854; and Frances, born December 22, 1858.

3. William Lindsey Waller, born July 6, 1810, died July 9, 1887, in Washington, D. C., married July 19, 1837, Louisa Bonham, of Corning, New York, and removed to Washington, D. C., where he was long in the United States treasury. Their only surviving child, Rev. William B. Waller, born June 24, 1848, and now of Greenwich, Connecticut, married May 3, 1876, Jennie, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Philadelphia.

In the war of 1812 Phineas responded to the

call for troops with the Wilkes-Barre Company, of which he was captain, but his command being required to accept regular army officers in place of those elected by themselves, refused to submit and returned home.

On March 31, 1814, Phineas Waller married his second wife, Elizabeth,¹ born October 9, 1780, daughter of Dr. David Hibberd Jewett and wife Patience Bulkley, of New London, Conn., and resided in the Wilkes-Barre home until 1823, when making the requested exchange, they removed to the father's Windsor farm, leaving two of the children—David and Harriet—with their grandmother Jewett in Wilkes-Barre. In April, 1836, Phineas returned with his wife and unmarried children to the Wyoming Valley where he had made additional land purchases, and where his wife died February 21, 1859, in her seventy-ninth year. He died at Bloomsburg on the third of the following June, in his eighty-sixth year. While at Oquago, at the instance of Dr. Bradley, as a step toward improving the still very primitive postal service, Phineas contracted for and established a line of four-horse

¹ Elizabeth Jewett, second wife of Phineas Waller, was a descendant of Elder William Brewster; of Charles Chauncey, second president of Harvard; of Samuel Appleton; of the Rev. Peter Bulkeley; of the Rev. George Phillips, of Massachusetts; and of the Dennisons, Prentices, Wetherells, Latimers, and Gershon Bulkeley, of Connecticut. Her father served both in Massachusetts and Connecticut commands during the revolutionary war. Mrs. Waller's grandfather, Rev. David Jewett, died 1783 and devised his Susquehanna lands to her father, who died 1814. Her mother with three of her daughters, one of her sons and negro man slave removed from New London to Wilkes-Barre in 1815, where the family lived for sixty years on Franklin street about where the Grand Opera House now stands. Here her mother died February 4, 1830, in her eighty-first year. Children: 1. David, born June 17, 1772, died July, 1842, Rio Janeiro. Read law with Governor Griswold, but during a voyage to Spain became infatuated with the sea, and at nineteen commanded a ship; was for twenty years an officer in United States navy, and afterwards of Chili, Buenos Ayres, and Brazil. He married, 1827, Mrs. Eliza Mactier, daughter of Augustus H. Lawrence, of New York; one child, Rev. Augustus David L., born Wilkes-Barre, January 12, 1830, died New York, April 29,

coaches which carried the mails between Utica and New York City, by way of Windsor (Oquago), New York and Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania. His second son, Nathan P. Waller, who in 1835 had established a mail route from Augusta, Georgia, to Columbia, two hundred miles, succeeded him on the Oquago farm (still known as Wallersville). The family ownership of that portion of the shores of the Susquehanna ceased when the latter removed beyond the Mississippi, some sixty years ago.

The sons of Phineas and Elizabeth (Jewett) Waller were of the bench, bar and pulpit, as are all their sons in turn, of the law, the ministry, and the medical profession. The children, all born in Wilkes-Barre, were:

1. David Jewett, born January 16, 1815, died December 7, 1893; married, May 23, 1839, Julia Ellmaker; reared three sons and three daughters; hereinafter mentioned.

2. Harriet M., born February 10, 1817, died April 3, 1887; married, May, 1865, Rev. Silas M. Andrews, D. D., of Doylestown, Pennsylvania. No children.

3. Charles Phillips, born August 7, 1819, died August 18, 1882; married, April 5, 1845, Harriet Ward Stone. He was president judge of the Twenty-second Judicial District, and lived

at Honesdale, Pennsylvania. Children: Elizabeth Jewett, born June 11, 1846, married William H. Stanton, and had Harriet, married Ralph Martin, lives at Honesdale; Katherine, married John Edward Barbour, lives at Patterson, New Jersey, 2. Mary Stone, born October 3, 1858, married Harry Crowell and has children: Waller and Elizabeth W.; lives in Newark, New Jersey.

4. George Grant, born May 3, 1821, died December 4, 1888; married, October 11, 1854, Lizzie J. Bently. One child, Bessie, who married Robert Neely, and lives in Germantown, Pennsylvania. George G. Waller was for more than thirty-five years a leading lawyer of Honesdale.

David Jewett Waller, born Wilkes-Barre, January 16, 1815, was educated at Wilkes-Barre Academy, Williams College, Massachusetts, and Princeton Theological Seminary, having graduated at Williams, 1834, and the Theological Seminary, 1837. In 1838 Mr. Waller became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Bloomsburg (on the river forty miles below Wilkes-Barre) with its extensive dependent territory, since divided into many pastorates. There he became active in all the interests of the community, and particularly in the establishment of schools, being instrumental, the year of his arrival, in opening a classical school, of which his brother Charles, then a law student, was principal. It became in 1867 the Bloomsburg Literary Institute, and in 1872 was merged into the State Normal school of the sixth district, of which two latter institutions also Mr. Waller was a very active promoter and supporter. He was elected a member of the board of foreign missions by the general assembly of 1865, and was elected a trustee of Lafayette College by the Synod of Philadelphia in 1849, serving for thirty years. Although often called to other fields, he continued his pastorate until 1871, about which time he met with an accident while driving, which compelled him to use crutches the rest of his life, and resigned, but thereafter effected the construction of the present attractive stone church, to which he was the chief contributor. About that time he drew

1898, married Lizzie Dickenson; one child survives, R. Dickenson Jewett, of Washington, D. C. 2. Charles, born June 9, 1777, lieutenant United States navy, died 1825, at Wilkes-Barre, unmarried. 3. Elizabeth, married Phineas Waller, *supra*. 4. Sarah, born October 8, 1782, died, Wilkes-Barre, May 15, 1857, unmarried. 5. George, born May 22, 1785, merchant at Tunhannock, died Wilkes-Barre, November 2, 1816, unmarried. 6. Ann, born July 6, 1787, died June 19, 1860, married, July 17, 1823, Judge Oristus Collins, for fifty years elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre. He was judge of the courts of Lancaster county. He died 1884, aged ninety-two years. One child, Rev. Charles Jewett, born June 25, 1825, superintendent of Wilkes-Barre schools and principal of Princeton preparatory school at Princeton, New Jersey. Now resides in New York. He married Annie Rankin, of Newburg, New York: Children: Laura, married William Parsons; Louisa, married a Mr. Tappan; Annie, married Walter B. Howe; all reside in New York. Rev. Charles Jewett Collins married (second) Ida ———. 7. Martha, twin to Ann, died 1876.

a charter for a railroad from Wilkes-Barre along the south bank of the Susquehanna to Bloomsburg, and thence by valleys of Big and Little Fishing creeks, and Muncy creek, to Williamsport, named the North and West Branch Railroad Company. His fellow townsman, ex-United States Senator Charles R. Buckalew, who was again in the state senate, secured its enactment by the legislature, and Mr. Waller became president, effecting its construction, from a junction with the S. H. & W. Railroad at Catawissa, to Wilkes-Barre in 1881-82, and continuing as president until his death, during which period it was operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as lessee, and was purchased a half dozen years later by, and was formally merged into the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Upon the material interests of his adopted home, by the laying out and grading of broad streets and extensive tree planting, by the erection of private buildings and furthering the erection of public ones, and by aiding the introduction of manufacturies, Mr. Waller exerted an educational influence which has proven most beneficial to that attractive and prosperous county seat, whose courts adjourned and whose business was suspended on the occasion of his funeral. He died December 7, 1893, four and a half years after his golden wedding.

He married, May 23, 1839, in Philadelphia, Julia Ellmaker, born October 11, 1817, who is the youngest daughter of Levi and Hannah (Hopkins) Ellmaker, the former for many years a prominent Philadelphia merchant, in the West India trade, a director of the bank of the United States by appointment of President Jackson, a leader among the early patrons of art in the Quaker City, where he died February 9, 1835, in consequence of being thrown from his carriage. His father, Nathaniel Ellmaker, of Lancaster, was a senator when the seat of government was still in Philadelphia, and was, through his mother and grandmother, of French-Huguenot descent. Children of David J. and Julia E. Waller:

1. Hannah Ellmaker, born August 30, 1840, married Colonel M. Whitmoyer; died Nebraska, 1873; one child, Laura Claire, who married, June

30, 1904, Dr. Joseph Reifsnyder, resides in Scranton, Pennsylvania.

2. David Jewett, born June 17, 1846; graduate of Lafayette College and Union Theological Seminary; ex-superintendent public instruction, now principal of Indiana Normal School, Pennsylvania; married, 1874, Anna Appleman. Children: David J., born October 20, 1876, died November 16, 1895; Mabel, born March 7, 1878; Lizzie, born April 7, 1880; Margaret, born June 20, 1882; Robert, born March 9, 1884; and Harriet, born December 20, 1886.

3. Levi Ellmaker, born July 16, 1851; married, October 12, 1881, Alice M., daughter of United States Senator Charles R. Buckalew; hereinafter mentioned.

4. George Phillips, born April 2, 1854; educated at Andover, and Franklin and Marshall; graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; was many years physician and surgeon for Chicago & North-Western Railroad Company in Nebraska; resides in Los Angeles, California. He married, May 3, 1877, Etta J. Campbell. Children: Horace N., born September 5, 1881, and George P., born May 22, 1884.

5. Julia Ellmaker, born December 12, 1855; married, April 26, 1882, Charles W. Hand, treasurer of Presbyterian board of foreign missions; lives in Brooklyn, New York. Children: Laura, born June 14, 1885; Charlotte, born July 18, 1887; Julia, born April 8, 1890; and Dorothy, born May 4, 1895.

6. Laura Pettit, born September 2, 1858, unmarried; lives with her mother in Bloomsburg.

Levi Ellmaker Waller, born July 16, 1851, graduated from Lafayette College, 1873, attended Columbia Law School, New York, and from the office of United States Senator Charles R. Buckalew was admitted to the bar. He is, and for twenty-four years has been counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, counsel for the Pennsylvania Canal Company, counsel for the Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad Company; a director of the latter company, and of the North and West Branch Railway Company; and trustee of the State Normal School of the Sixth District. He has borne an active part in the founding and

developement of and been officially connected with very many of the institutions and manufacturing industries of his native town, its steam and electric railroads, and its heat, light, and water systems. Since the summer of 1900 Mr. Waller has resided in Wilkes-Barre, at No. 72 South River street. He is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants; The University Club; Sons of the Revolution; Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and other organizations. He married, at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1881, Alice M. Buckalew, born November 24, 1856, daughter of United States Senator Charles Rollin Buckalaw,¹ and wife Permelia Wadsworth. Children: Jean Buckalaw Waller, born October 22, 1884. Charles Buckalew Waller, born February 14, 1890; brought his family from Litchfield, Connecticut, to Huntington, in Luzerne county. Mrs. Buckalaw died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Waller, Wilkes-Barre, February 20, 1903.

H. E. H.

CORSS FAMILY. James Corse, the first of his surname, so far as known in America, and the ancestor of a numerous line of descendants, first appears in New England history as a settler at Deerfield, Massachusetts, about 1690, and died there May 15, 1696. He married, 1690, Eliza-

beth Catlin, who then was twenty years old; she was killed by the French and Indians on the march to Canada in 1704, when Deerfield was sacked and laid waste. She was a daughter of John and Mary (Baldwin) Catlin. John Catlin was one of the few men in Deerfield honored by the title, "Mister." He and his wife were of the original thirty families of Brandford, Connecticut, who settled in Newark, New Jersey, 1666, moved to Deerfield, Massachusetts, 1683, and was prominent in town, church and military affairs until his death, being a teacher in 1676, town's attorney 1678, and selectman 1676 to 1681. James and Elizabeth (Catlin) Corse had three children: —Ebenezer, born April 7, 1692; James, March 20, 1694; Elizabeth, February 4, 1696; captured 1704, alive in Canada, 1716.

James Corse, of Greenfield, born Deerfield, Massachusetts, March 20, 1694, died Greenfield, September 20, 1783; married, first, August 17, 1721, Thankful Munn, born January 12, 1703-4, died July 22, 1746, daughter of Benjamin Munn, of Deerfield; married second, July 16, 1747, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Clesson, who died July 4, 1773, aged sixty-three years. He had eleven children by his first marriage and two by his second marriage. This James Corse was a noted hunter and Indian scout. The town meetings of

1. Mr. Buckalew was a lawyer of wide reputation, and was author of a work on the Constitution of Pennsylvania, of which instrument he was one of the most prominent framers. His life was largely passed in the public service of Pennsylvania, and of the United States. He was a successful advocate of the cumulative vote provided for minority representation, now a familiar feature in corporate and other elections. He was born December 28, 1821. In 1850, when the district was composed of Luzerne, Columbia and Montour counties, and in 1853, and in 1857 he was elected to the senate of Pennsylvania. In 1854 he was appointed special commissioner to exchange ratification of the treaty between the United States and Paraguay. In 1857 he resigned as senator and commissioner to revise the criminal code, and was appointed Minister of the United States to Ecuador, resident at Quito. In 1863 he was chosen United States senator from Pennsylvania and served the term of six years from March 4, 1864. In 1869 he was re-elected to the state senate. In 1872 he was the nominee of the Democratic party for governor, and 1888 and 1900 was elected representative in congress. He was

president of the Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad Company, from the time of its construction (1886) until his death, and was a director of the North and West Branch Railway Company. He died at Bloomsburg, May 19, 1899, within a year after celebrating his golden wedding. His immigrant ancestor, Francis Buckalew, came to Long Island with his brother Gilbert in 1665. Charles R. Buckalew married, February 13, 1849, Permelia, daughter of the Rev. Epaphras and Charlotte (Stevens) Wadsworth, born February 16, 1828, and granddaughter of Epaphras Wadsworth, a soldier of the revolution, and wife Desdemona Marshall. Mrs. Buckalew descended in the sixth generation from Captain Joseph Wadsworth, who saved the Connecticut charter by hiding it in the Hartford Oak, October 31, 1687, and from Captain John Gallup, and the Marshall—Stone—Lake—Drake—Wollcott—Wilton—Cooke families of Connecticut. Epaphras Wadsworth, in 1800, brought his family from Litchfield, Connecticut, to Huntington, in Luzerne county. Mrs. Buckalew died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Waller, Wilkes-Barre, February 20, 1903.

Greenfield were held in his house many years, and he held the office of fence viewer and other town offices. In 1730, with a passport from Governor Dummer, he made a journey to Canada in search of his sister, traveling by way of Fort Dummer, Otter creek, and Lake Champlain, and on his travels he established a convenient route of passage for the military expeditions of 1730. He was a soldier during Father Rasle's war, under Captain Joseph Kellogg, and also in the French and Indian wars from 1743 to 1763. May 1, 1775, at eighty-one, he enlisted at Greenfield as a minute man in a company raised then, and fought at Bunker Hill. He left a considerable fortune at his death, including a large tract of land upon which the present town of Greenfield, Massachusetts, is built.

Asher Corss, eighth child of James and Thankful (Munn) Corse, born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, September 10, 1737, died there, June 25, 1822; married (first), Submit Chapin, died March 22, 1777, daughter of Samuel Chapin, of Chicopee, Massachusetts.¹ She had five children. Asher married (second), Lucy Chapin, cousin of his first wife, and daughter of Zediah Chapin. She bore him no children. This Asher Corss was a soldier in the French and Indian wars, and was the owner of three hundred acres of land on the west bank of the Connecticut, six miles above Greenfield. He changed his name from Corse to Corss. Asher and Submit Corss had the following children: Clarissa, born November 9, 1768, married, December, 1793, Timothy Larabee; Submit, born December 27, 1770,

married, March 11, 1793, Eli Smead; John, born March 31, 1773, married (first), December 31, 1795, Sarah, daughter of Oliver Atherton, and married (second), November 10, 1801, Sarah Bennet, had eleven children; Asher, born June 5, 1775; and Eunice, married Mr. Flagg.

Asher Corss, son of Asher and Submit (Chapin) Corss, born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, June 5, 1775, died there May 8, 1814; married, September, 1797, Lucy Grinnell, died May 14, 1814, aged thirty-nine years, daughter of William Grinnell. Asher and Lucy Corss had children: Polly, born January 9, 1798, died unmarried, August 19, 1846; Submit, born September 29, 1799, died unmarried, November 18, 1820; Henrietta M., born March 28, 1801, married (first), October 26, 1820, Henry Atherton; married (second), February 24, 1824, Rudolphus Pratt, of Marlboro; Charles Chapin, born May 22, 1803; Lucy, born ———, 1805, married, October, 1823, Charles L. Smead; Cornelius Clark, born October 13, 1807, married Mehitable Hill, reside in Illinois; Christopher Gore, born October 18, 1809, married Polly Brigham; Climena, born August 11, 1811, died April 29, 1833; Sarah, born July 21, 1813, married, June 25, 1829, Harvey C. Newton.

Rev. Charles Chapin Corss, eldest son and fourth child of Asher and Lucy Corss, was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, May 23, 1803, died May 20, 1896; graduated at Amherst College, A. B., 1830; and was afterward principal of Deerfield Academy. He studied theology at Princeton, New Jersey, and was licensed to preach by the Hampshire Association of Massachusetts, in February, 1834. December of same year he became stated supply of the Presbyterian church in Kingston, Pennsylvania, and served two years there in connection with more general missionary work in adjacent localities. August 27, 1836, he was ordained by the Susquehanna Presbytery, of which he continued a member until the reunion of the old and new school branches of the Presbyterian church. From 1838 to 1847 he was pastor and teacher in Athens, Pennsylvania; from 1847 to 1869, was stated supply at East Smithfield, and in 1869-70 occupied the same relation to the church in Barclay. He supplied

1. Samuel Chapin, of Chicopee, was son of Samuel Chapin, who was son of Japhet Chapin, who was son of Deacon Samuel Chapin, of Springfield, Massachusetts. Deacon Chapin, "The Puritan," was one of the most exemplary men in early Springfield history. His name first appears in the records in 1642. He was one of the first board of selectmen, and served nine consecutive years; was magistrate, and one of the commissioners "to hear and determine all cases and offences, both civil and criminal, that do not reach life, limb and banishment." At various times in the absence of the minister he officiated in religious meetings; in 1663 he was one of the commissioners to lay out Northampton, and in 1659 to lay out the town of Hadley.



Frederic Corros

the pulpit of the Reformed Presbyterian church in Ulster in 1871, and was teacher in Smithfield in 1874, remaining in the locality several years. His work in the ministry covered a period of about sixty years. In an obituary notice, published in the "Presbyterian," June 17, 1895, Rev. Mr. Phelps, his biographer and lifelong acquaintance, said: "He was the first minister of the gospel I ever knew; I think the first one to whom I ever listened." Probably no one ever lived in Smithfield who exerted an influence upon human character and human thought in Smithfield such as he did. Mr. Corss was especially active and influential in establishing the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute at Towanda. He married (first), September 1, 1836, Ann Hoyt, who died August 9, 1851, aged thirty-four; he married (second), June 6, 1866, Lucelia Phelps, of East Smithfield. Five children were born of his first marriage: Charles, born July 27, 1837, married (first), Sarah Kennedy, of Stewartsville, New Jersey, and married (second), Emma Pollock, daughter of George Pollock, of Philadelphia; he was a lawyer at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, and died November 28, 1904. 2. Nancy, born October 9, 1839, married, September 24, 1903, Lucius L. Morse, and lives in Jennings, Louisiana. 3. Frederick, born January 16, 1842, married Martha Hoyt. 4. John Hoyt, born April, 1847, died 1866. Ann Hoyt, born July 4, 1851, married William F. Church, of Wilkes-Barre.

Dr. Frederick Corss, of Kingston, was born January 16, 1842. He was educated in the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, Towanda; Wyoming Seminary, Kingston; and Lafayette College, graduating at the latter, A. B. 1862, and A. M. 1865. His doctor's degree was acquired in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1866. He began practice in Kingston, March 17, 1866, and has been identified with its history from that time to the present. He is a member of the Presbyterian church; Masonic Lodge, No. 395; the Luzerne County Medical Society; the Lehigh Valley Medical Association (and its president, 1903-1904); the Pennsylvania State Medical Society; the American Medical Association; the Wyoming Historical and Geolog-

ical Society; the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution; and of "P. B. K." of Lafayette College, the famous so-called "Gamma" chapter.

Dr. Frederick Corss married, June 19, 1872, Martha Sarah Hoyt, born October 14, 1849, daughter of John Dorrance Hoyt and Martha Goodwin, his wife. John D. Hoyt, farmer of Kingston, was a son of Ziba and Nancy Hoyt, and brother of the late Governor Henry Martyn. Hoyt.
H. E. H.

LATHROP FAMILY. Rev. John Lothrop, the immigrant ancestor of the Lothrop and Lathrop families in America, was the great-grandson of John Lowthroppe, of Cherry Burton, a parish about four miles from Lowthorpe, wapentake of Dickering, East Riding of Yorkshire, England—a gentleman of extensive landed estate in Cherry Burton and various other parts of the country, and assessed on the Yorkshire subsidy roll in 1545 twice as much as any other inhabitant of the parish. This John left a son Robert, who succeeded to the paternal estates in Cherry Burton, and who died in 1558, leaving a son Thomas, who inherited from his father certain lands and their appurtenances in Walkinton, also "an ambling gelding, dapple gray, two draughts mante—a hawked and browne—and fourtie weathers such as he will choose," and also his father's "jack" (coat of mail), his "bill" (battle ax), steel cap, and pair of splents; wherefore it may be assumed that Robert had served his king in the wars, and that he bestowed his accoutrements upon the son whom he deemed worthy to possess them and defend the honour of his house and the person of his sovereign.

This Thomas was also of Cherry Burton, but after his marriage removed to Etton, Harthill wapentake, East Riding, Yorkshire, and died there, 1606, having made his will, excluding from its benefits those of his sons whom he had educated and thus provided with means of self-maintenance. Among these sons was John, issue of Thomas's second marriage, who was the American ancestor of the Lothrop-Lathrop family, although he wrote the surname Lothroppe. He was baptized in Etton, Yorkshire, December 20,

1584; matriculated at Queen's College, Cambridge, 1601; graduated B. A. 1605; M. A. 1609. He was admitted to the living about 1611 in Egerton, forty-eight miles southeast from London, in the lower half hundred of Calehill, lathe of Scray, county of Kent, as curate of the parish church there and labored faithfully as long as his judgment could approve the ritual and government of the church, but when he could no longer do this he renounced his orders and asserted the right of fulfilling a ministry to which his heart and his conscience had called him. He departed from Egerton in 1623, and in 1624 succeeded to the pastorate of the First Independent Church in London, accepting the leadership of a congregation of dissenters, and sharing with them the privations to which they were afterward subjected, and which culminated in the arrest and imprisonment of forty-two of their number, April 22, 1632. Rev. John and his followers were confined in the old Clink prison in Newgate, and were kept there until the spring of 1634, when all except himself were released on bail, for he was deemed too dangerous to be set at liberty. During his imprisonment his wife fell sick, and through the favor of the bishop he was permitted to visit her and pray with her before she died. After her death his children, being many, made known to the bishop at Lambeth their miserable condition, and through his intercession procured an order of bail: "1634, Apr. 24, John Lothrop enlarged on bond to appear in Trinity term, and not to be present at any private conventicles."

Under the date of September 18, 1634, this record is found on page 71 of Governor Winthrop's journal: "The Griffin and another ship now arriving with about 200 passengers, Mr. Lothrop and Mr. Sims, two godly ministers coming in the same ship." On reaching Boston with that portion of his London flock who had accompanied him, he found preparations already begun to welcome him to a new home in Scituate. On Monday, January 29, 1635, in a meeting for worship held in his own house, John Lothrop was chosen minister of the town, and was once more inducted into the pastoral office. On Octo-

ber 11, 1639, (O. S.), with a "large company" of his people, he removed from Scituate to Barnstable and founded a church in that town and there closed his life work, November 8, 1653. He left a will which he had failed to sign and execute, but the instrument was admitted to probate without question. His second wife he married while living in Scituate, and her name was Anna.

Samuel Lothrop, seventh child of Rev. John Lothrop, came with his father from England to Scituate, removed thence to Barnstable, where he married, November 28, 1644, Elizabeth Scudder, daughter of John Scudder, and removed in 1648 to Pequot (New London), Connecticut, where he was a man of consequence, a "house builder" and farmer, prominent in affairs of the church, and one of the town magistrates "to settle causes of differences between the inhabitants." He removed to Norwich, 1668, was constable, 1673 and 1682, and "townsman," 1685. These were offices of dignity in colonial times. Samuel was twice married; his second wife, Abigail Doane, daughter of Deacon John Doane of Plymouth, attained the remarkable age of 102 years—1632-1734. Samuel Lothrop died February 29, 1700.

Israel Lathrop, son of Samuel, born October, 1659, died March 28, 1733; married April 8, 1683, Rebecca Bliss, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Bliss, and granddaughter of Thomas Bliss, sen., of Hartford, Connecticut. In Norwich in 1730 Israel Lathrop's rank among the townsmen was next to his brother Samuel. "He was a man of worldly thrift, and had a family of enterprising sons, who are said to have planted themselves on seven hills within the old nine-miles square of Norwich."

Benjamin Lathrop, son of Israel Lathrop and his wife Elizabeth Bliss, born July 31, 1699, married (first), November 13, 1718, Martha Adgate, who died March 26, 1739-40; married (second), June 15, 1741, Mary Worthington, died August 4, 1770, widow of Daniel Jones, and daughter of William Worthington of Colchester, Connecticut, and his wife, Mrs. Mehitable Horton, daughter of Isaac Graves of Hatfield, Massachusetts. By his first wife Benjamin had ten children and one by his second wife.





W. H. Lachrop
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Benjamin Lathrop, son of Benjamin Lathrop and his wife Martha Adgate, born March 28, 1721, died June 23, 1768; married (first), Elizabeth Hyde, daughter of Daniel Hyde and his wife Abigail Waters. He married (second), Huldah ———. He settled in Franklin, Connecticut, where he joined the church, 1741.

Asa Lathrop, son of Benjamin Lathrop and his wife Martha Adgate, born February 2, 1755, died September 2, 1827; married September 17, 1782, Alice Fox of Bozrah, died September 18, 1847. Asa Lathrop was an early settler in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania (then a part of Luzerne county), having located there September 22, 1803. Children of Asa Lathrop and Alice Fox his wife: 1. Abigail, born February 8, 1783; died March 3, 1790. 2. James, born June 17, 1785; died July 6, 1854. 3. Susan, born November 17, 1787; died October 10, 1824. 4. Walter, born May 12, 1790; died January 19, 1839. 5. Abigail, born June 10, 1793; married Charles Eddy. 6. Alice, born January 2, 1795; married Elisha Fargo. 7. Asa, born March 2, 1799; married ——— Wells, and removed to Potter county, Pennsylvania.

James Lathrop, second child, eldest son, of Asa Lathrop and his wife Alice Fox, was born in New London county, Connecticut, and was eighteen years old when he came to live in Susquehanna county. For half a century he lived in the county, and was himself an interesting part of its history. He builded well for himself, his family, and for the community in which he lived so long. His wife was Lydia Luthensia Burchard, born March 19, 1790, died January 22, 1867; daughter of Israel and Lydia Burchard, formerly of Granby, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and who removed to Luzerne (now Susquehanna) county, Pennsylvania, in 1802. Their children: 1. An infant, born December 23, 1809; died same day. 2. William Fox, born February 10, 1811; married Emeline Sproat. 3. Austin Burchard, born March 8, 1813, died unmarried. 4. Charles Jacob, born June 25, 1815; married Laura Lathrop. 5. Lydia Alice, born September 1, 1818; died unmarried. 6. Israel

Burchard, born July 21, 1821; married Mary Elizabeth Bolles, and died, Springville, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1900. 7. Sukkey, born February 28, 1826; died March 9, 1826.

Dr. Israel Burchard Lathrop, born Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1821, died Springville, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1900; married, September, 1845, Mary Elizabeth Bolles, daughter of Andrew Bolles, of Springville, Pennsylvania, and his wife Susan Beardsley. Dr. Lathrop spent his whole life in Susquehanna county, and was for more than half a century one of its leading professional men. In many respects he respected his Yankee ancestry, and was one of the best types of the old family revealed in a later generation. He acquired his early education chiefly in the schools of his native county, and his medical education in the Albany (New York) Medical College, where he graduated. Dr. Lathrop's wife, too, was of good old New England stock. Her father was Andrew Bolles, and her mother was Susan Beardsley, daughter of Philonus Beardsley, originally of New London, Connecticut, and his wife, Mary Beach of Kent, Litchfield county, Connecticut. Children of Israel Burchard Lathrop and his wife Mary Elizabeth Bolles: 1. Henry, born April 8, 1850; died May, 1853. 2. Edgar James, born August 15, 1852. 3. William Arthur, born August 4, 1854; married March 21, 1881, Harriet Eliza Williams, born July 26, 1856. 4. Homer Beardsley, born May 28, 1856.

William Arthur Lathrop, C. E., M. E., second son and child of Dr. Israel Burchard Lathrop and his wife Mary Elizabeth Bolles, is a native of Springville, Pennsylvania, and in which town he acquired his early education and prepared for college. He matriculated at Lehigh University in 1871, and graduated in 1875 with the degree of C. E. He afterward took a course in mining, and received his M. E. degree from the same institution. He at once entered the service of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in the capacity of civil engineer, and was in that employ until about 1879, when he came to Wilkes-Barre and was associated with Major Irving A. Stearns, C.

E., M. E.; a relation which was maintained until 1881, when Mr. Lathrop went to northern New Jersey to take the management of an iron mining enterprise. He next went to Virginia and opened the pioneer coal mine in that region—the well known Pocahontas coal field, in Tazewell county, and in connection with his mining operations there he also laid out and built up the town of Pocahontas. In June, 1885, Mr. Lathrop returned from Virginia and located at Snowshoe, Centre county, Pennsylvania, having the management of the bituminous department of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, in that region. He returned to Wilkes-Barre in February, 1888, as superintendent and general manager of all the coal producing departments of the same company, and so continued until May, 1902, when he resigned, and was made president of the Webster Coal and Coke Company, now the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company, with principal offices in Philadelphia. Mr. Lathrop has a fine home in Dorrance-ton, a small residence borough above Kingston, opposite Wilkes-Barre. He is a trustee of Lehigh University, a director of the People's Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and the Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia, a member of the University Club of Philadelphia, the Westmoreland Club of Wilkes-Barre, of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, and the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. He married March 21, 1881, Harriet Eliza Williams, born July 26, 1856, daughter of Charles Freeman Williams and his wife Eliza Campbell of New York City.

Mr. Williams is of an old Massachusetts family, an ancestor being John Howland, one of the "Pilgrim Fathers," who came to America in the "Mayflower." He is also a descendant of Richard Williams of Taunton, Massachusetts. Eliza Campbell was of Scotch birth and parentage, and came with her father, William Campbell, widower, from Glasgow, Scotland, about 1794, and settled in Troy, New York. He was by trade a linen weaver.

Children of William Arthur and Harriet (Williams) Lathrop were: Helen, born March 12, 1887; died same day; Helen, born April 24, 1889. "C. of R."

H. E. H.

FOSTER FAMILY. The Fosters who came and settled in the Wyoming valley in 1803 were from old historic Hubbardton, in Vermont, on the west side of the Green mountains. Edward Foster, so far as existing records indicate, was the head of this branch of the family in Vermont. Tradition says he was of old New England stock, resident originally in Massachusetts, and a descendant of Puritan ancestors, some of whom served with the colonists of the western plantations in the wars with the Indians from the time of the Pequot outbreak to the close of King Philip's war, covering a period of more than forty years of the seventeenth century. By direct relationship with the Nashes and Johnsons, the Fosters are descended from revolutionary ancestors. It is probable that either Edward Foster or his father served with Colonel Seth Warner in that famous military organization, the "Green Mountain Boys," who fought through the revolutionary war, or, at a still earlier date, served in the same command under Ethan Allen in resisting the pretended authority of the province of New York in its attempt to dispossess all the Vermont settlers who held land titles under the governor of New Hampshire.

The circumstances of Edward Foster's settlement in Vermont are not definitely known, but it is certain that he was located in Hubbardton about the time of the close of the war for Independence. He there married, February 10, 1791, Lowly Nash, born December 12, 1760, died in Wyoming, October 10, 1852, daughter of Phineas Nash and his wife Mary Hamlin. Their children, all born in Hubbardton, were: Samuel, March 2, 1793; James, November 14, 1794; Phineas, December 26, 1795, of whom later; Sally, born September 10, 1797; Lowly, October 5, 1799; Anoca (perhaps Hannah, the record being quite indistinct), September 6, 1801.

In 1803 Edward Foster emigrated from Vermont to Pennsylvania and settled his family on lands in the Wyoming valley, in what is now Jackson, between Huntsville and Truckville. He was a farmer, prudent and thrifty, and a Presbyterian in religious preference, orderly in his daily walk, and exacting from the members of his



Charles D. Foster

family and household a strict obedience to all the requirements of the church. He died in 1814, and his widow survived many years, dying October 10, 1852. Of the sons of Edward Foster, Phineas alone attained to mature years. He succeeded to the home farm, and increased it to more than six hundred acres. Like his father, he was industrious and thrifty, but more venturesome in business undertakings. He was fortunate in his dealings, and accumulated a large property for his time. He was interested in mercantile pursuits both in Huntsville and Wilkes-Barre, but the management of these enterprises was left to his partners. They furnished the experience, he the capital and business stability of the concern, and all profited by the association.

Phineas Nash Foster, son of Edward and Lowly (Nash) Foster, born December 26, 1795, was an old-time Whig, and a man of much influence among his fellow townsmen. For several terms he served as justice of the peace, in which office he sought to dispense justice as well as law. His wife was Mary Bailey Bulford, widow of Albon Bulford, and daughter of Rev. Jacob Johnson, who came to Wilkes-Barre in 1772, and was the first permanently located minister west of the Blue mountains, in the territory now comprising the state of Pennsylvania. Mr. Johnson was a Congregationalist, the teachings of which church were for more than a half century the prevailing religion of the Wyoming valley. He was a remarkable man, especially influential with the Indians, speaking fluently the language of more than one of the tribes, and was a conspicuous figure on the Connecticut side through all the so-called Pennamite troubles. He died in Wilkes-Barre, and his monument bears the following inscription.

"Rev. Jacob Johnson, A. M., born at Wallingford, Connecticut, Apr. 7, 1713, died at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., March 15, 1777. Graduated at Yale College, 1740; Pastor of Congregational Church (subsequently First Presbyterian), 1772-1797. He made missionary journeys to the Six Nations, preaching in the Indian language. He was a firm and self-sacrificing defender of the was an early and outspoken advocate of American

liberty, and a commanding figure in the early history of Wyoming. He wrote the articles of capitulation following the destruction of the infant settlement by the British and Indians in 1778, and was a firm and self-sacrificing defender of the Connecticut title throughout the prolonged land contest." (See Johnson Family).

By her first marriage with Mr. Bulford, Mrs. Foster had three children—Olive A., John J., and Lord Bulford, all now deceased. The children of Phineas Nash Foster and his wife Mary Bailey (Bulford) Foster were Charles Dorrance Foster, and one who died in infancy.

Charles Dorrance Foster, son of Phineas N. and Mary B. Foster, was born in Dallas township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1836. He entered Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, and after an academical course of study taught for one year in this vicinity, and afterward for a short time in Illinois. He studied law in the office of Lyman Hakes, and on April 23, 1861, was admitted to practice. This extends to all the state and federal courts, embracing many important and noteworthy cases, and he is widely known as one of the safe, reliable and successful lawyers in this portion of the state. In recent years he has achieved success as a practitioner in the orphans' court of his county, and his practice in its various departments has proven large and lucrative. While giving diligent attention to his profession, Mr. Foster has also carefully cared for his properties. The old home farm of the Foster family which was originally settled upon by his grandfather, became his by inheritance upon the death of his father, and has been kept by him to the present day, having been in the ownership of the family (grandfather, father and himself) for more than one hundred years.

In addition to his law practice and the management of his landed properties, Mr. Foster is interested in various business affairs. He was president of the first street railway of Wilkes-Barre, is a director of the Wyoming National Bank, a director of the Wilkes-Barre and Dallas Turnpike Company, and treasurer of the Hunlock Creek Turnpike Company.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Elks, Westmoreland Club, Malt Club, the Wilkes-Barre State and National Bar Associations, the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, the State and National Bankers' Association, the Wyoming Commemorative Monumental Association, and the New England Society. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and a member of the Episcopal Church Club. Politically he is a Republican. He was elected a representative from this district to the legislature in 1883-84. During the Civil war he performed military duty as a member of the Home Guards.

Mr. Foster married, October 5, 1865, Mary Hoagland, daughter of Amos Hoagland, of Newark, New Jersey, a man of influence and worth, and a direct descendant of Dirck Hanse Hoogland, the first of the name who came to America, and who commanded the vessel in which he sailed from Holland to New Amsterdam (New York) in 1667.

Dirck Hanse Hoogland, Mrs. Foster's ancestor, came from Maerseveen, near the village of Hoogland, province of Utrecht. With his associates he was given letters patent by Governor Stuyvesant to found the village of Breuckelen (Brooklyn), New York. The Brooklyn and Flatbush surface cars have their passenger station and stables on the site of the old Hoogland homestead. Judge Hoagland married a daughter of Elijah Carman, who was a descendant of John Carman, of Hemel Hempstead, Herefordshire, England. He came in the ship "Lion," with Rev. John Eliot, Thomas Wakeman, Valentine Prentis and Richard Lyman, and arrived at Roxborough, Massachusetts, November 3, 1631. He and nine others founded Sandwich, Massachusetts, also Wethersfield and Stamford, Connecticut. In 1643 John Carman and John Goodman purchased from the natives 30,000 acres of land, upon portions of which Carmansville and Hempstead now stand. A complete history and genealogy of the Hoagland family in America was published by Dr. Cornelius Hoagland and Mr. Riker, in 1891, who were familiar with the Dutch language, and transcribed the old records. These show the family to have been Prussian lords who

went down into Holland in the thirteenth century. Mrs. Foster's maternal grandfather was Rev. George E. Fisher, of Hempstead, Long Island, a generous and exemplary man.

Mrs. Foster is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, connected with a chapter in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, where lived her grandfather, Judge Hoagland, a judge of the court of common pleas, and also a director of the Trenton Banking Company. She is also a member of the Revolutionary Memorial Society, the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, the Holland Dames, the National Mary Washington Memorial Association of the American Revolution, and McCall Mission.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Foster. The elder and only surviving child is Narcissa Florence, who married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Dr. Frank Thornton Jenkins, son of the late Thornton A. Jenkins, rear admiral U. S. N., and who served as chief of staff to Admiral Farragut during the Civil war, 1861-65.

H. E. H.

KULP FAMILY. The American ancestor of the Kolb (now known as Kulp) family, of which George Brubaker Kulp, the lawyer-author of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, is descended, was Henry Kolb, a native of Wolfsheim, in the Palatinate of Germany, who emigrated to Pennsylvania as early as and perhaps earlier than 1707. He was one of the earliest Mennonite preachers in this country, and he and his brothers, Martin and Jacob, were trustees of the Mennonite Church of Skippack, the oldest church of this denomination, save one, in America. The maternal grandfather of these brothers was Peter Schumacher, who came to Pennsylvania, arriving October 16, 1685, in the "Francis and Dorothy," with his children and his cousin. He lived in Germantown, where he was a man of considerable importance in the town until his death in 1707. There were four brothers Kolb who came to America in 1707, Henry, Martin, Jacob and John, all of the Mennonite Church, and three at least of them were expounders of its teachings. In a biographical sketch of George B. Kulp, recently published, it is said that "his ancestors

were among the leaders of the Mennonite Church, the foundation of all Baptist organizations. They refused to believe in infant baptism and in the realism of baptism without faith and repentance. Dielman Kolb, another brother of Henry, gave his big brain and bigger endeavour to the translation of "Der Blutige Schauplatz, oder Martyrer Spiegel," or Martyrs' Mirror. All the Kolbs (now Kulp) of the olden times devoted their efforts to good works, and from the earliest settlement of Germans in Pennsylvania to the present time there have been a large number of Mennonite preachers of the name of Kulp, particularly in the counties of Bucks and Montgomery in this state.

Dielman Kolb, of Wolfsheim, Germany, father of Henry Kolb, was born about 1648; died 1712, and his wife ——— Schumacher, was born 1652, died 1705. They never came to America. Peter Schumacher, grandfather of Henry Kolb, on the maternal side, was born in Kriesheim (then written Kreigsheim), a small village in the Palatinate, about 1622.

Henry Kolb came to America in 1707, and settled in Germantown, Pennsylvania; in 1709 he removed to Skippack, now in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He was a minister of the Mennonite Church at Skippack. His will is dated February 20, 1724, and probated July 13, 1730. His wife was Barbara ———, and his oldest son was Peter.

Peter Kolb of Perkiomen and Skippack, the oldest son of Henry Kolb, was born about 1718 and died 1748. His wife was Elizabeth E. Kolb.

Jacob Kulp, eldest son of Peter Kolb, was born March 7, 1740, and died June 28, 1818. He is buried in the Mennonite graveyard at Kulpsville, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. His marriage certificate, by Quaker ceremony, is in the possession of George Brubaker Kulp, a descendant, and is dated November 6, 1766; his residence was in Whitpain township, county of Philadelphia, province of Pennsylvania. He married Mary Clemens, daughter of Abraham Clemens, of Lower Salford, in the county and province aforesaid, who was a son of Gerhart

Clemens, who came to America in 1709, and purchased 690 acres of land in Salford, where he resided. The wife of Abraham Clemens was Catharine Bachman.

Abraham Kulp was born in Kulpsville, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1770, and died February 11, 1847, in Linden, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. Jacob Kulp had eight children of whom Abraham was the eldest son. He was twice married, first, Barbara Sellers, and second, Elizabeth Wampole. Barbara Sellers was a daughter of Leonard Sellers, who resided in Hilltown township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he died August 24, 1805, and granddaughter of Philip Henry Soller (now written Sellers), who came to America from Weinheim, Germany, in the ship "James Goodwill," from Rotterdam, September 11, 1728, with his wife and four children. He settled first near Skippack, Montgomery county, and afterwards permanently at Sellersville, in Bucks county, where he was owner of a considerable tract of land. The Sellers were a prominent family in this state both in its civil and political history.

Eli Sellers Kulp, second son of Abraham Kulp and wife Barbara Sellers, was born near Kulpsville, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1800, and died at St. Georges, Delaware, July 6, 1849, married, first, in 1820, in Ithaca, New York, Sarah Ward, born in Mansfield, Suffolk county, New York, daughter of Jacob Ward; married (second) Susanna Breneiser, born in Adamstown, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1809; daughter of Samuel Breneiser and his wife Susanna Barbara Schwartz. She died in Reading, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1896. Samuel Breneiser was a son of John Valentine Breneiser, who came to America from Germany in 1730. Susanna Barbara Schwartz was a daughter of George Schwartz, born in Oley, Pennsylvania, August 19, 1752, and died in Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1832, and Elizabeth Nein, his wife, born in Oley, February 4, 1759, died in 1805. Eli Sellers Kulp was a teacher by profession, and one of the leading educators of his day. His heart was in his work, and he gave time and energy to his duties regardless of the meagre

compensation awarded him. He was connected with the first Teachers' Association of New Castle county, Delaware, the first association in the state, as its president, and when he died the teachers of New Castle county attested their regard for him by the adoption of appropriate resolutions.

George Brubaker Kulp (of Eli Sellers, Abraham, Jacob, Peter, Henry, Dielman) was born at Reamstown, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1839, lawyer, historian, biographer, and editor of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, was left an orphan at the age of ten years, and from childhood was compelled to make his own way in life. He began by working on the canals and railroads wherever and at whatever he could find to do. His leisure time was devoted to study, and at the age of seventeen years he began teaching in a village school. In 1858 he removed to Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, read law there with Lyman Hakes, Esq., and was admitted to practice in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1860. He then became law partner with the late Hon. W. G. Ward, of Scranton, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, the firm style being Ward and Kulp. In October, 1860, he was elected register of wills of Luzerne county, was re-elected in 1863, and served in that office six years. He was school director in Wilkes-Barre from 1865 to 1876, assistant assessor of internal revenue from 1867 to 1869, member of Wilkes-Barre city council from 1876 to 1882.

In January, 1872, Mr. Kulp established the *Luzerne Legal Register*, a law publication, of which he was the owner and editor until January, 1904. In February, 1877, with Joseph K. Bogert, he founded *The Leader*, a weekly Democratic newspaper, which in 1870 absorbed the *Luzerne Union*, and became the *Union Leader*, now the *Wilkes-Barre Leader*. A daily edition was issued in October, that year. Mr. Kulp retired from this branch of journalistic work in 1880. He is author of a "Digest of Titles of Local Laws and Titles of Corporations in Luzerne County from 1700 to 1874," also "Rules of the Court of Common Pleas, Quarter Ses-

sions, Oyer and Terminer, and Orphans' Court of Luzerne County," the last edition of which appeared in 1894; also "Families of the Wyoming Valley, Biographical, Genealogical, and Historical," in three volumes, also of the historical essays, "Indians, Teedyuscung, First Settlement of Wilkes-Barre," "Old Forge, Early Methodism," "Coal and its Antiquity, Discovery and Early Development in the Wyoming Valley," "Sabbath and Sunday Legislation." He was the editor and publisher of the *Luzerne Legal Register* for thirty-two years, up to January, 1904. Other notable works are his "In Memoriam, John Stewart, Elizabeth A. Stewart," 1890, and "Life and Character of George W. Woodward," 1875. He also edited and published eleven volumes of "Kulp's Luzerne Legal Register Reports." Mr. Kulp is an active member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and of the Pennsylvania German Society.

George Brubaker Kulp was married on October 4, 1864, by Rev. Reuben Nelson, D. D., to Mary E. Stewart, daughter of John and Elizabeth A. Stewart, of Lackawanna, Pennsylvania. She was born in Wilkes-Barre (now Plains) township, March 6, 1844. Their children are as follows:

1. John Stewart Kulp, M. D., Ph. D., born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1866; educated at the Wilkes-Barre Academy, Yale College, and in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1889; took a post-graduate course in 1890. Studied medicine in the University of Berlin, Germany, in 1891-92, and is a surgeon in the United States Army with the rank of major. He served in the Spanish-American war and in the Philippine insurrection as surgeon of the Twenty-second Regiment United States Infantry, and in the Ambulance Company, First Division, Third Corps. He took part in General Wheaton's expedition along the Pasig, General MacArthur's advance on Malolar, General Lawton's northern expedition, and various other skirmishes. He is now stationed at Cebu, Philippine Islands. He is a member of various hereditary and military so-



WILLIAM E. H. H. H.

tieties, and is author of several monograms on medico-military subjects. He was married March 21, 1904, to Zoe Worthington Smith, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by his cousin, Rev. George H. Lorah, D. D. Zoe Worthington Smith Kulp was the daughter of the late Henry Worthington Smith.

2. George Ernest Kulp, born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1868, died July 14, 1869.

3. Harry Eugene Kulp; see sketch following.

4. Mary Estelle Kulp, born at Wilkes-Barre, March 30, 1873, died February 13, 1906. She married, June 26, 1894, Frederick A. Metzger, a merchant of Bedford, Pennsylvania; their children are as follows: 1. Elizabeth Stewart Metzger, born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, August 19, 1895. 2. George Brubaker Kulp Metzger, born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1897. 3. Margaret Andrews Metzger, born in Bedford, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1899.

5. Howard Olin Kulp, born September 29, 1876, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, died December 18, 1876.

6. Leroy Kulp, born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1879, died September 11, 1879.

John Stewart, father of the late John Stewart, of Scranton, was born June 1, 1768. He resided in Lancaster or Dauphin counties until 1802, when with the rest of the family he removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was a merchant there for many years, but owing to the war of 1812 and endorsements for friends he lost the greater part of his fortune. In 1823 he removed to Pittston, Pennsylvania, where he died April 9, 1829. He married in 1806, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Jane Stuart, who was also born in the north of Ireland, in 1782. She was a daughter of Robert Stuart, and his wife, Nancy Aker. Her parents died in 1789, and in 1795 she came to Philadelphia with her sisters. She died November 1, 1846, at Lackawanna, Pennsylvania.

John Stewart, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, was a son of John Stewart and his wife, Jane Stuart. He was born in Philadelphia, February 8, 1820,

and died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1900. He was one of the active, stirring, industrious men of Lackawanna Valley. He was married by Rev. Roger Moister in December, 1842, to Elizabeth A. Williams, daughter of the late Ezra Williams, of Wilkes-Barre (now Plains) township, and his wife, Mary Black, daughter of Henry Black, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Elizabeth A. Stewart, his wife, was born in Wilkes-Barre (now Plains) township, February 28, 1819, and died April 8, 1900, at Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Ezra Williams was a descendant of Robert Williams, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, who emigrated to this country from England in 1637. Ellis speaks of him as "one of the most influential men in town affairs," and Farmer calls him "the common ancestor of the divines, civilians and warriors of the name who have honored the country of their birth." His wife Elizabeth died July 28, 1674, aged eighty years; he died at Roxbury, Massachusetts, September 1, 1693, aged one hundred years.

Thomas Williams, son of Robert and Elizabeth Williams, was born in Roxbury, about 1643. It is not known at what time he removed to Fairfield. He was a mariner and sea-captain. His wife was Ruth Bradley, daughter of Francis Bradley.

Sergeant David Williams, son of Thomas and Ruth Williams, was born at Greenfield Hill, Connecticut, May 9, 1689, married October 8, 1719, Dorothy Sturges, born August 28, 1700, daughter of John Sturges, son of John Sturges, the settler, whose wife was Deborah, daughter of John Barlow, one of the earliest settlers of Fairfield. David Williams died April, 1752.

Thaddeus Williams, son of Sergeant David Williams and Dorothy Williams, his wife, was born at Greenfield Hill, March 21, 1722, married November 28, 1747, Frances Case, born at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, July 17, 1727, daughter of William Case and his wife, Frances Davis, daughter of William Davis, by his second marriage. He removed to the Wyoming Valley at an early date. He was driven from the valley at

the time of the battle and massacre in 1778. His house and barn were burned by the enemy, his cattle stolen, his harvest almost entirely destroyed, a spot here and there by chance only preserved. He afterward returned and resided in Wilkes-Barre and Exeter. He died April 11, 1796. His wife Frances died in August, 1815.

Sergeant Thomas Williams, son of Thaddeus and Frances Williams, was born in Greenfield Hill, January 28, 1757. He was a conspicuous character during the Revolutionary war. Fired by the love of liberty, participating with the patriotic spirits of that day who were indignant at the encroachments of England on the rights of America, he was among the first that joined the standard of his country when the recruiting banner was unfurled by order of the Continental Congress. In 1782 Thomas Williams married Elizabeth Robinson, who was born in Greenfield Hill, November 18, 1764, daughter of Jonathan Robinson, of Bethel, Connecticut, by his second wife, Elizabeth Canfield, whom he married, April 14, 1763. He died in Wilkes-Barre township, November 12, 1839.

Isaac Williams, a lad of seventeen years, who was killed and scalped by the Indians, July 18, 1778, and to whom a monument was recently erected, was a brother of Thomas Williams, and a son of Thaddeus Williams.

Ezra Williams, son of Sergeant Thomas Williams and Elizabeth, his wife, was the maternal grandfather of Mrs. George B. Kulp. He was a native of Wilkes-Barre township, where he was born September 24, 1791. He died September 21, 1844. He married in February, 1817, Mary Black, who was born February 27, 1792, and died July 10, 1869.

HARRY EUGENE KULP, son of George Brubaker Kulp and Mary E. Kulp, was born in Wilkes-Barre, February 11, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, at Harry Hillman and Keystone academies, and the Pennsylvania State College. After leaving school he conducted farming and stock dealing at LaPlume, Pennsylvania, where he continued two years, and then moved to Rhendham, Penn-

sylvania, and there engaged in buying and selling horses and mules. This business he followed for three years, when he sold out and removed to Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and opened an office in Wilkes-Barre as a detective. In 1900 he removed his residence to Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided. As his business increased he found his quarters much too small, and in 1904 moved to his commodious offices in the Bennett building, which were especially fitted up for his business. He employs a number of men and enjoys a well merited patronage.

Not only has Mr. Kulp been successful in his chosen profession, but he has also taken an interest in public and military affairs. He was among the first to volunteer from Wilkes-Barre in the Cuban war joining Company D, Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, with which regiment he remained until discharged at the close of the war. He has always taken an active interest in political matters, and when only twenty-two years of age was appointed postmaster at LaPlume, Lackawanna county, probably the youngest postmaster in the United States. One of the secrets of Mr. Kulp's success in addition to his natural ability is his genial nature. While firm and decisive, he is never abrupt, but with a cordial grasp of good-fellowship he readily makes friends with those with whom he comes in contact.

Mr. Kulp married June 1, 1892, Hetty D. Brower, of Factoryville, Pennsylvania, daughter of Nicholas O. Brower, a native of Factoryville, and Mary (Moore) Brower. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Kulp was John Brower, a native of Rhode Island. His wife was Jane Reynolds, a daughter of Beriah Reynolds, whose wife was Laura Baker. Beriah Reynolds was a descendant of James Reynolds, born May 13, 1625, probably in England. He settled in North Kingston, Rhode Island, where he died in 1702. His descendants were Joseph, who had a son Joseph, Jr., who had a son George, who had a son, Captain Robert Reynolds, born in 1736 at Exeter, Rhode Island. He married, January 20, 1757, Eunice Waite, daughter of John Waite, who died

in 1806. He was a soldier in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars. Robert Reynolds left Exeter in 1790 to seek a home in the wilderness of northeastern Pennsylvania. After weeks of travel through the pathless forests they arrived in Abington, near Factoryville, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He and two companions were the first white men to view the hills of Abington. Solomon Reynolds, son of Captain Robert Reynolds and his wife Eunice, was born in Exeter, Rhode Island, September 14, 1771, married Frances Northup, and died in Abington, December 25, 1852. Solomon Reynolds was the father of Beriah Reynolds.

The mother of Mrs. Kulp was Mary Moore, daughter of Hampton Moore, a native of the state of New York, who settled near Factoryville in 1817. The wife of Hampton Moore was Hannah Capwell, a daughter of Stephen Capwell, both natives of Rhode Island. In a paper read at a family reunion, W. H. Capwell, Esq., says, "From all I can learn the name of Capwell comes from the French, but as there is no 'w' in the French alphabet I do not know how they spell the name, whether it was "Capell," or "Chapelle," or "Capouille." However it may have been all now agree in spelling it in the same way, Capwell." Two brothers, sailors it is said, landed from a French ship in Rhode Island some considerable time before the Revolutionary war, and from these two men the present Capwell families in America have descended. Stephen Capwell was born in Rhode Island in 1745. He was of middle size, an active man, and as near as can be learned a small farmer, who supplemented his farm by sailing on coasting ships as opportunity offered. Two of his sons became sailors, and continued in that vocation during their lives, and, to get away from the sea in the summer and fall of 1799, Stephen Capwell, his wife Hannah and his remaining family, put their affairs in shape to follow their neighbors, the Reynolds to the new El Dorado, "away out west" in Pennsylvania. He settled in Abington, near what is now Factoryville, and died in February, 1817. The Reynolds and Capwell family did much towards developing

Factoryville and adding to its natural beauty. Mrs. Kulp was educated at Keystone Academy in Factoryville.

Mr. and Mrs. Kulp had the following children: 1. George Brower Kulp, born July 29, 1895, died July 30, 1896, at Rhendham, Pennsylvania. 2. John Stewart Kulp, born at Wyoming, Pennsylvania, May 7, 1900. 3. Helen Estelle Kulp, born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, April 26, 1904.

BRODHEAD FAMILY. Ancestors of the Brodhead family are said to have emigrated from Germany to England and settled in Yorkshire during the reign of Henry VIII. In the parish records at Royston, which are nearly perfect from 1530, the surname is spelled "Brodhead" until about 1640, when it began to be written "Broadhead," as it is still spelled by members of the family in England.

(I) Captain Daniel Brodhead, the ancestor of the American branch of the family, was a kinsman of John Brodhead, of Burton, (or Monk Bretton), West Riding, Yorkshire. Daniel was born in Yorkshire, England, and married Ann Tye, daughter of Thomas and Lettos (Salmon) Tye. She married (second) 1674, William Nottingham, lieutenant of Captain Daniel Brodhead's company. He died January 1, 1680. She married (third) Thomas Gaston, judge of common pleas, Ulster county, New York. Ann died 1714.

Captain Brodhead accompanied the expedition sent out from England in 1664 under Colonel Richard Nicholss by the Duke of York to secure the royal grant of Charles II and make a conquest of New Amsterdam and the other Dutch possessions in the New Netherlands. He was captain of the British grenadiers, took part in the proceedings that led to the Dutch capitulation, was present at the surrender, and in the next year, September 14, 1665, was appointed commander of the British post at Esopus, near Kingston, Ulster county, New York, where he died July 14, 1667. Captain Daniel and Ann (Tye) Brodhead had: 1. Daniel Brodhead, born 1661, died 1705. 2. Ensign Charles Brodhead, born

1663, married Maria Ten Broeck. 3. Richard Brodhead, born 1666, see later.

(II) Captain Richard Brodhead, son of Daniel and Ann (Tye) Brodhead, born Marbletown, New York, 1666, died 1758; married, April 19, 1692, Magdalena Jansen, died 1701. Family records and tradition give no satisfactory account of this Richard Brodhead. It is known, however, that he held a captain's commission in the Ulster county militia in 1728, and it is probable that he took some part in quelling the Indian uprisings about the time of Queen Anne's war. Richard and Magdalena Brodhead had a son:

(III) Captain Daniel Brodhead, born Marbletown, April 20, 1693, died Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1753; married, September 19, 1719, Hester Wyngart, baptized March 14, 1697, daughter of Lieutenant Gerrit Lucas Wyngart and his wife Sarah Visscher, daughter of Harman and Hester (Tjerkse) Visscher, son of Bastian. This Daniel Brodhead, who also was Captain Daniel, of rank the same as his father and grandfather, removed to Pennsylvania in 1737 and brought one thousand acres of land at Stroudsburg, and was proprietor of Brodhead manor, Northampton county. In Marbletown, New York, he had served first as private, then lieutenant, and later was promoted captain. In Pennsylvania he was justice of the peace in Bucks county, 1747-49. He died in Bethlehem while under treatment for some physical affliction. This Daniel had been a merchant at Albany, New York, as early as 1726, and in 1730 was "licensed trader" among the Indians. In Pennsylvania he built the town of Dansbury, which was named for him. He united with the Moravian Church. Daniel and Hester (Wyngart) Brodhead had: 1. Thomas Gaston, born 1723, died at sea. 2. Garret Lucas, born 1724. 3. Richard B., born 1726. 4. Ann Gaston, born October 1, 1727. 5. Charles, born September 7, 1729. He was sent in 1755 with a message from the governor to the Indians of the Wyoming valley, accompanied by Aaron Dupuy. In November, 1755, he visited the aged Shawanese chief, Paxinos, in the Valley, who urged him to secure the allegiance of the Valley Indians to

the English by presents. His message was sent to the governor and he empowered him to visit the Indians, but before he arrived Teedyuscung had attacked the Delaware country (see Pennsylvania Colonial Records, VI, 751-4; VII, 326-8), destroying the Brodhead's and Dupuy's plantation. 6. Garret (2d), born January 21, 1733, see forward. 7. Daniel, born October 17, 1736, died November 15, 1809, of whom later. 8. Luke, born 1737, died June 19, 1806. Luke Brodhead was another of this family who is numbered among the heroes of the Revolution. He was an infant when his brother removed to Pennsylvania; enlisted in the spring of 1776 as third lieutenant, First American rifle regiment, Colonel William Thompson commanding; appointed second lieutenant October 24, 1776, Major Simon Williams' regiment; wounded and taken prisoner at battle of Long Island; commissioned captain Sixth Pennsylvania regiment, under Colonel Magaw, in Continental service; retired from service, 1778, incapacitated by wounds; married Elizabeth Harrison, of Bridesburg, Pennsylvania. One of his sons, Rev. John Brodhead, was an eminent Methodist divine.

(IV) Lieutenant Garret Brodhead, sixth child of Captain Daniel and Hester (Wyngart) Brodhead, born Marbletown, Ulster county, New York, January 31, 1733, died Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, 1840; married, March 15, 1759, Jane Davis. He enlisted in the New York Colonial troops as sergeant April 4, 1758; promoted lieutenant Second regiment, Ulster county troops, 1760. He located in Smithfield township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, 1770-72, as he was taxed there in 1772, "Garret Brodhead, £7, 10s," and in 1785, £5, 4s, 8d for six hundred acres of land, five horses, seven cattle. He was in service on the frontier during the Revolution, and held a lieutenant's commission. Lieutenant Garret and Jane (Davis) Brodhead had children: 1. John, born March 3, 1766, died September 5, 1821. 2. Daniel, died unmarried. 3. Richard, born July 31, 1772, of whom later. 4. George, died unmarried. 5. Elizabeth, born 1775, died 1802; married Dr. Francis Joseph Smith. 6. Rachel born 1787, married David

Dills. 7. Samuel, born 1779, married Hannah Shoemaker.

(IV) Brigadier General Daniel Brodhead, seventh child of Captain Daniel and Hester (Wyngart) Brodhead, born September 17, 1736, died November 15, 1809. He was one of the famous heroes of the Revolution. He was born probably at Albany, but, as his father made several changes in residence during his early married life, the place of Daniel's birth is uncertain. In 1737 he removed to Pennsylvania, settling at what is now East Stroudsburg, Monroe county, where Daniel grew up amid the wild surroundings of the frontier of white settlement, and where, December 11, 1755, he first met the Indians in warfare, when they made a savage but unsuccessful attack on the Brodhead house and its hastily prepared defenses. In 1775 he removed to Reading, Pennsylvania, and was soon afterward appointed deputy surveyor under John Lukens, then surveyor-general of the province. In July, 1775, he was appointed delegate from Berks county to the provincial convention in Philadelphia, and early next year was appointed lieutenant-colonel of a rifle regiment, and rendezvoused at Marcus Hook, with orders to support the American vessels on the Delaware in resisting the British attempt to attack Philadelphia by water. Later he was sent with his command to join the Continental forces in New York, and upon the capture of Colonel Miles, at Long Island, the command of the remnant of the battalion devolved upon Brodhead. He then went to his home on sick leave, and rejoined the army as colonel of the Eighth regiment. He made many important treaties with the Indians, transacted business with the heads of the federal and state governments, and proved himself in every respect one of the leading men of the day. On the reorganization of the army in 1781, he was made colonel of the First regiment, his commission dating from September 29, 1776, and later date appears to have been commissioned brigadier-general. He was elected to the assembly; was appointed surveyor-general of the state in 1789, serving in that capacity eleven years. He died in Milford, Pike county. He married (first)

Elizabeth Depui; two children: Daniel and Ann Gaston; (second) Rebecca, widow of General and Governor Thomas Mifflin.

(V) Richard Brodhead, third son of Lieutenant Garret and Jane (Davis) Brodhead, born Stroudsburg, July 31, 1772, died Milford, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1843; married, 1790, Hannah Drake, born November 15, 1769, died July 31, 1832, daughter of Captain Samuel Drake. Richard Brodhead was the first of his family in direct descent from the American ancestor who did not lay claim to a military title or boast of prowess in the Indian wars or the Revolution; but this was because he was too young to bear arms during the latter contest. He was, however, an officer of the state militia during the second war with Great Britain. He has been described as "a man of splendid physique, over six feet tall, and of a stern and serious character." He was sheriff of Wayne county, 1798; member of the legislature, 1802-03; associate judge eleven years; revenue collector for Wayne and Pike counties, 1812-15; postmaster seven years; major Second battalion, Pennsylvania militia; prothonotary Pike county, 1821; county commissioner, 1835-36, and county auditor. Richard and Hannah (Drake) Brodhead had: 1. Sarah, born 1791, married John Westbrook. 2. Garret B., Jr., born December 2, 1793, of whom later. 3. William, born 1795, married, February 6, 1816, Susan Coolbaugh. 4. Jane, born 1797, married Moses S. Brundage. 5. Albert Gallatin, born 1799, married Ellen Middaugh. 6. Anna Maria, born February 14, 1801, died March 14, 1868; married John Seaman. 7. Charles, born August 4, 1805, died September 5, 1831; married Mary Brown. 8. Rachel, born January 5, 1803; married Dr. John J. Linderman. 9. Richard, born January 5, 1811, died September 17, 1863; married Mary Jane Bradford. 10. Elizabeth, born 1814, died young. 11. Elizabeth (2d), died in infancy.

(VI) Garret Brodhead, Jr., eldest son of Richard and Hannah (Drake) Brodhead, born December 2, 1793, died East Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1872; married, November 25, 1813, Cornelia Dingman, born October 3,

1797, died June 18, 1883, daughter of Daniel W. and Mary (Westbrook) Dingman. Cornelia Dingman was the eldest of three children (Cornelia, Martinus and Andries) of Daniel W. Dingman, born July 28, 1774, died 1862, and wife Mary Westbrook, born November 16, 1774, died 1852. Daniel W. Dingman was the elder of two children (Daniel W. and Cornelia) of Andrew Dingman, born Wayne county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1753, died Pike county, Pennsylvania, 1839, and wife Jane Westbrook, born April 9, 1755. Jane Westbrook, who married Andrew Dingman, was a daughter of Johannes Cornelis Westbrook and Maria Westbrook, and granddaughter of Cornelis Westbrook and his wife, Antjen Roosa. Andrew Dingman was a son of Andrew Dingman, born Kinderhook, New Jersey, February 11, 1711, and his wife Cornelia. The younger Andrew Dingman served as private, Sussex county, (New Jersey) militia, 1779-83, and was pensioned as such March 4, 1831. He was born at Dingman's Ferry, Pennsylvania, but lived in New Jersey during the Indian depredations; enlisted 1779 as private in Captain Peter Westbrook's company, Third battalion Sussex county (New Jersey) militia, and took part in engagement with the Indians, April 19, 1780. Mary Westbrook, wife of Daniel W. Dingman, was the daughter of Captain Martinus Westbrook, born May 24, 1754, died 1813, and wife Grietje Low, granddaughter of Abram and Maria (Helm) Westbrook; great-granddaughter of Johannes and Antjen (Roosa) Westbrook, who was a son of Johannes Westbrook and his wife, Magdalena Dekker, daughter of Jan Dekker, of Kingston, New York. Captain Martinus Westbrook came from Montague to Sandystone before the Revolution, and married at the age of eighteen. His father established him on a farm now owned by Miss Elizabeth Westbrook, in the western part of Sandystone.

Garret Brodhead, Jr., served as private in Captain Adam Hawks' Second brigade Pennsylvania militia in the war of 1812-15. He was a farmer in Pike county; from 1850 until 1858 he held an important position in the civil administration of the United States navy yard at Philadel-

phia. Garret Brodhead and his wife Cornelia Dingman had children: 1. Albert Gallatin, born August 3, 1815, died January 18, 1891; married, July 3, 1838, Sally Ann Tolan. 2. Daniel Dingman, see forward. 3. Andrew Jackson, born May 6, 1822, of whom later. 4. Abram Coolbaugh, born August 6, 1824, died October, 1892; married, January 6, 1863, Cornelia M. Ely.

(VII) Daniel Dingman Brodhead, second son of Garret and Cornelia (Dingman) Brodhead, born September 6, 1818, married, May 6, 1847, Mary Ann Broderick, daughter of James Broderick and his wife, Elizabeth Dougherty, both from Londonderry, Ireland, but their children were all born in America. Daniel D. Brodhead left the Delaware valley in 1841 and established himself in general merchandising at Mauch Chunk, in Carbon county, where the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company was beginning operations and in which he had a share. In 1853 he removed to Philadelphia and founded the wholesale boot and shoe house of Brodhead & Roberts, and for twenty years was actively identified with mercantile interests in that city. In the meantime his sons had grown up and gone into the coal regions of interior Pennsylvania, and when he retired from business in Philadelphia naturally he came to the locality where they were operating, and where he died, June 3, 1905. Daniel D. and Mary Ann (Broderick) Brodhead had: 1. Henry Conrad, born February 12, 1848, of whom later. 2. James Broderick, born August 2, 1850, died August 8, 1863. 3. Elizabeth Broderick, died in infancy. 4. Daniel Dingman, born December 4, 1855; married, 1883, Leonora Hubbard, and lives in Bayonne, New Jersey. 5. Major William Hall, born November 15, 1857, died June 7, 1895; married December 4, 1894, Mary Van Tassel. 6. Robert Sayre, born February 7, 1861, married (first) Susan Amelia, daughter of Elijah and Jane Shoemaker, and (second) Minnie Stafford, of Rome, Georgia. 7. Alice Davis, born September 10, 1864, died March 25, 1869. 8. Albert Gallatin, born June 14, 1867, of whom later. 9. Emily Linderman, born November 11, 1870, married, June 5, 1895, Robert B. Honeyman, and lives in Brooklyn, New York.

(VIII) Henry Conrad Brodhead, eldest son of Daniel Dingman Brodhead and his wife Mary Ann Broderick, born Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1848; married, December 4, 1894, Eva Wilder McGlasson, of Covington, Kentucky. Henry was educated in Philadelphia. He graduated at the Philadelphia high school, A. B., and later A. M. He began his business career as civil engineer, later became a mining engineer, and was for several years in the employ of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and afterward with the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. Still later he began operating in his own behalf, developing coal lands and organizing companies for mining operations. His interests are largely in Colorado, at Brodhead, a town founded by him in the progress of his enterprises.

(VIII) Albert Gallatin Brodhead, youngest son of Daniel D. and Mary Ann (Broderick) Brodhead, born June 14, 1867, was prepared for college at the Harry Hillman Academy in Wilkes-Barre, entered Harvard University, and graduated A. B., 1889. Shortly afterward he became attached to the engineering corps of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with which he served until February, 1893. In October of the same year he and his brothers, Henry C. and Robert S. Brodhead, journeyed through Colorado, making careful investigation of its mineral resources. Having prospected coal lands in Las Animas county, they purchased two large tracts, one of four thousand acres at Brodhead, Colorado, and six hundred acres at Walsenburg, near the foot of the Spanish Peaks, which rise to an altitude of nearly fourteen thousand feet. The Brodheads have leased both their coal tracts, one to the Green Canon Coal Company, and the other to the Las Animas Coal Company. They market their output in South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Expert authority has passed upon the quality of the coal, and grade it as semi-anthracite. It is distributed in six workable veins, and the quantity capable of being mined is estimated at millions of tons. The Brodhead properties are held by an incorporated company, of which the officers

are: Henry C. Brodhead, president; Robert S. Brodhead, vice-president; and Albert G. Brodhead, secretary and general manager, with the principal office in Denver, Colorado. Mr. Brodhead is a member of the University Club of Denver. He is a Republican in politics, and has often sat as a delegate in state conventions.

(VII) Andrew Jackson Brodhead, third son of Garret Brodhead and his wife Cornelia Dingman, born in Northampton (now Pike) county, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1822, married, December 31, 1845, Ophelia Easton, born Milford, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1822, daughter of Calvin Easton, died December 12, 1826, and wife Charlotte Newman, born Milford, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1802, died Pike county, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1859. Calvin Easton was a son of Norman and Merab (Perry) Easton, a grandson of Col. James Easton, of East Hartford, Conn., and wife Eunice Pomeroy, and a descendant of the fifth generation of Joseph Easton, who was born in England, 1602, and died in Hartford, 1688. This Joseph had a son Joseph, who married Hannah Ensign, daughter of James Ensign, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1634-35; moved with Rev. Thomas Hooker to Hartford, Connecticut, and was constable there 1645-48-62, and an organizer of the second church in Hartford, 1669. Joseph and Hannah had a son Joseph Easton, who married Sarah Spencer, whose great-grandfather was Gerard Spencer, gent, of Stratford, England. Her grandfather was William Spencer, gent, born in England, 1601, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1631, and one of the first settlers of Hartford, 1636; selectman there, deputy to the general court of Massachusetts and Connecticut, appointed with others to prepare the first revision of the laws of Connecticut, and who also was one of the Honorable and Ancient Artillery of Boston. Joseph Easton and his wife Sarah Spencer had a son Joseph who married Susannah Burnham, daughter of Richard Burnham, who served in King Philip's war, 1675, and wife Sarah Humphries, and granddaughter of Thomas Burnham, a lawyer of Hartford, Connecticut, 1647-48, a large land owner in Windsor, Connecticut, and his wife Anna Wright. Joseph

Easton and Susannah Burnham had a son James Easton, who married Eunice Pomeroy, who was daughter of John Pomeroy and his wife Rachel Sheldon. This James Easton was Colonel Easton, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, who marched with his regiment to Canada and served from May 10, 1775, to December 30 following, and who also was colonel of a regiment of Berkshire county volunteers who marched to assist General Stark in the battle of Bennington in September, 1777. He was a valuable soldier to the Americans during the Revolution. Colonel James Easton and Eunice (Pomeroy) Easton, had a son, Norman Easton, who married Merab Perry, and their son Calvin and his wife Charlotte Newman were the parents of Ophelia Easton, who married Andrew Jackson Brodhead, of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania.

Andrew J. Brodhead received his early education in the common schools of the town where his parents lived, and also at the Dingman Academy and attended one winter in the academic school at Stroudsburg. He taught school in 1848 or 1849. About 1836 he visited Mauch Chunk, went there to work in 1850, and moved his family there in 1851, by stage to Stroudsburg, thence to Brodheadsville, thence to Weissport, and thence to Mauch Chunk, that being the customary means and route of travel at that time. From 1851 to 1857 he was employed as clerk and bookkeeper, and afterward for about five years was engaged in business, with a partner, repairing coal cars for the old Beaver Meadow Company, the Lehigh Valley Company, the firm of Lewis Audenreid & Company, and also for Packer, Lockhart & Company, who were among the pioneers of the coal shipping business in that region. About 1861 Mr. Brodhead began shipping coal, first for George K. Smith & Company, and afterward for other producers until 1877, when he opened a general store at Hickory Run, Pennsylvania, where he lived until the winter of 1883-84, and then returned to Mauch Chunk. He removed thence in 1884 to his present home in Flemington, New Jersey. Mr. Brodhead was treasurer of Carbon county, 1868 or 1869; was several years school

director in East Mauch Chunk; and also served a short time as justice of the peace. Andrew J. and Ophelia (Easton) Brodhead had:

1. Calvin Easton, born Pike county, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1846; married (first) December 6, 1870, Laura Clewell Leisenring, born Mauch Chunk, August 9, 1848, daughter of Alexander William Leisenring and his wife Ann Ruddle. Three children: Anna Leisenring, born November 12, 1871; Emily Easton, born November 3, 1872; Alexander William, born January 1, 1874. Married (second) at Oakville, Canada, Mary Lewis, died March 31, 1905.

2. Garret, born Pike county, February 11, 1848; married, September 17, 1872, Annie Kocher, born Mauch Chunk, August 28, 1849, daughter of Conrad Kocher and his wife Catharine Wasser. Seven children: Conrad Kocher and Andrew Jackson, both born July 19, 1873, (Andrew J. died May 3, 1876); Alonzo Blakeslee, born Metuchen, New Jersey, December 26, 1875; Calvin Easton, and Laura Leisenring (twins), both born September 21, 1878; Ruth Randall, born Perth Amboy, New Jersey, March 7, 1884; Garret, born January 3, 1888.

3. John Romeyn, born Pike county, June 11, 1849; married, November 13, 1882, Mary Martha Holbert, born Chemung, New York, March 22, 1858, daughter of Joshua Sayre Holbert and his wife Catharine Van Houten Ryerson. Two children: Henry Holbert, born Buffalo, New York, September 29, 1883; Arthur Sayre, born Buffalo, November 26, 1886.

4. James Easton, born Pike county, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1851; married, May 1, 1877, Hattie Lochlin Boyd, born New York City, July 11, 1852, daughter of Nathaniel Boyd and his wife Jane Curran. Four children: Walter, born Clinton, New Jersey, March 9, 1873; John Romeyn, born Clinton, New Jersey, September 25, 1880; Frederick Moon, born Flemington, New Jersey, July 31, 1883; Nathaniel Boyd, born Flemington, New Jersey, June 22, 1891.

5. Andrew Douglass, born Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1852; married Margaret Lewis Martin, born Perth Amboy, New Jersey, January 15, 1859, daughter of Moses

Martin, and his wife Sarah Augusta Lewis. Four children: Edith Easton, born November 3, 1879, died March 29, 1882; Frank Martin, born February 5, 1882; Lewis Dingman, born October 5, 1884; Andrew Jackson, born October 3, 1886.

6. Charlotte Elizabeth, born Mauch Chunk, December 11, 1855, married, October 5, 1887, Franklin Clark Burk, born Flemington, New Jersey, April 8, 1853, son of Peter Wilson Burk and his wife Clarinda Bellis.

7. Jean Struthers, born Mauch Chunk, November 21, 1857; married, October 15, 1885, Charles Ashley Blakeslee, born Mauch Chunk, July 4, 1859, son of James Irwin Blakeslee and his wife Caroline Jones Ashley. Two children: Gertrude Easton, born June 21, 1887; Ophelia Easton, born January 9, 1895.

8. Robert Packer, born East Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1860. See forward.

9. Emily Linderman, born East Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1862, married Frederick Moon, born September 30, 1851, son of Samuel Moon and his wife Matilda White. One child: Frederick Wiles Moon, born Dunellen, New Jersey, July 27, 1882.

10. Richard Henry, born East Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1864; married, March 6, 1890, Jane Vanderveer Smock, born Marlboro, New Jersey, October 15, 1861, daughter of Daniel Polheim Smock and his wife Sarah Jane Smock. Four children: Estelle Smock, born Roper, North Carolina, November 26, 1890; Mary Ophelia, born Marlboro, New Jersey, April 2, 1892; Jean Blakeslee, born Marlboro, New Jersey, July 3, 1893, died July 27, 1893; Richard Henry.

(VIII) Robert Packer Brodhead, eighth child of Andrew J. and Ophelia (Easton) Brodhead, born East Mauch Chunk, October 12, 1860, married, May 22, 1889, Fanny Vaughn Loveland, daughter of William and Lydia (Hurlbut) Loveland (see Loveland family). He was educated in the public schools of East Mauch Chunk, and Wyoming Seminary in Kingston, where he took a commercial course in 1879-80. He found employment as clerk in a lumber business at Hickory Run, below White Haven. In the fall of

1882 he went to New York City, where he sold lumber, and in 1883 began railroad construction work, taking charge of the Vosburg tunnel, which was completed in 1886. In the following year became junior partner in the contracting firm of Brodhead & Hickey (1883-94), succeeded in the latter year by C. E. Brodhead & Brother (1894-98), and now the Brodhead Contracting Company, of which Robert P. Brodhead is president. Since engaging in the contracting business he has had charge of the following important work: building part of the Lizard Creek branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; a large portion of the Lehigh Valley Railroad in the state of New York, crossing the Genesee river; the Rochester branch of same railroad; a portion of the Mountain cut-off of the Lehigh Valley Railroad near Wilkes-Barre; the Wilkes-Barre end of the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad running from Wilkes-Barre to Scranton, and known as the Laurel Line; and rebuilt the Pittsburg & Bessemer Railroad. He also built the stockyards of the great Steel Company at Youngstown, Ohio, and the Palisade tunnel on the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad. His business activity is also witnessed in his relationship with various other important corporations. He is treasurer of the wholesale meat and oil company doing business in Wilkes-Barre under the style of Paine & Company, limited; vice-president and a director in the Kingston Deposit and Savings Bank; a director in the Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank; and is also engaged in extensive lumber operations in Kentucky. Robert Packer and Fannie V. (Loveland) Brodhead had seven children: 1. Robert Packer, born Kingston, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1890, died April 10, 1900. 2. William Loveland, born Caledonia, New York, June 10 1891. 3. Lydia Hurlbut, born Geneva, New York, June 11, 1893. 4. Mary Buckingham, born Kingston, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1895. 5. Frances Loveland, born Kingston, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1896. 6. James Easton, born Kingston, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1899. 7. Charles, born February 13, 1906.

H. E. H.

AYARS FAMILY. The American ancestor of the Ayars family of the line under consideration here was Robert Ayars,¹ who is said to have come from England in 1664, and settled in Rhode Island. He removed thence about 1684-85 to a place called Black Neck (or Shrewsbury Neck), near the mouth of Cohansey creek, on the south side, in Cumberland county, New Jersey, where he died, January 14, 1718-19. He owned 800 acres of land at the time of settlement, and in 1705 purchased 2,200 acres on the north side of Cohansey creek. By his wife Esther Bowen he had nine children, among whom was Caleb Ayars, who married Rebecca Brayman.

Caleb Ayars, born 1692, son of Robert and Esther (Bowen) Ayars had a son Aaron, born December 18, 1723, who had a son Hamilton, born December 20, 1753, who had a son Shepherd, born June 19, 1789, died August 15, 1857; married Mary Murray, born December 28, 1790, died July 1, 1861. They had children:

Preston, born January 19, 1813, died February 9, 1862; married Jane Todd.

Hamilton, born October 6, 1815, died May 3, 1858; married, May 26, 1836, Lydia Weiler.

Lemuel, born July 27, 1819, died May 21, 1820.

Addis Meredith, born April 12, 1821, died February 5, 1872; married Debby R. Evans, born March 13, 1824, died March 20, 1889.

Anna Eliza, born February 9, 1825, died 1901; married February 18, 1858, Kersey Shoemaker, they had Mary, dead; Emma, married Dr. Patrick of West Chester, Pennsylvania; Margaret, married Harry Tallman, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Lemuel Wesley, born September 12, 1828, died May 21, 1869; married Margaret R. Cronin.

Edwin, born May 8, 1831, died November 26, 1831.

Sarah Powell, born August 7, 1834; married John S. Mullin; they reside in West Chester, Pennsylvania.

1. Some of Robert Ayars' descendants changed their surname to Ayers and Ayres, but he always wrote it as here given.

Addis Meredith Ayars, fourth son of Shepherd and Mary (Murray) Ayars, was for many years a prominent figure in Chester county, Pennsylvania, civil and political circles; was clerk of the courts and otherwise conspicuous in public affairs in West Chester, the county seat. The later years of his life were spent in Wilkes-Barre, where he died, February 5, 1872. His wife, Debby Reese Evans, was of Welsh descent, the daughter of Evan Evans, born October 22, 1775, died April 28, 1854, and his wife Margaret Dunn, died September 1, 1848, and she was the granddaughter of Evan Evans and his wife Catherine. Addis Meredith and Debby Reese (Evans) Ayars had:

Charles Evans, born November 1, 1846, see elsewhere.

David Preston, born October 8, 1848.

Margaret Dunn, born July 28, 1851; married James P. Taylor, of Montrose, Pennsylvania.

Jeanette Davis, born November 26, 1854; married Harry Stoddard, a merchant of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Elizabeth, born October 31, 1858; living in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Shepherd, born March 29, 1861, married Clare Hillman, lives in Wilkes-Barre. (See Hillman Family).

David Preston Ayars, a descendant of the seventh generation of Robert Ayars, the immigrant ancestor of the Ayars family in America, was born in Belvidere, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1848, and spent his young life in the eastern part of the state. He came to Wilkes-Barre in 1866, as bookkeeper in the employ of Haggerty & O'Donnell, railroad contractors, and after was deputy in the office of J. B. Stark, United States collector of internal revenue for the Twelfth district, in which Wilkes-Barre is situated. He continued in this office six years, serving under the following collectors: J. B. Stark, Caleb E. Wright, and Henry M. Hoyt, until 1873, when he was elected city clerk of Wilkes-Barre, succeeding Edward H. Chase. Mr. Ayars was city clerk until December 1, 1875, when he was offered and accepted the office of cashier of the Miners' Savings Bank of Wilkes-



David P. Ayars

Barre, Pennsylvania, a position which he still holds. But outside of his regular business employment Mr. Ayars has taken an interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his adopted city and its institutions. He served two terms as councilman-at-large, representing the Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards, and during his incumbency of the office he served on some of the more important committees of that body; was chairman of the finance committee, and also one of the sinking fund commissioners. For many years he was treasurer and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre, of which he is a member. He was appointed, 1902, United States disbursing agent of the fund for the new post-office building in Wilkes-Barre; was elected, 1903, a director of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company of New York City, vice H. Evelyn Pierrepont, deceased, and in the same year was elected a director of the Wyoming Valley Lace Mills of Wilkes-Barre. For many years he was secretary of Landmark Lodge, No. 442, F. and A. M. He is past high priest of Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, R. A. M., also past eminent commander Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar, and holds a membership in Lodge No. 109, B. P. O. E. He also holds office of trustee in the Young Men's Christian Association of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

David Preston Ayars married, November 9, 1893, Eugenia Gilman, born in Foxcroft, Maine, daughter of Reuben D.² and Helen E. (Tolman) Gilman, of Foxcroft, Maine. Their children are: Agnes Gilman, born Wilkes-Barre, October 8, 1894. David Preston, Jr., born Wilkes-Barre, March 16, 1898.

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2. Reuben D. Gilman, son of David Gilman, and descendant of Colonel Edward Gilman, of Gilmantown, New Hampshire, was born, 1829; married Helen E. Tolman, daughter of Phineas Tolman, of Milo, Maine, a prominent character in Maine political and civil history. Reuben D. Gilman and Helen E. Tolman had three children, of whom two are living: Eugenia, a graduate of Wellesley, with high honors, 1888, now wife of David Preston Ayars, of Wilkes-Barre; and Agnes, a graduate and post-graduate of the Boston school of oratory, and now wife of Willis E. Parsons, a prominent citizen of Foxcroft, Maine.

CHARLES EVANS AYARS, a representative in the seventh generation of the family, and eldest son of Addis Meredith and Debby (Reese) (Evans) Ayars, was born in Belvidere, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1846.

He obtained a practical and thorough education in the common schools of his native town, and at an early age began as a drug clerk in the store of Dr. T. J. Casper, in West Chester. Later he was employed in the same capacity in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and Washington, New Jersey, serving for eight years. In 1868 he took up his residence in Wilkes-Barre and entered the employ of Thompson, Derr & Bro., as a clerk and step by step he steadily worked his way upward, not through influence, but by merit and earnest effort, until he attained the responsible position of insurance adjuster, in which he is serving at the present time, and his record is one of which he may be justly proud. In the community he is recognized as a valued citizen, and his public duties are discharged with loyalty and fidelity.

Mr. Ayars married, January 15, 1873, Sally Stewart, born April 24, 1849, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, daughter of William S. and Eliza (Barnes) Stewart, also of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, the latter being a daughter of Gilbert Barnes. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart had four other children, namely: Ruth Ellen, Gilbert Barnes, John, and William Sharp, the two latter named dying in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Ayars had six children: 1. William Stewart, born October 29, 1873; educated in the common schools, the Wilkes-Barre high school, from which institution he graduated in 1891, the Harry Hillman Academy, from which he graduated in 1892, and the Lehigh University, where he pursued a full course in mechanical engineering and received the degree of Mechanical Engineer. In September, 1896, he accepted a position on the Red Star Steamship "Pennsylvania" as assistant engineer and had charge of the electrical department. After a short period of time he was transferred to the "Illinois" of the same line, and from there to the steamer "New York," under Captain Jamieson, as senior third assistant engineer, remaining in that capacity until the vessel was called into the

service of the United States government at the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, and he was on this boat at Santiago when Admiral Cervera's fleet was destroyed. During this period it was used as a scout boat and sailed under the name of "Harvard," and it was used to bring the Spanish prisoners to Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Shortly afterwards Mr. Ayars was honorably discharged from the Navy department, and for a short time thereafter served as mechanical engineer with the Susquehanna Coal Company of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He then accepted a position as senior third assistant engineer on the steamer "St. Paul," and later was an instructor in the scientific and mechanical department of Pratt Institute. In the spring of 1905 he resigned from this position to accept that of professor in the mechanical department of the State College, near Bellefonte, Pennsylvania. He married, October 19, 1901, Laura Agnes Porter, born in Southampton, England, daughter of Ethelbert and Eliza (Pullman) Porter. 2. Elizabeth Ingalls, born July 7, 1875, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, married J. Edward Slade, of Chicago, a civil engineer with the C. N. W. R. R.; they reside in Boone, Iowa. 3. Natalie Lawrence, born February 12, 1878, resides at home. 4. Allen Meredith, born June 30, 1881, a rising young machinist in the employ of the Vulcan Iron Works in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. 5. Margarete, born in 1884, resides at home. 6. Charlotte Muir, died January, 1890. Mrs. Charles E. Ayars died January 29, 1906. Rev. Dr. Mogg officiated at the funeral services which were held at her late home, No. 144 Dana street. The interment, which was private, was made in the Hollenback cemetery. H. E. H

SUTTON FAMILY. James Sutton was the pioneer head of what became in later years one of the most prominent families in the Wyoming valley, while he himself in Revolutionary times was one of the conspicuous figures in that region. He was born March 7, 1744. Before the war was begun he was a merchant at North Castle, Westchester county, in the province of New York, and when British importations were inter-

dicted by the patriotic Americans he sold his property there and removed with his family and his wife's father to the Wyoming valley and cast his fortunes with the settlers, who were beset on one side by the British and Indians and on the other by the Pennsylvania authorities. Before these troubles began he removed to Exeter, on the west side of the river, about five miles above the head of the valley, and built a saw and grist mill on a small stream which was named in honor of him, Sutton's creek. Here, too, the Sutton family was established, and here for fully fifty years, except for a short period, the pioneer and his good wife furnished entertainment to two generations of itinerant Methodist preachers who traversed the wide circuit in the missionary work of their church.

In the early part of 1778 Mr. Sutton rented his mill property in Exeter and purchased a mill in Kingston, within what now is Luzerne borough. On the day of the massacre he was stationed inside of Forty Fort, where he was charged with the duty of guarding the safety of the women, children and aged men who sought refuge within its walls. He himself was a Quaker, "scrupulous of bearing arms," but on that day he was resolved to lay aside his scruples and use a musket in defense of the settlers, but he was assigned to important duties inside the fort. A few days after the massacre he gathered his family about him and went down the river in a boat he had built and lived about two years in Middletown. On his return he found the mill had been burned and his house had been stripped of its roof, whereupon he set to work and built another house and afterward another mill, the latter being located on the Mill creek, near the river, within reach of the high waters of the "pumpkin flood," which carried away the structure in October, 1786. During the Pennamite-Yankee war the Sutton house was burned, upon which the resolute Quaker patriot built another house at Forty Fort, but soon returned to his old home in Exeter, where his remaining years were spent in safety and in comfort. James Sutton was born of Quaker parents, but early embraced the teachings of Methodism and was leader of

the first class formed in the Lackawanna valley. He was appointed July 4, 1808, justice of the peace, and on the same day was appointed sealer of weights and measures for Luzerne county. James Sutton married, June 2, 1769, Sarah Smith, born January 18, 1747, and their children were:

1. Polly, born September 30, 1770, became the wife of Putnam Catlin, who had been a drummer boy in the Revolution. (See Catlin family.) He was admitted to practice law May 27, 1787, the day Luzerne county was organized. In 1797 Governor McKean appointed him brigade inspector of militia of Luzerne county, and in 1814 he was elected to the legislature. He afterward removed to Windsor, Broome county, New York; thence to Brooklyn, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania; thence to Montrose in the same county, where he was cashier of the Silver Lake bank; and thence removed to Great Bend, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1842. They were the parents of George Catlin, the famous artist, author, and world traveller, born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, 1796, died in Jersey City, New Jersey, December 22 1872. He was educated for the legal profession and practiced two years in Philadelphia, but art was his favorite pursuit, and he soon established himself in a studio in New York as a portrait painter. In 1840 he went to Europe, and the following year published his "Manners, Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians." In 1844 his "North American Portfolio" was issued, followed by "Eight Years' Travels and Residence in Europe," in 1848. In 1861 he issued "The Breath of Life," and in 1868 appeared his "Last Rambles amongst the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and the Andes." Mrs. Catlin died July 15, 1844.

2. A son born March 2, 1772, died March 3, 1772.

3. Deborah, born February 8, 1773, married Jacob Bedford, who was the grandfather of George Bedford, (See Bedford family) and her death occurred April 3, 1869.

4. William, born February 20, 1775, died January 30, 1828.

5. Sarah C., born June 29, 1777, died May, 1778.

6. James, born September 10, 1779, died July 27, 1827.

7. Sarah, born July 4, 1782, died June 12, 1812.

8. A son born November 9, 1784, died the same day.

9. John, born October 9, 1786, started trading among the Indians and was never afterward heard of.

10. Samuel, born November 2, 1788, of whom later.

James Sutton died at his home in Exeter, July 19, 1824; his widow Sarah (Smith) Sutton, passed away August 20, 1834.

William Smith, great-great-grandfather of Sarah (Smith) Sutton, served in Cromwell's army. His son, Thomas Smith, great-grandfather of Mrs. Sutton, born 1702, was an eminent lawyer in the province of New York, member of the King's council, and judge of the court of King's bench. His son, Rev. John Smith, grandfather of Mrs. Sutton, born May 5, 1702, died at White Plains, New York, February 26, 1771, was a graduate of Yale College, 1727; married, May 6, 1724, Mehitable Hooker, daughter of Judge James Hooker, of Guildford, Connecticut. Judge James Hooker, born in Farmington, October 27, 1666, was the first judge of the court of probate of Guildford; he married Mary, daughter of Governor William Leete. He was a son of the Rev. Samuel Hooker, of Farmington, born in 1633, married, September 22, 1658, Mary Willett. The Rev. Samuel Hooker was a son of Thomas Hooker, the great Puritan reformer, and founder of Hartford, Connecticut. William Leete, father of Mary (Leete) Smith, was a signer of the plantation covenant, 1639; assistant of New Haven Colony, 1643-58; deputy governor of New Haven Colony, 1658-61; commissioner of the United Colonies, 1655-79; governor, 1661-65; assistant commissioner of colonies, 1665-69; moderator of general court, 1668; deputy governor, 1669-75; governor, 1676-83; and original founder of New Haven Colony.

Captain Thomas Willett, father of Mary (Willett) Hooker, was captain of Plymouth colony military, 1648; assistant, 1651-64; member of council of war, 1653; member of general council, 1672; first mayor of New York, 1664-73; commissioner on boundary, New Netherland, 1650; magistrate of Plymouth colony, 1651; commissioner of admiralty, 1655; and councillor, 1665.

Dr. William Hooker Smith, son of the Rev. John and Mehitable (Hooker) Smith, and father of Mrs. Sutton, was born March 23, 1725, died July 17, 1815. He was a member of the medical profession, and when he took up his residence in Wilkes-Barre in 1772 was the only physician between Milford and Sunbury. In 1774 he purchased land, and was a prominent figure in Wyoming valley history. He was captain in the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Connecticut Militia, Westmoreland county, and served with the settlers during the Revolution. He was surgeon in the American army; surgeon of the garrison at Wyoming, June 14 and 21, 1777; marched with General Hand's army under Sullivan against the Indians in 1779, and in 1838 his heirs were voted \$2400 by Congress in consideration of his services during the war. He was appointed justice of the common pleas of Luzerne county, May 11, 1787. Old Forge in Lackawanna county derived its name from Dr. Smith, who located there late in 1779, and who, with James Sutton, built the forge there in 1789. The late Isaac S. Osterhout, founder of the Osterhout Free Library in Wilkes-Barre, was a grandson of Dr. Smith, and James Ross Snowden, at one time speaker of the house of representatives at Harrisburg, treasurer of the state, and later director of the mint at Philadelphia, was also a grandson of Dr. Smith.

Samuel Sutton, youngest child of James and Sarah (Smith) Sutton, born November 2, 1788, died March 25, 1842. He married, November 14, 1822, Mary Dorrance Buckingham, born January 26, 1799, died March 13, 1882, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Dorrance) Buckingham. Their children were: Nancy Ann, born October 13, 1824, died July 31, 1854. James, born De-

cember 22, 1825, mentioned hereafter. Stephen B., born November 20, 1827, died at his home in Minnesota, January, 1893. Samuel, born July 9, 1830, died August 21, 1894. Charles B., (twin of Samuel) born July 9, 1830, died September 6, 1897. Benjamin D., born March 20, 1832, died January 6, 1833.

James Sutton, eldest son of Samuel and Mary D. (Buckingham) Sutton, was born December 22, 1825. He acquired his education during the winter months of the years of his boyhood in the little country schoolhouse in Exeter, his native town. In 1843, about a year after the death of his father, he came to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, when it was a small town of less than ten thousand inhabitants, and found employment as clerk in a store. In 1853, ten years later, with money saved from his labors and a small amount borrowed for the purpose, he opened a store which was stocked with all kinds of goods, as was the custom in stores of those early days, and was located on the site of the present store of Phelps, Lewis, Bennett & Co. He disposed of his stock, in 1873 to Isaac Louge, and began investing in real estate. He built a block, in addition to a number of dwelling houses, which he still owns, and from which he derives a goodly income. Mr. Sutton enjoys the distinction of being one of the oldest business men in the city of Wilkes-Barre.

H. E. H.

DOUGLAS FAMILY. William Douglas (I), of Bergen, New Jersey, appears upon the records in 1671 and reappears in 1686. In 1686 William Douglas and Charles Douglas arrived at Perth Amboy in the expedition organized by George Scott, Laird of Pitlochrie, in Scotland. From 1686 to 1725 others of the name also appear upon record. Between 1700 and 1725 at least four contemporary Douglasses were born in or moved into the counties of Morris and Essex, New Jersey, viz.: Samuel Douglas, of Basking Ridge, then West Hanover; David Douglas (born about 1715-20), of Hanover Neck; Samuel Douglas, of Hanover Neck, and John Douglas of Newark.

(II) David Douglas, born about 1715-20;

died about 1765, resided at Hanover Neck, New Jersey. He married (first) February 13, 1744; (second) October 29, 1755, Esther Reed. She survived him and afterward married William Ely, of Hanover. His children born at Hanover Neck were: Joseph, October, 1744; David, April 8, 1746; Theodosia, March 3, 1748; Thankful, May, 1750; Esther, October 12, 1756; John, October 14, 1757; Nathaniel, January 24, 1760.

(III) Deacon Nathaniel Douglas (David) was born at Hanover Neck, New Jersey, as is supposed, January 24, 1760. He lived for a time in Pompton, where one at least of his children was born. He was for many years one of the respected firm of Vanderpool & Douglas, leather manufacturers and dealers in Newark, New Jersey. In 1813 he moved to Caldwell, and in 1815, with his son Marcus, bought an iron furnace and forge with seven hundred acres of woodland in Bloomingdale. Being disappointed in this investment he moved in 1816 to Caldwell, and there died May 15, 1824. He was a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church at Caldwell from 1819 to 1824. He was proficient in music. He was a quiet, resolute, devout man, one who ruled his household well. In his wife Sarah, daughter of Captain David Bates, whom he married January 15, 1782, he was exceptionally blessed. She was born March 31, 1762, and died January 22, 1816. She was the sister of David Stanhope Bates, of Rochester, a civil engineer of eminence who was assistant engineer on the middle divisions of the Erie canal, and afterward chief engineer of canals in Ohio. His life is given in Stuart's "Civil and Military Engineers of America." The father, Captain David Bates, of Whippany, was a remarkable man, of great and varied experience. He died September 7, 1820, aged ninety-five years, in the enjoyment of his full mental power and faculties of observation and perfect memory, almost to the last day. His wife was Phebe Tappan, of Morristown, "an accomplished lady of quiet and winning manners." Sarah, his daughter, and the wife of Mr. Douglas, was a woman of singular clearness of understanding, sound judgment and decided character.

Their children were: Lucius Franklin, born January 1, 1783, died February 26, 1812; Marcus Brutus, born December 27, 1784, died February 21, 1864; David Bates, born March 21, 1790, of whom later; Esther Maria, born March 2, 1796; Julia Angelina, born March 7, 1800, died December 22, 1834; Caroline died in infancy.

(IV) Major Davis Bates Douglas, LL. D. (Nathaniel 2, David 1,) was an accomplished engineer. He was born at Pompton, New Jersey, March 21, 1790, and died October 21, 1849. He married, December 12, 1815, Ann Eliza, daughter of Andrew and Sarah Brown Ellicott, who was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1792, and died in Batavia, New York, July 1, 1873. David Bates Douglas, usually known as Major Douglas, graduated at Yale College, B. A., September 1, 1813, and received the master's degree from the same institution. He was commissioned second lieutenant of engineers, U. S. A., thirty days after, and was ordered to West Point. He was ordered to the front in the Niagara campaign of 1814, was promoted first lieutenant September 17, 1814, and was brevetted captain from the same date, "for distinguished and meritorious services during the siege of Fort Erie." He was commissioned captain of engineers March 31, 1819. January 1, 1815, he was appointed assistant professor of natural philosophy in the United States Military Academy, West Point. In April, 1815, he was ordered to examine and report upon the defenses of Narragansett Bay, New London Harbor, Saybrook and New Haven. In October, 1815, being officer in charge at West Point, he systemized the details and carried into effect the organization of 1812 as to the military academy and corps of cadets. In 1817 he was ordered to make a reconnoissance with a view of fortifying the eastern entrance of Long Island Sound. In 1819 he was appointed the United States astronomical surveyor to the joint commission on the boundary, appointed under the 6th and 7th articles of the Treaty at Ghent to survey the Niagara river and the islands of Lake Erie. In 1820 he was assigned to duty as civil and military engineer and astronomer to the Northwest-

ern expedition, under charge of Lewis Cass, organized to explore the country bordering upon Lake Superior and the head waters of the Mississippi. August 29, 1820, he was appointed to succeed Major Andrew Ellicott, deceased, as professor of mathematics in the United States Military Academy; May 1, 1823, was appointed professor of engineering and resigned March 1, 1831. He was well known as an engineer in connection with the various public works. In 1826-27 he was employed by the board of internal improvements in Pennsylvania to make surveys and estimates for a canal in Pennsylvania from Conneaut Lake to Lake Erie, and for the French Creek feeder. In 1828 he was employed upon the surveys and location of the Upper Delaware canal, Pennsylvania, and the Sandy and Beaver canal, Ohio. In 1829 he made a survey and report to settle the terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia. In 1829-31 he solved on the Morris & Essex canal, New Jersey, the problem of successfully applying the inclined plane to canal navigation over long slopes. In 1831 he directed the reconnoissance necessary for uniting the city of Pittsburg with the Ohio canal by railroad. In 1831-32 he surveyed the Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown railroad. In 1832 he was professor of natural philosophy in the New York University. In 1833 he surveyed the route of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad, and made the preliminary surveys for supplying the city of New York with pure water. In 1834-36, as first chief engineer of the Croton water works, he made the surveys and projected the outlines of that great work. In 1836-37 he was professor of architecture and civil engineering in the New York University. In 1837-38 he examined and reported on the hydraulic power of the Monmouth purchase, and made a reconnoissance of the coal region of the Upper Potomac. In 1838-39 he laid out Greenwood cemetery, and was first president of its corporation. In 1840-44 he was president of Kenyon College, Ohio. In 1841 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale College, August 3, and from Geneva College on August 4, and was made an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa in 1842. In 1844-48 he was engaged in various professional works, including the laying out of the Albany Rural Cemetery and the Quebec Protestant Cemetery, and improvements in Brooklyn. He was professor of mathematics in Geneva College in 1848-49. He possessed great powers of analysis which he exercised not in a captious or doubting spirit, but that he might better know and form the material whereon to

exercise that faculty of his intellect which was more peculiarly his characteristic, the constructive talent. Hence, in conversation he was still the teacher, and, without any of the forms of argument, his discourse, clear in its own light, was full of information. A sketch of his life will be found in Appleton's Encyclopedia, Johnson's Encyclopedia, Stuart's "Lives of the Civil and Military Engineers of America," in a manuscript life of David Bates Douglas by the late Rev. Benjamin Hale, D. D., president of Geneva College; and in a work on "The Engineer Corps, U. S. A."

Major Douglas and Ann E. Ellicott had eight children: Sarah, born at West Point, August 11, 1817, died July 26, 1877; Charles Edward, born September 6, 1818; Andrew Ellicott, born November 18, 1819; Malcolm, born July 19, 1825; Henry, born March 9, 1827, of whom later; Emily, born at West Point, December 10, 1828; Ellen, born at West Point, January 24, 1829; Mary Louisa, born at Brooklyn, October 9, 1832.

(V) Colonel Henry Douglas, (David 3, Nathaniel 2, David 1), fifth child of Major David Bates and Ann (Ellicott) Douglas, was born at West Point, New York, March 9, 1827. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy, West Point, June 30, 1852, was commissioned brevet second lieutenant in the Seventh Regiment Infantry, and served in the Indian Territory. December 31, 1853, he was promoted to second lieutenant Eighth Infantry, and served on the Rio Grande, in Texas. He was transferred March 3, 1855, to the Ninth Infantry, and served with his regiment in Washington Territory and Oregon. He was promoted to first lieutenant Ninth Infantry, September 10, 1856. From May to December, 1857, he served as quartermaster with the escort of the Northwestern Boundary Survey. He was assistant professor of drawing in the United States Military Academy, West Point, January 1, 1858, to July 1, 1861. He was promoted to captain Eighteenth Infantry on May 14, 1861, and at once went to the field. In the first battle of Bull Run, July 1, 1861, he commanded a company of the Third United States Infantry. From September 1 to November 30 he was on provost guard duty in Washington City. He joined the Eighteenth Infantry in December, assigned to the command of Company A. From December, 1861, to May, 1862, he commanded the First Battalion of the Eighteenth Infantry, and was acting field officer of same from May, 1862, to December, 1863, and commanded the battalion until April of that year. His military service included the operations

against Corinth, April and May, 1862; the battle of Chaplin Hills, Kentucky, October 8, 1862; and the battles at Murfreesborough, Tennessee, December 31, 1862, and January 1 and 2, 1863. He was wounded in action, at the battle of Murfreesborough, and, being incapacitated for field service, was placed on mustering and disbursing duty in April, 1863, and so served until relieved, in 1866. He was promoted major of the Third Infantry, July 28, 1866, and was in command at Fort Dodge, Kansas, from December of that year to May, 1869. From November, 1869, to December, 1870, he was superintendent of Indian Affairs for Nevada. He was assigned to the Eleventh Infantry January 1, 1871. He was in command of Fort Concho, Texas, from May, 1874, to May, 1875, when he was given sick leave of absence until November of the same year. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the Fourteenth United States Infantry January 10, 1876, and was in command of Fort Cameron, Utah, May 16, 1876, also cantonment on Uncompahgre, Colorado, and Fort Townsend, Washington. He was promoted to colonel of the Tenth Infantry July 1, 1885, commanding Fort Bliss, Texas, and Fort Union, New Mexico; relinquished command January 24, 1890, to go on sick leave; retired.

Colonel Henry Douglas married (first) July 13, 1858, Isadore, daughter of Captain Francis L. and Angelina C. Bowman, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, her father being a captain of infantry in the United States army. Mrs. Douglas died August 1, 1867. Colonel Douglas married (second) October 29, 1873, Mary, daughter of Samuel F. and Lucy Bossard, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. The children of Henry Douglas were: Henry Bowman, born at West Point, New York, June 29, 1859; Francis, born at West Point, December 2, 1860; of whom later; Charles Edward, born at Columbus, Ohio, August 26, 1866; George Patterson, born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1878; Ellen, born, Fort Cameron, Utah, December 10, 1879.

(VI) Francis Douglas, second child of Colonel Henry and Isadore (Bowman) Douglas, began his education at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and afterward attended DeVaux College, at Suspension Bridge, New York. After graduation he taught mathematics in that institution, and also military tactics, bearing the title of captain of cadets. He was subsequently engaged for three years in a clerical capacity in the United States quartermaster's department under his father, at Cantonment on the Uncompahgre river, in Colorado. April 15, 1885, he came to

Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and entered the First National Bank as messenger, and was advanced to various positions to that of assistant cashier in 1899, and of cashier in 1901, which office he holds at the present time. His period of service with this institution has extended over twenty years, and he is its oldest attache in point of time. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, is an independent in politics, and is a member of the Westmoreland Club and the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Mr. Douglas married, September 15, 1888, Annie E. Ellicott, of Batavia, New York, a daughter of George and Mira (Sears) Ellicott. Her father was born in Amherst, Massachusetts. She is one of a number of children; her brother George resides in Chicago, Illinois, and is the electrical engineer who installed the electrical work in the St. Louis Exposition.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas have one child, Grace Reynolds Douglas. H. E. H.

LANING FAMILY. Three brothers Laning came from Wales to America and settled first on Long Island, and thence removed to New Jersey. One bought land in the northern part, another in the southern part, and the third, Robert, settled in what is now Lawrenceville, New Jersey. This Robert is thought to have married a Miss Hart. His name appears among the grantees of land in 1698-99. Among the children of Robert was a son, Daniel Laning, baptized at Lawrenceville in 1713. His will was recorded in 1771. His wife was a sister of Jonathan Furman, but her Christian name is lost. This Daniel was a surveyor and lived near Ewingville.

Among the children of Daniel Laning was a son Robert, born June 5, 1779, who lived and died in Sussex county, New Jersey. His wife was Sarah Coryell, daughter of John Coryell, of French-Huguenot extraction, and whose lineage is traced to the nobility of France. Among the children of Robert Laning and Sarah Coryell was a son, John Laning, who lived in Owego, Tioga county, New York, who was the progenitor of one of the prominent families of the "Southern Tier" in New York State, and whose descendants in later years came to be recognized among the foremost families of the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania.

John Laning, of Owego, New York, married, February or March, 1806, Mary Ann Deshong, widow of Welmar Godfrey Deshong, and daughter of Colonel Mathias Hollenback, who was the third child and son of John Hollenback, the progenitor of this branch of the Hollenback fam-

ily in America. (See Welles Family). Mary Ann Hollenback was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1783, and died in Owego, New York, March 1, 1854. She married (first) June or July, 1799, Welmar Godfrey Deshong, and had by him three children: Matthias Hollenback Deshong, George Deshong, and John G. Deshong, all born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. After his death she married John Laning, and had by him the following children, all born in Owego, New York:

1. Mary Ann Laning, born February 28, 1807; died in New Jersey, January 2, 1880; married, March, 1824, John Roset.

2. Augustus C. Laning, born September 30, 1808; died, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1875; married Amanda E. Christel.

3. Ellen Hollenback Laning, born March 8, 1810; died Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1850; married, November 14, 1827, George H. Bicking; a merchant of Philadelphia.

4. Matthias Laning, born April 20, 1812; died, Wysox, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1890; married, October 29, 1835, Ann H. Overton.

5. Sarah Laning, born July, 1814; died, Owego, New York, November 3, 1842; married 1833, Dr. E. B. Phelps.

6. John C. Laning, born June 14, 1816; died Owego, New York, May, 1897; married, January 15, 1839, Juliette Truman.

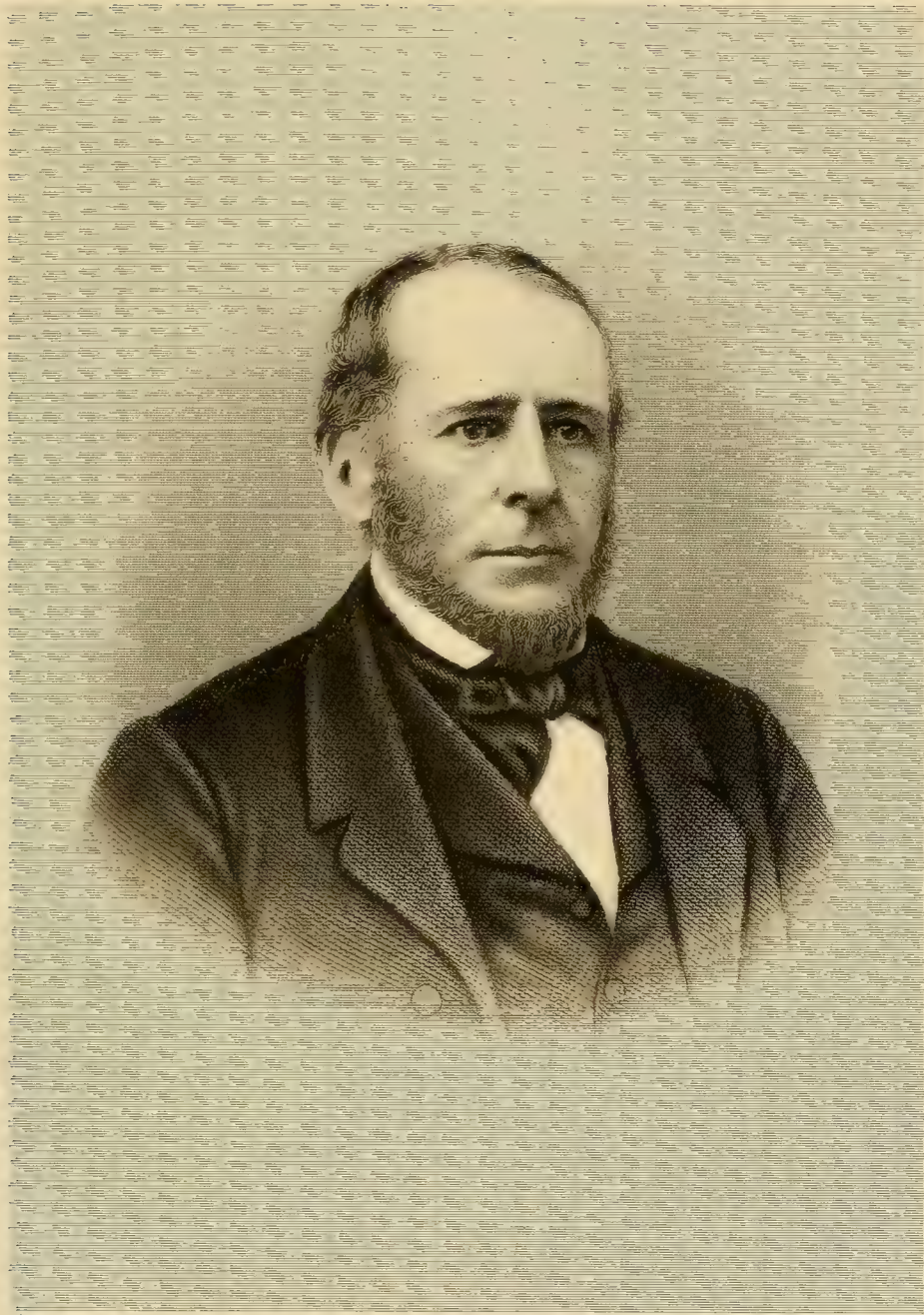
7. Emily G. Laning, born October 5, 1818; died Owego, New York, November 25, 1879; married, May 18, 1837, John J. Taylor.

Augustus C. Laning removed from Owego, New York, to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in 1822 and made his home with the family of his uncle, George M. Hollenback. He was employed as clerk in the mercantile establishment of his grandfather, Colonel Matthias Hollenback. In 1826 he began working in his uncle's store, but about 1830, when he became of age, he set up in business for himself in Kingston. He soon returned to Wilkes-Barre, however, and for a time carried on business on the east side of the public square. About 1833-34 he erected a stone building for an iron foundry on the west side of the square, on the site where now stands the Laning building. Here he carried on business with good success until the early part of 1850, when (January 3) the buildings were destroyed by fire. He then built a brick foundry and machine shop on the west side of the canal, north of Market street, and there began the manufacture of new and improved mechanical appliances, machines, boilers and castings, and here Samuel R. Marshall, for-

merly of Philadelphia, made his appearance in Wilkes-Barre industrial history in the capacity of superintendent of the Laning shops. About 1853 Mr. Marshall acquired an interest in the business, and then was formed the partnership of Laning & Marshall, which for the next fifteen or sixteen years was the leading house in its line of manufacture in northeastern Pennsylvania. The firm continued in business until 1869, when its plant and machinery were sold to and became a part of the afterward famous Dickson Manufacturing Company of Scranton. Mr. Laning erected the first coalheater built in this section.

From this time until his death, Mr. Laning devoted his attention to the care of his real estate and other personal interests, and also to the enjoyment of his well deserved competency. He was one of the organizers in 1868 of the Miner's Saving Bank, and was its president from that time to his death in 1875; was treasurer and one of the managers of the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company, and for the last five years of his life was a member of the board of commissioners of the Luzerne County prison. From May, 1844, to May, 1846, he was burgess of Wilkes-Barre; and from 1871 to 1874 was member at large of the Wilkes-Barre city council, and chairman of the finance committee of that body. About 1870 he presented the Wilkes-Barre municipal corporation with the steam fire engine "Mechanic," and when the second steamer was purchased by the city in 1874 it was named the "A. C. Laning," in honor of one of the greatest benefactors the old department ever had.

Mr. Laning married, December 8, 1831, Amanda Elizabeth Christel, born Hanover township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1814, died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1883. She was a daughter of Dr. Charles Francis Joseph Christel and wife Elizabeth Stookey. Dr. Christel was born in Munich, Bavaria, February 12, 1776, son of Philip and Cecilia (Roth) Christel. Dr. Christel came to America when young and settled in Salem township, Luzerne county, about 1797 or 1798. He studied medicine, and about 1800 or 1801 removed to Huntington township, Luzerne county, and was the second resident physician there. About 1812 or 1813 he removed to Hanover township, same county. From 1822 to 1825 he practiced medicine and kept hotel in old Hanover, and then removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he was proprietor of the Wyoming Hotel, on the west side of South Main street, where the "Christel Block" was erected in 1882.



A. C. Loring



John Loring



John H. [unclear]

Augustus C. and Amanda Elizabeth (Christel) Laning had children, all born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania:

1. Elizabeth Virginia Laning, born November 5, 1832; married (first), November 12, 1856, Josiah H. Bradner, and had Fanny A. Bradner, born Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1858, died there November 29, 1864; married (second), August 25, 1868, George Cotton Smith, and had Sarah P. Smith, born Chicago, Illinois, December 23, 1871; and Amanda M. Smith, born Morristown, New Jersey, August 5, 1877. George Cotton Smith was a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, and a prominent business man of Chicago, Illinois. In 1853 he established a manufacturing and wholesale paper business in Chicago under the name of Bradner, Smith & Company. The same firm continues business at this time (1905) and is the largest of the kind in the west, and one of the largest in the world. In 1860 Mr. Smith succeeded J. W. Drexel & Co., in the banking business under the firm name of George C. Smith and Brother.

2. Mary Ann Laning, born September 26, 1834; died August 31, 1838.

3. John Laning, born August 7, 1836; married, September, 19, 1865, Helen C. Brower of New York City, and had six children. (See *post*). She died December 31, 1894.

4. Amanda Mary Laning, born December 21, 1841; died September 5, 1886; married (first) Rodney Merritt; married (second) William J. Harvey. (See Harvey Family).

John Laning, only son of Augustus C. and Amanda Elizabeth (Christel) Laning, was born in Wilkes-Barre, and has there spent his entire business life. He was educated in the old academy that stood on the public square, and prepared there for college. In 1854 he entered Lafayette College, and at the end of a three years' course there he matriculated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, where he graduated in 1858. He was then employed by the firm of Laning & Marshall, first as draftsman, later as bookkeeper, and became thoroughly conversant with the business in every department and detail; and after the sale of the firm's plant and property to the Dickson Manufacturing Company, 1869, and the death of his father, 1875, he succeeded to the management of the varied and extensive Laning properties and interests, which have been greatly enlarged and enhanced in value under his direction, the estate never having been divided but maintained intact, as it was when Augustus C. Laning died. Among his varied interests Mr. Laning is a director of the Miners' Saving Bank,

of the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company, and was also of the Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley Traction Company. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is prominent in Masonic circles. He has been a member of Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 61, since 1861, and has held all the chairs therein; of Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, in which he has twice been high priest; of the Council at Mauch Chunk; of Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; and has taken the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite. He was made a Noble of the Mystic Shrine in Lulu Temple of Philadelphia, and was a charter member of Irem Temple, No. 46, Wilkes-Barre, with which he is now affiliated.

Children of John and Helen C. (Brower) Laning, all born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania:

1. Augustus C. Laning, born June 19, 1866; married September 20, 1894, Eva M. Cole, daughter of Samuel B. Cole and Harriet M. Maxfield. Children: Helen Cobb, born May 7, 1895; Emily Harriet, born November 11, 1896; Augustus Charles, born March 5, 1898; Elizabeth Virginia, born August 12, 1899; Dorothy Roset, born April 3, 1901; Robert Hollenback, born March 8, 1902. 2. Emily B., born August 2, 1867; died October 15, 1867. 3. Elizabeth V., born October 12, 1868. 4. Horace P., born November 2, 1869; died in infancy. 5. Helen B., born February 15, 1871; died in infancy. 6. John, born March 16, 1872. H. E. H.

GEORGE CHAHOON LEWIS, Wilkes-Barre. Ralph Lewis, with his wife Mary and family, emigrated from the parish of Illan, Glamorganshire, Wales, to Pennsylvania in company with John ap Bevan in 1683-4, and settled in Haverford township, Chester county. He was a member of the Society of Friends by conviction, as is attested by the certificate which he brought with him to the Friends here. This certificate is recorded in the minutes of the Friends Meeting at Radnor, and was given by the meeting at Treverig, Glamorganshire, 10, 7th mo., 1683, and reads as follows:

"In like manner doe we hereby certifie unto those concerned herein, That Ralph Lewis, with his family, passing ye same time with our friend John ap Bevan, for Pennsylvania, belonging to our meeting nere Treverigg Is such a man knowne unto us to be of an innocent life and conversation, walking amongst us as become one prophessing the truth; not knowing by him, since we had acquaintance together in the Gospell, any failing or Infirmities whereby ye truth dide in the least suffer by him, and that is much to our comfort wherever

* * * * * "The prominence of the city of Philadelphia as the seat of the Congress of the Confederation, and her superiority in population and commerce, up to the removal of the seat of the Federal Government to the city of Washington in 1801, may account in some degree for the diffusion of Mr. Lewis' celebrity, which partook of the distinction awarded to the city. But it was not in criminal law alone that he was deemed by other cities to be *the most able man at the Bar*. He was a person of great intellectual ardor, and of strong grasp of mind; and both in law and politics, and other matters too, he took firm hold of whatever interested him. His great devotion was, of course, to professional studies.

* * * * *

"In February, 1794, he was counsel for the petitioners against the election of Albert Gallatin to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and was heard before the Senate; the first occasion on which the Senate opened its doors to professional counsel, or to the public.

* * * "He achieved a great victory at the Bar and also in the legislature of Pennsylvania in the year 1788, when a spirit of factious jealousy, under the lead of a very ardent and determined man aspired to deprive the Supreme Court of the State of one of its most ancient and necessary powers—the right of the Court to punish by fine and imprisonment, without trial by jury, for a contempt of court, in the columns of a newspaper. * * *

"When fully engaged in argument, he saw nothing and thought of nothing but his cause; and, in that, would sometimes rise to the fervor and energy of a sybil. He was about six feet in height as he stood, and would have been more if he had been bent back to the perpendicular from the curve in which he habitually inclined forward. At the same time he was spare of flesh, and destitute of almost all dimensions but length. His countenance was intellectual, but its general effect was hurt by his spectacles, and by the altitude and length of his nose, of which, nevertheless he was immensely proud. * * *

"He abominated the Gallican invention, as he called it, of pantaloons, and stuck to knee-breeches all his life; and, under the same prejudice, he adhered to hair powder and a cue, because the French Revolutionists had first rejected them from their armies. * * He smoked cigars incessantly. He smoked at the fireplace in court. He smoked in the Court Library; in his office; in the street; in bed; and he would have smoked in church if he had ever gone there." (Henry's History, Lodge 71, F. & A. M.)

David Paul Brown in his *Forum* says:

"Mr. Lewis' career was a manifestation of the aristocracy of mind. His powers of reasoning were of the highest order. His manner of speech was rough but most powerful. He spoke the English language with extraordinary purity. His wit was keen but rough, and in sarcasm he had no equal."

In 1820 William Primrose of Philadelphia, who had been a friend and contemporary of Judge Lewis, wrote a very interesting sketch of the latter's life. The original manuscript of Mr. Primrose was given into the possession of the Lewis family, and has remained there to the present time. In April 1896, the sketch was published in the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History," Philadelphia, accompanied by a silhouette of Judge Lewis.

Judge Lewis and his wife Rosanna Lort, had three children: Josiah, of whom later; Martha, married Dr. Samuel F. Conover; Margaret, married May 23, 1792, Stephen Agard.

Josiah Lewis, only son of Hon. William and Rosana (Lort) Lewis, born Philadelphia, died 2d, 5mo., 1851, Lackawanna, Pa. (was buried in the Atherton burial ground, and in 1891, his remains, together with his wife's, were removed and re-interred).

Josiah Lewis came with his wife and infant son from Philadelphia to Wilkes-Barre, 1804, where he resided until 1809, when he removed to Kingston, Luzerne county. In 1818, he returned to Wilkes-Barre. In 1806 he was constable of Wilkes-Barre borough and township; in 1821 he was deputy surveyor of Luzerne county; and from May, 1830, to May, 1833, he was burgess of Wilkes-Barre borough. In 1834 he removed from Wilkes-Barre to a farm which he owned in what is now Old Forge, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. In the winter of 1838 he had a severe fall on the ice, and from that time until his death, which occurred at his home in Lackawanna county, he was a cripple—almost helpless. He was a good classical scholar, having received his education at the old Philadelphia Academy, and was a surveyor by profession. "He was an extraordinary man, and would have made his mark in any position in life. Cordial and social in his intercourse with his friends and neighbors, his company was sought and appreciated, and he was always a welcome guest at social or convivial board."

He was married to Margaret Delany, 23d, 3mo., 1799, by Rt. Rev. William White, D. D. She died 31st, 10mo., 1852, aged seventy-two years. She was a daughter of Sharp Delany,

who was a native of the county of Monaghan, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia before the Revolution.

Sharp Delany was born in Ireland in 1736, the son of Daniel and Rachel (Sharp) Delany, of Bally Fin, Queen's county. He received a thorough school education, and then learned the apothecary business. At the age of twenty-eight he immigrated to America, and in 1764 or '65 established himself as a druggist in Philadelphia, at the northwest corner of South Second street and Lodge alley, where he carried on an extensive and profitable business in that line for some years in partnership with his brother, Dr. William Delany. The brothers dissolved partnership, December 30th, 1788, and Dr. Delany continued the business. He was a deputy from Philadelphia to the Provincial Conference which met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, January 23 and June 18, 1775, and June 18 to 24, 1776. On the last named date the members of the Conference adopted "A Declaration on the subject of the Independence of this (Pennsylvania) Colony of the Crown of Great Britain," and unanimously declared their "willingness to concur in a vote of Congress declaring the United Colonies free and independent states." Thomas McKean, Benjamin Rush, Timothy Matlack and Sharp Delany were some of the Philadelphia deputies who signed this declaration, which was laid before the Continental Congress and read June 25. Three days later the first draft of the Declaration of Independence was reported to Congress by the committee having the matter in charge, and four days thereafter (July 2), the resolution was passed which formally declared the Independence of the Colonies.

Sharp Delany was captain of a company of Philadelphia "Associators" or militia, July, 1776, and early in 1777 he was promoted to the majority of one of the city battalions, and about July 1, 1777, he became colonel of the "Philadelphia Second Battalion of Foot in the service of the United States." He was elected by Congress, November 20, 1776, one of the seven managers "to carry into execution" a certain lottery, which had been previously authorized by Congress for the purpose of "raising a sum of money on loan, bearing an annual interest of 4 per cent, to be applied for carrying on the (then) present most just and necessary war." In 1780 he subscribed 1,000 pounds to the bank established to supply the Continental army with provisions.

Colonel Delany was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1780-81, and in March, 1784, was appointed state collector of customs at Phil-

adelphia. He was appointed by President Washington, May 8, 1789, collector of the Philadelphia port, and held the office for a number of years, certainly till 1797. He transacted the business of collector in the front portion of his residence on the southeast corner of Second and Walnut streets. In 1789 he was also state collector of imposts. He was a member of the Hiberian Society, the American Philosophical Society, and the Society of the Cincinnati. He possessed the friendship and regard of Washington, who was often a guest at his house. In one of the cabinets of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkes-Barre, is preserved a small lock of General Washington's hair, which was once possessed by Colonel Delany, and was presented by one of his descendants to the Society. Colonel Delany died at his home in Philadelphia, May 13, 1799, and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard.

Colonel Delany's eldest daughter, Sarah, married October 17, 1787, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, Major James Moore, son of James Moore, of Chester county. She was one of the belles of Philadelphia society. Major Moore served through the Revolutionary war with credit, entering the service as captain under Colonel Anthony Wayne. During the troubles in the Wyoming valley in 1784, between the Connecticut settlers and the Pennamites, Major Moore commanded some of the soldiers sent by the state authorities against the settlers, and Charles Miner, in his "History of Wyoming" (page 349), describes him as having been the "active oppressor of the settlers, and confidential coadjutor of (Justice) Patterson."

Josiah and Margaret (Delany) Lewis had eleven children: (1) Margaret Delany, born 1 mo., 31, 1800, died 3 mo., 15, 1853; (2) William, born 3 mo., 7, 1801, died 5 mo., 6, 1889; (3) Sharp Delany, born 1 mo., 2, 1804, died 3 mo., 25, 1879; (4) Frances Baldwin, born 9 mo., 1807, died 4 mo., 15, 1860; (5) Martha Allen, born 9 mo., 20, 1809, died 7 mo., 3, 1882; (6) Josiah born 10 mo., 13, 1811, died 3 mo., 17, 1815; (7) Mary Anne D., born 12 mo., 9, 1813, died 9 mo., 1848; (8) Josiah, born 11 mo., 15, 1815, died 7 mo., 11, 1890; (9) Samuel Allen, born 6 mo., 28, 1817, died 5 mo., 31, 1886; (10) Phoebe E., born 6 mo., 23, 1820, died 6 mo., 15, 1897; (11) Thomas R. D., born 8 mo., 1822.

Josiah Lewis, son of Josiah and Margaret (Delany), born in Kingston, 11 mo., 15, 1815, died 7 mo., 11, 1890. He was for a number of years engaged in the tannery business with William Bowman, at the corner of North and North Main streets, and afterward conducted a leather

store on the east side of the public square, where he was burned out in the great fire which swept over that locality in 1855. He married Arabella Duncan Cahoon, 9 mo., 13, 1843, daughter of George Chahoon and Mary (Baker) Chahoon. George Chahoon was from 1804 until his removal to Hunlock's creek the leading carpenter, erecting most of the prominent buildings during that time. He was remarkable for industry, energy, probity and good workmanship. On occasional pleasure parties he was one of those whole-souled, true hearted men, who gave life to the occasion. His prejudices were strong, and his enemies like his friends, knew where to find him always, but no man was more placable. He never cherished anger when the disposition to be on good terms prevailed. There was this distinguished excellence in the character of George Chahoon. He spoke plainly just what he thought. There was no concealment about him. He was, as the saying is, open and aboveboard. He would tell a friend his faults, show where he was wrong, not offensively, but kindly, though he spoke it out. His wife Mary Baker, was the daughter of — Baker, who came from Connecticut and settled in Forty Fort, Luzerne county. Her mother was a sister of the celebrated American traveler John Ledyard, who was with Captain Cook when the latter was killed by the Sandwich Island savages.

Josiah and Arabella (Chahoon) Lewis had two children: George Chahoon Lewis, and Mary Chahoon Lewis, of whom later.

George Chahoon Lewis, born 8 mo., 14, 1844, married Mary Pomela Squires, 9 mo., 6, 1876, at Chenango Forks, Broome county, New York. She was a descendant of John Barker, one of the first settlers in Broome county, after whom the town of Barker was named. Their children are: Anna Chahoon Lewis, born 6 mo., 17, 1877; Ruth Hyde Lewis, born 11 mo., 23, 1878, married 6 mo., 10, 1905, Arnold Rohn, born 7 mo., 29, 1890. Mr. Lewis was educated at Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and is engaged in the real estate business in Wilkes-Barre. He served as private in Company I, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, Capt. Agib Ricketts, 1862, for one month; also in Company K, Capt. E. W. Finch, Thirtieth Regiment, 1863, emergency troops.

Mary Chahoon Lewis, daughter of Josiah and Arabella D. Lewis, born May 26, 1846, married October 26, 1871, to L. Horace Gross, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, son of John and Elizabeth (Deshler) Gross and grandson of Peter Gross, an active participant in the Revolutionary War. Two

children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gross: Arabella Lewis Gross, born February 17, 1875; John Lewis Gross, born March 20, 1876. H. E. H.

ALEXANDER FAMILY. Among the early members of this family was John Alexander, of county Donegal, Ireland. He married Isabella Marks and had issue, all born in Ireland, as follows: Thomas, mentioned hereinafter; William; John, born 1753, married Jane Byers; Samuel; James.

Thomas Alexander, son of John and Isabella (Marks) Alexander, came to America in 1760 and settled in Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He was among the members of the First Presbyterian Church at Carlisle, in 1773, and 1775, as were also his brothers, William and Samuel Alexander. He married Agnes Mitchell, daughter of ——— and Mary Mitchell, and their children, all born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, were as follows: John; William, died in infancy; William, called "Big Billy," captain of the war of 1812; Thomas, a saddler by trade, was ensign in Captain Beckwith's company in the war of 1812; in 1826 he was a resident of Lewistown, Pennsylvania, but later went west, supposedly to St. Louis, Missouri, and there died; Mary, who became the wife of Samuel Clendenin, and had several children, one of whom married Robert Irvine, of Carlisle. Isabella, who became the wife of William Mackley, of Carlisle, in which city her death occurred. The parents of these children died June 15, 1802, and April 12, 1794, respectively.

William Alexander, second son of John and Isabella (Marks) Alexander, came to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, subsequent to the year 1760, and was active in support of the colonies during the Revolution. He was commissioned first lieutenant in Captain Rippey's Company, Sixth Battalion of Pennsylvania, under Colonel William Irvine, January 9, 1776; was promoted captain, October 25, 1776; appointed major, Third Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, April 16, 1780; retired July 1, 1783. He was appointed July 8, 1786, to survey military roads west of the Alleghany and Ohio rivers in Pennsylvania. Family tradition says he was appointed brigadier-general in 1812, but did not enter the service, although fully equipped for the campaign. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania. His certificate of membership is still in the possession of his descendant, John Alexander, of Center Moreland, Pennsylvania, and bears the signatures of Washington and

Knox, being dated October 31, 1785. William Alexander died unmarried in November, 1813.

John Alexander, third son of John and Isabella (Marks) Alexander, came to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, after the year 1760, and distinguished himself during the Revolutionary war. He was commissioned second lieutenant in Captain Abraham Smith's Company, Colonel William Irvine's Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion, raised in the Cumberland Valley, January 9, 1776; first lieutenant, March 23, 1776; captain of Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania line, March 20, 1777; appointed paymaster of First Pennsylvania Regiment, August 27, 1778; transferred to Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, January 17, 1781. He is believed to have attained the rank of colonel, but he resigned July 11, 1781, for the purpose of marrying, his betrothed being opposed to his remaining longer in service. He was major of militia at Carlisle, September, 1794, during the Whiskey Insurrection. He married at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Jane Byers, daughter of John Byers, of Carlisle, formerly of Lancaster county, and their children were: John Byers, married at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1806, Sidney Smith, and settled at Greensburg, Pennsylvania. James, settled in Pittsburg. Thomas, settled in Pittsburg. Samuel, a lawyer at Carlisle, married a Miss Blaine. William. Isabella, married Andrew Carothers, at Carlisle. Rebecca. Jane Mary. Margaret Elizabeth. John Alexander, father of these children, died at Carlisle, August 4, 1805. John Byers, father of Jane (Byers) Alexander, immigrated to America from Ireland with his brother James before 1750. October 24, 1758, he held a commission from the crown as justice of the peace, and acted as an associate judge of the court of common pleas for the county. He continued in office until 1780, and at one time was president judge. In 1781 he was elected a member of the supreme executive council from Cumberland county. He was an active member and elder of the First Presbyterian Church at Carlisle.

Samuel Alexander, fourth son of John and Isabella (Marks) Alexander, came to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, with his brothers subsequent to the year 1760 and entered the Revolutionary army. His name appears among the members of the First Presbyterian Church at Carlisle in 1785. Subsequently he removed to Pittsburg and was a merchant there. He married, September 13, 1785, Isabella Creigh, daughter of John Creigh, and their children were: John, William, and Samuel. John Creigh, father of Isabella (Creigh) Alexander, emigrated from Ireland to America

in 1761 and settled at Carlisle. He was a son of John Creigh, a ruling elder of the church at Carmony, Ireland. John Creigh, Jr., was an active defender of American liberties. He filled many offices in the county, namely: register of wills, recorder of deeds, clerk of the orphans' court, justice of the peace, and president judge. Among his grandsons was Alfred Creigh, LL. D., and the Rev. Thomas Creigh, D. D.

James Alexander, fifth son of John and Isabella (Marks) Alexander, came to America with his parents. His wife's christian name was Margery, and among their children was a son James, who was a professor in the University of Dublin, Ireland.

John Alexander, eldest son of Thomas and Agnes (Mitchell) Alexander, and grandson of John and Isabella (Marks) Alexander, was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He married, July 3, 1798, Hannah Downer Hibbard, born June 18, 1778, died 1827, and their children were: Thomas Hibbard, born June 18, 1799, died same day; Sarah Agnes, born March, 1801, died January, 7, 1806; William Hibbard, born November 19, 1805, mentioned hereinafter. Hannah Downer (Hibbard) Alexander was the daughter of Cyprian Hibbard, who was killed by the Indians at the Massacre of Wyoming; his name is on the monument at that place. Hannah Downer Hibbard was taken by her mother to Connecticut, the journey being made on horseback, when she was only two weeks old. The mother remained in that state until the trouble was over, when she returned to the Wyoming Valley. She afterward married Judge Mathias Hollenback.

William Hibbard Alexander, son of John and Hannah (Downer) (Hibbard) Alexander, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1805. He was educated in Wilkes-Barre. Later he received appointment as a midshipman on the "Constitution" that cruised around Pensacola, Florida, hunting up pirates, and finally, at the request of his mother, he left the navy and returned to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he took up civil and mining engineering, which he followed for some years. He then retired to a farm, where he spent the remainder of his life, although following his profession. His farm is now in the possession of his son, William Murray Alexander, referred to hereinafter. He was a man well known in Luzerne county, and took an active part in its affairs. He was known in politics as a war Democrat. For many years he held the office of county auditor, and also served as county surveyor. He was a member of the Free



Wm. H. Alexander

and Accepted Masons, in which he held all offices, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and the First Presbyterian Church. He married, December 2, 1830, Maria Ulp, born March 17, 1811, daughter of Barnett Ulp, of Wilkes-Barre, who bore him the following children: Emily Isabella, died February 18, 1897; she was a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames, and life member of Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. She was a woman of strong character and a disposition that made her particularly dear to her intimate friends, who loved her with a strong and abiding affection. She was a student of the best books and found happiness in the association of the great minds of literature, also a liberal student of the arts, which tastes had been fostered by extensive travels abroad. Caroline M., a resident of Wilkes-Barre. Marie Annie, who died at the age of seventeen years. John Barnet, born September 27, 1843, a retired farmer, resides at Center Moreland, Pennsylvania; he is a member of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati. Hannah Augusta, died at the age of seven years. William Murray, mentioned hereinafter. Charles Henry, born April 14, 1850, resides in Ohio and is interested in coal properties. He married, November 9, 1904, Edith Depew. William H. Alexander, father of these children, died in Hanover township, Luzerne county, May 3, 1864. His wife died March 2, 1875.

William Murray Alexander, second son of William Hibbard and Maria (Ulp) Alexander, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1848. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and during his boyhood removed to Hanover township in 1859, remaining till 1863, in which year he removed to his present farm of forty acres, which is well cultivated and therefore highly productive. He served as supervisor and auditor for many years, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity. In politics he is known as a war Democrat. He is a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. In 1889 he was united in marriage to Frances Stewart Pfouts, born in Lovelton, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, daughter of John and Rachel (Lemon) Pfouts, the latter named being a daughter of Judge Lemon. She was one of five children, two of whom are living, as follows: Pierce Lemon, a resident of Covington, Kentucky, and Mrs. Alexander, who is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre, of which Mr. Alexander is an attendant.

H. E. H.

POWELL FAMILY. The members of the Powell family trace their ancestry to Arthur Powell (1) who resided on a two hundred acre farm near Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey. He married Margaret Clement, a daughter of James Clement, who was born in England, emigrated to Long Island in 1670, died 1728. James Clement was a son of Gregory Clement, a native of England, a citizen of London, a merchant, a trader with Spain, and a descendant of a knightly family in Kent, England. Gregory Clement was a member of Parliament in the reign of Charles I, was one of the commissioners for his trial, which duty he performed, and signed the King's death warrant. For this deed he was executed by Charles II, at Charing Cross, London. After his execution, his estate was confiscated, his family scattered, and one of his sons, James, accompanied by his wife Jane, emigrated to Long Island in the year 1670, as above mentioned. Richard Powell (2), son of Arthur Powell, was born 1713, died April 5, 1801. He was a resident of New Jersey, and served in the King's militia. He married Charity Chew. Richard Powell, (3) son of Richard Powell, was born 1743, died December 28, 1818. He participated in the Revolutionary war, having been a member of the Gloucester county (New Jersey) militia. December 1, 1783, he married Ann Cheeseman, who died December 12, 1830. Abraham Powell (4), son of Richard Powell, was born February 27, 1792, died April 28, 1865. He was a resident of Philadelphia. He married Mary Sparks, born October 25, 1788, died December 11, 1877. Richard Powell (5), son of Abraham Powell, was born October 5, 1811, died May 20, 1878. He was a naval architect, and resided in Philadelphia. He married Hannah Stinsman, born 1813, died December 24, 1899.

William Thackara Powell (6), son of Richard Powell, and father of Mrs. George B. Hillman, was born October 30, 1837. He is a resident of Georgetown, D. C., a naval architect, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution. He married Katharine Hoover, born August 26, 1839, a daughter of Henry Hoover, born 1809, died 1877. Henry Hoover resided in Philadelphia, served as naval constructor in the United States navy throughout the Civil war, and was retired as captain. He married Hannah Flickwhier Baxter. Henry Hoover was a son of John Hoover, a resident of Philadelphia, and a rope manufacturer. He married Mary Metz. John Hoover was a son of John Hoover, also a resident of Philadelphia. He served in the Revolutionary war, being a member of a Pennsylvania company. He was.

captain of the sloop "Hetty," of the Pennsylvania navy, was appointed steward September 12, 1776, and was promoted to captain June 1, 1777.

H. E. H.

LEVAN FAMILY. For seven generations the race of the Levans has been resident in the United States, and for the greater part if not the whole of that period has been numbered among the population of Pennsylvania, the Wilkes-Barre branch being now represented by Louis E. Levan.

The first to emigrate was Jacob Levan (1), whose son Sebastian (2) was the father of John (3) and the grandfather of John (4). The last named was the father of John Klein (5), who married Kate Seidel, and was a resident of Berks county, Pennsylvania.

Franklin Klein Levan, A. M., D. D., (6), son of John Klein (5) and Kate (Seidel) Levan, was born July 15, 1831, in Maxatawny township, Berks county. At the age of seventeen he entered Elmwood Institute, Norristown, Pennsylvania, and after remaining there three years was admitted in the autumn of 1851 to the junior class of Marshall College, and two years later graduated with honors from Franklin and Marshall College. In the autumn of 1853 he taught in the Academy, Manchester, Maryland, and after a course in the Theological Seminary, Mercersburg, was licensed to preach by the synod convened in Reading, Pennsylvania, in October, 1856. The same year he received the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1891 that of Doctor of Divinity from his alma mater. In May, 1857, he was ordained at Stoyestown by the classis of Westmoreland, and continued to labor within bounds of this classis until 1861, when he became principal of the Westmoreland Collegiate Institute at Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania. In 1866 he moved to Oakland, near Pittsburg, and in 1873 went to Wilkesburg, subsequently removing to Philadelphia. In October, 1873, the board of missions of the tri-synodic compact completed its organization, and Mr. Levan, who up to this time had filled the office of missionary superintendent in the Pittsburg synod, was elected superintendent of the missions of the tri-synodic board. This office was then new to the church and the labors which it involved were arduous and delicate, calling for the exercise of much skill and tact. Mr. Levan proved himself equal to the responsibility, and at the expiration of his term of four years the missions and the missionary operations were in a greatly improved condition. He organized a number of

churches, among them the church at which President Roosevelt attends, the Reformed. This continued until his removal to Wilkes-Barre, in 1878, when he took charge of Zion's Reformed Church, which during his pastorate became an important centre for church extension in the historic Wyoming valley, and in this position he remained up to his decease. During his pastorate in Wilkes-Barre he organized Zion's Reformed Church at Nanticoke, and the First Reformed Church at Plymouth. St. Luke's Church in the northern part of Wilkes-Barre was also organized with a nucleus of members from the congregation of which he was pastor. He also urged the necessity of and helped in preparing the way for the organization of Calvary Reformed Church at Scranton, and was a member of the classical committee which organized it. At the meeting of the Eastern synod, in October, 1894, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, he was elected president of the same.

Dr. Levan was a frequent contributor to the *Reformed Church Messenger* and the *Reformed Quarterly Review*. On August 8, 1888, he began a series of articles for the former publication under the caption of "Wyoming Papers." These papers appeared weekly until January 18, 1894, when he became the leading contributor to the editorial page.

His articles for the "Review" were numerous, always bearing the stamp of scholarship and literary ability. He also contributed several valuable articles to the Pennsylvania German Society, of which he was a charter member and in which he always took the deepest interest. While in college he was a member of the Diognothian Literary Society. Dr. Levan married, August 18, 1864, Sarah Ann Ermentrout, of Reading, Pennsylvania, who was born at Womelsdorf, Pennsylvania, and died October 1, 1897, aged 53 years. She was a daughter of Samuel Ermentrout and wife Maria Vanderslice; they had three daughters: Emma C., Rebecca and Sarah Ann. Three children were the issue of this union: 1. Anna Maria, born September 18, 1868, in Oakland, Pennsylvania, who became the wife of the Rev. W. D. Happel, of Wilkes-Barre, who succeeded Dr. Levan as minister of Zion's Reformed Church. Rev. W. D. Happel taught three terms in the public schools of Bucks county, 1884 to 1887, and two years in Franklin Marshall University, 1902 to 1904. 2. Louis E., mentioned at length hereinafter. 3. Kate G., born in Oakland, Pennsylvania. The death of Dr. Levan, which occurred suddenly on November 13, 1894, at his home in Wilkes-Barre, was

felt to be both a private and a public calamity. He was well known by a large number of people in Wilkes-Barre, and was esteemed and beloved by all for his many excellent characteristics. His daily walk and conversation was such as befitted his profession, and was an incentive to others to follow the teachings of the Master whom he loved and served.

Louis E. Levan (7), only son of the Rev. Dr. Franklin Klein (6) and Sarah Ann (Ermentrout) Levan, was born in Oakland, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1870. In 1878 he came to Wilkes-Barre with his father, attended the city schools, and later Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1888. The following two years he was engaged in a wall paper store in Wilkes-Barre, where he thoroughly learned the details of the business. In 1890 he engaged in business on his own account, locating in the Young Men's Christian Association building, where he remained for ten years. He then moved to his present store on Main street, Wilkes-Barre, and has built up a large trade among the people of Wilkes-Barre and the surrounding country. He is a staunch supporter of those enterprises and interests which are calculated to benefit and improve the city and advance the general welfare. He attends the Zion's Reformed Church. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Royal Arcanum, and the Pennsylvania German Society, all of Wilkes-Barre.

H. E. H.

HAKES FAMILY—The American family of Hakes were in New England early in the eighteenth century, and were of English ancestry and origin. The immigrant of the family, so far as now known, was Solomon Hakes, who was of Westerly, Rhode Island, 1709, when he was made a freeman. In 1710 he moved to Stonington, Connecticut. His wife was Anna Billings, daughter of Ebenezer Billings and wife Anna Constable, and granddaughter of William Billings, who came from England and settled in Stonington in 1640. George Hakes, son of Solomon Hakes, had a son, George S. Hakes, born Stonington, Connecticut, January 27, 1751, died Salisbury, Herkimer county, New York, lived in Stonington from 1779 to 1793, then emigrated to New York state, and was a farmer by occupation. He married, 1774, Zerviah Church, a descendant of Captain Church. They had children: Robinson, born about 1776, died about 1840; Esther, born 1778; Hannah, born 1780, died 1858. She was grandmother of Judge Charles E. Rice, of Wilkes-

barre. Zerviah, born 1782; Elizabeth, born 1784; Priscilla, born 1786; Lyman, born May 26, 1788, died Harpersfield, Delaware county, N. Y., July 14, 1873.

Lyman Hakes, son of George S. Hakes and Zerviah Church, married (first), September 22, 1813, Nancy Dayton, born Watertown, Massachusetts, and living at the time of her marriage in Harpersfield, Delaware county, New York, where she was a school teacher. She died in 1850. He married (second), Delinda Osborne. Lyman Hakes was a man of activity and influence, and the instrument for the accomplishment of much good in the hilly regions of Delaware county, where he lived. In 1841 he was commissioned by Governor Seward county judge of Delaware county, and performed the duties of that office with entire satisfaction. He was drafted into the service during the war of 1812-15, and in 1870 was awarded a pension for his military service of almost three-score years before. The children of Lyman Hakes and Nancy Dayton Hakes were:

Lyman, born Harpersfield, Delaware county, New York, March 23, 1816, died Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1873. He came to Pennsylvania in 1837 and taught school at Berwick, Columbia county; while there took up the study of law; removed to Wilkes-Barre, 1839, read law with William Wertz, and was admitted to practice in April, 1841.

Minerva, born March 14, 1818, married Phineas L. Bennett.

Homer, born January 6, 1820, died November 13, 1854; married April 9, 1844, Anna Judd, and was a farmer in McKean county, Pennsylvania.

Adaline, born October 16, 1821, died October 5, 1844; married April 19, 1843, Samuel Scott.

Harlo, born September 23, 1823, now deceased; married, 1855, Mary Chandler; he was a member of Assembly, Steuben county, district attorney same; register in bankruptcy; county judge Steuben county 1884-1896; and president Urbana Wine Company.

Harry, born Harpersfield, New York, June 10, 1825; married (first), 1849, Maria Eliza David; married (second), August 29, 1855, Harriet Louise Lape.

Caroline, born August 26, 1827; married, January 24, 1855, Joseph G. McCall.

Vienna, born September 16, 1830; died March 16, 1858.

Lyman Hakes, eldest son of Lyman and Nancy (Dayton) Hakes, was for many years a prominent figure in Wilkes-Barre legal circles. During the period of his active professional life he was

one of the most successful trial lawyers at the bar of the courts, whether in the civil or criminal branch of practice. Says Kulp: "He was not a brilliant orator but he had a mathematical mind, capable of condensing facts and presenting them to a jury in a most convincing manner. He excelled in clearness of statement, and was always powerful before a jury. In the earlier years of his practice Mr. Hakes was a close student and was almost as successful in civil as in criminal cases, but in his later years his practice was principally criminal and books were in a great measure neglected. But even up to the last he was no mean antagonist in any case." "He stood steadfastly by his word. His fellow attorney need not ask under his signature for the evidence of any agreement pertaining to any matter to come before court on trial. His word was sufficient. What he verbally agreed to do was with him a matter of professional pride to consummate." Mr. Hakes married (first), 1851, Elizabeth J. Baldwin, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, daughter of Jared R. Baldwin, who was clerk of the board of commissioners of Luzerne county from 1845 to 1850; married (second), 1868, Margaret D. Cowley, of Pittsburg. There were no children of either marriage.

Harry Hakes, youngest son of Lyman and Nancy (Dayton) Hakes, born June 10, 1825, died in Wilkes-Barre, April 20, 1904. He was first a physician and later a lawyer, a good physician and a lawyer of excellent capacity and standing at the bar. Dr. Hakes, as he was known among friends, was brought up on his father's farm, but he was given a good elementary education, and a collegiate course in the old historic Castleton Medical College, Castleton, Vermont, where he was awarded his diploma, M. D., in 1846. His professional career was begun in Davenport Center, New York, but in 1850, upon the death of his wife, he went to New York City and devoted his attention during that year to attendance at and work in the schools of medicine and hospitals of that city. He removed the next year to Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, and practiced there three years, then visited Europe and gave another year to study in the great medical institutions of London and Paris. He returned to America in 1855, remarried, and resumed practice in connection with farming pursuits. In Nanticoke he took up the study of law and was admitted to practice at the bar of Luzerne county, January 25, 1860. From that time he was known to the legal profession as long as he was in active work, but his old familiar title, Dr. Hakes, was always retained. He was a member of the Pennsylvania

State Medical Society, American Medical Association, Luzerne County Medical Society, Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo, New York, Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and Wyoming Commemorative Association. Dr. Hakes was a life-long Democrat, and always ready both in public and private to give a reason for the faith that was in him. In 1864 and 1865 he represented Luzerne county in the state legislature. In speaking of his personal and mental qualities, Kulp says: "Dr. Hakes was a genial friend, a kind neighbor, and a public-spirited citizen. Over six feet in height, he united with a large frame a large heart, and a grasp of vigor and an independence of mind which rendered empiricism and the small art and details of professional life distasteful, but especially qualified him to subject every question, whether in medicine, law or theology, to the rigid test of principle, and to that measure and amount of proof of which it was reasonably susceptible."

Dr. Hakes married (first) June, 1849, Maria Eliza Dana, daughter of Anderson Dana, Jr., and granddaughter of Anderson Dana, Esq., who was killed at the Massacre of Wyoming, July 3, 1778. Mrs. Hakes died December, 1849. He married (second), August 29, 1855, Harriet Louise Lape, who died November 22, 1896. He married (third), June 22, 1893, Clara J. Lape, a sister of his second wife. Two children were the issue of the second marriage: Minnie, born September 25, 1856, died January 4, 1857; Lyman, born February 16, 1859, died September 26, 1859. Dr. Hakes died April 20, 1904. H. E. H.

SIMEON DECKER GOFF, son of William and Anna (Decker) Goff, was born on his father's farm in Monroe township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1842. He was educated in the common and public schools of his native county, and resided at home until he attained his twenty-fifth year. When he left home he went to New York City and found employment there, remaining about two years. He then went to Mahopany, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, where he became senior member of the firm of Goff & Sturdevant, merchants. After three years of successful business experience he sold his interest in the store and removed to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he has since resided. At first he served as bookkeeper and afterwards manager of the Wyoming Valley Ice Company, holding the latter position thirteen years, until 1903, when he established the Spring Lake Ice Co., of which he is now sole proprietor.

Mr. Goff married, 1880, Mary Elizabeth Dow,

born October 7, 1847, daughter of Jeremiah Burns and Hannah Welding (Fell) Dow, whose other seven children were: William Burns, born January 12, 1850, married Mary Emma Fell, and is now traveling in the west. Alphonse Burns, born April 7, 1852, died August 11, 1854. Ruth Ella, born January 25, 1856, married Henry Newton Young, D. D. S., of Wilkes-Barre. John Dorrance, born June 13, 1858, married Melissa Jane Denman, resides in New York City. Sarah Leah, born June 10, 1861, resides in Wilkes-Barre. Daisy, born June 15, 1864, died January 12, 1868. Stella Willetts, born July 10, 1869, died January 14, 1872. (See Fell family). Jeremiah Burns Dow, father of these children, was born in Topsham, Orange county, Vermont, January 4, 1806, and died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1884. He was a son of Isaiah and Betsy (Burns) Dow.

Mr. and Mrs. Simeon D. Goff had four children, all born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania: Ruth, born June 28, 1881; Elton Mills, September 26, 1882; Burns Dow, July 25, 1884, died January —, 1904; Katherine Welding Dow, December 22, 1889. Mr. Goff and his family are members of the Presbyterian church. H. E. H.

BROOKS FAMILY. "Brooks (Brocks) Pieter, and Francyntje Wendell, married November 7, 1771, Frances, widow of Pieter B., April 25, 1818; aged 65 years, six months, five days. Children: Jonathan, born August 13, 1772; Rebecca, baptized October 15, 1775; Johannes, born Nov. 11, 1777; Susanna, born August 11, 1779; Pieter, born May 3, 1780." (Pierson's Genealogies of the First Settlers of the Ancient County of Albany). This Pieter Brooks undoubtedly was the son of Jonathan Brooks (Brocks, Broecks) who married, April 13, 1727, Rebecca Tattam (Tatton, Totten) as Pieter's eldest son was named Jonathan, after his grandfather, and his eldest daughter was named Rebecca, after her grandmother.

The foregoing would appear to indicate that Peter Brooks, the ancestor of the Rev. Peter Haverly Brooks, D. D., family of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, was of New England birth (1733) and that he removed when young to the Hudson valley and settled there among the Dutch colonists, married a Dutch wife and raised a family. It is more than probable that Peter (or Pieter) was the son of Jonathan Brooks and wife Rebecca Tattam. Family tradition has it that his father Jonathan was of New England birth, and that

Peter was recorded as one of the inhabitants of Albany, after the customs of that ancient town. However this may have been in fact, the present writer has not the means or power to determine, and this record, so far as obtainable data is concerned, must begin with Peter Brooks, of Albany, New York, who married Francina Wendall, November 7, 1771, and had children:

Francyntje Wendell (Francina Wendell) baptized November 12, 1752, was a daughter of Johannes Wendell and wife Sara Bergen. Johannes Wendell was son of Jeronimus (or Hieronimus) Wendell and Ariaantje Visscher, and Jeronimus Wendell was son of Evart J. Wendell and Susanna Du Trieux. Evart Jansen Wendell was born in 1615 in Emden, a town of about twelve thousand inhabitants, situated at the mouth of the Ems, in the northeastern extremity of Hanover, in Prussia. He came to New Amsterdam about 1642, and married (first) Susanna, daughter of ——— Du Trieux (now spelled Truax), who probably was the father of Philip Du Trieux, court messenger in New Amsterdam, (now New York City) at an early day. (See Raider Family).

Peter Brooks was born in 1733 and died March 8, 1825. He lived in Albany, New York. He was a private soldier during the Revolution, as was his son Jonathan Philips Brooks, in the First Regiment of Albany County Militia, serving more than two years, and the names of both are found in the military rolls under land and bounty rights awarded for service in that war. As is before stated, this would appear to give Peter Brooks a New England origin. He married as above, and he named, says the family record, two of his sons George and John, after two of his brothers he had left in New England, either in Massachusetts or Connecticut. They had children: 1. George. 2. Peter, Jr. 3. Jonathan Philips Brooks. ("He was entered into the Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons in Union Lodge in the City of Albany, New York, on the 15th day of February, 1799.") He died June 21, 1829. 4. Abraham. 5. John. 6. William. 7. Sarah, married Garret G. Van Zandt. They had two sons in the ministry, one an eminent scholar and professor in New Brunswick Theological Seminary, in New Jersey. 8. Rebecca, married a Mr. Fisher. 9. Susan, married Jacob Van Patten. 10. Fanny, married Garret Van Denberg.

Jonathan Phillips Brooks married, at Normanskill, New York, February 28, 1791, Maria

Haverly,¹ and had children: 1. Peter Haverly, born April 23, 1792, died July 15, 1837. 2. Nancy, born March 15, 1794; married, June 8, 1811, Aaron Swart; died March 20, 1826. 3. John H., born December 2, 1797. 4. Francina, born August 7, 1799; married, Ballston Spa, New York, July 8, 1816, Garret Stephens. 5. Christian Haverly, born May 8, 1801, married, February 5, 1820, Maria Hewston. 6. Hermanus Van Slyck, born May 24, 1803; died November 29, 1875. 7. Maria Vedder, born February 10, 1806; died March 31, 1826. 8. Jacob Adams, born April 10, 1808; died March 15, 1843. 9. Sarah Ann, born May 3, 1812; married, May 20, 1829, Robert McKay. 10. Aaron Swart, born September 1, 1817; died February 10, 1859; married, September 8, 1836, Fanny Duncan.

Aaron Swart Brooks was born in Glenville, near Schenectady, New York, September 1, 1817. About 1843 he exchanged his farm near West Milton, in Saratoga county, for a residence in Schenectady, where he spent the remainder of his life in various business enterprises. He became a professor of religion during the last years of his life. His wife, Fanny Duncan, was born in Schenectady, in 1811, daughter of Major John Duncan, and granddaughter of John Duncan, who with his wife Martha March, settled in Schenectady in 1755, where John Duncan was the pioneer of a new class of merchants and forwarders, extending their business over the northern lakes, and after 1759 dealing largely and directly with Montreal and the merchants and forwarders of that part of Canada. As head of the great mercantile firm of Duncan & Phyn, he was one of the most widely acquainted men in the Mohawk valley, and no man did more than he to establish a business reputation for Schenectady during the last half of the eighteenth century. His country seat, "The Hermitage," in the town of Niskayuna, comprised eight hundred acres of land. Fanny Duncan Brooks spent the last years of her life at the home of her son, Rev. P. H. Brooks, in West Milton, Saratoga county, New York, and died there Sunday noon, February 2, 1868, at a ripe old age. She was a member in Schenectady of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Peter Haverly Brooks, son of Aaron Swart

1. Maria Haverly Brooks after the death of her husband removed to Glenville and later to Schenectady, New York. At the time of her death one of her granddaughters was a grandmother. She died in Schenectady, New York, July 9, 1861. She was of an exemplary christian character.

Brooks and wife Fanny Duncan, was born in Glenville, New York, December 16, 1837. He was educated in the Schenectady Union School, and Union College, class of 1862, graduated Princeton Theological Seminary, 1864, and received the degree of D. D. from Union University in June, 1897. As licentiate he supplied about one year (1864-65) the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church at Tom's River, New Jersey; was ordained and installed by the presbytery of Albany, New York, July 11, 1865, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in West Milton, New York, and served three years; was pastor of the Knowlton and Hope Presbyterian Churches in New Jersey three years; in 1871 became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, serving in that capacity eighteen years, until 1889; was temporary supply of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre, 1890, during the illness of the pastor, Rev. F. B. Hodge, (sketch elsewhere), and at the same time was Presbyterial missionary under appointment of the Lackawanna Presbytery. One of the sources of pride of Dr. Brooks is his wonderful penmanship, which excites the admiration of all who are privileged to see it. In his twenty years service as stated clerk of Lackawanna Presbytery he has completed five different records of the proceedings, each one containing about five hundred pages. The writing shown in these is of various styles and all are marvels of execution and neatness. They are said to be the most wonderful records of the kind ever seen in any part of the globe. In addition to this in 1864 he wrote the Lord's Prayer four times upon the space covered by a silver three-cent piece. It was written with the naked eye, and can be read clearly and distinctly.

In July, 1890, Dr. Brooks removed to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he now lives. For twenty years he has been stated clerk of the Lackawanna Presbytery, which position he holds in connection with his Presbyterial mission work and during the same period he has been a regular correspondent for several religious papers, having for one year the preparation of blackboard designs for the "Westminister Teacher," with notes on Sunday school lessons. His published books are: "History of the Lackawanna Presbytery," 1888; "Fifty Golden Years," on the pastorate of the Rev. N. G. Parke, D. D., of Pittston, Pennsylvania, 1894; "Eden's Sunny Slopes," 1897, illustrating the first and second chapters of Genesis, with twenty original designs.

Dr. Brooks married, in Kingston, New Jer-

sey, September 1, 1864, Kate S. Colby,¹ daughter of Aaron Colby and Lydia Van Dyke Van de Veer, his wife, and had children:

1. Lilly Brooks, born and died West Milton, New York, June 7, 1865.

2. John Duncan Brooks, born West Milton, New York, May 9, 1866; died Glenolden, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1893. "Rarely in a man of only twenty-seven years have such mature graces of christian character been seen. He was gentle, self-sacrificing and laborious to a degree that reminded men continually of the Christ whose name he loyally bore." John Duncan Brooks at the age of seventeen years became an official in the service of the Presbyterian Board of Education in Philadelphia, and served nearly ten years, until his death. He took a full course in art in the Spring Garden Institute, Philadelphia, and rose rapidly as an artist. After his death his wife, Lizzie Marian Jurisch, whom he married September 5, 1888, took a course in Bible study and mission work in Albany, New York, and is a missionary under commission and in the service of the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.

3. Allan Colby Brooks, born Knowlton, New Jersey, August 12, 1869; he graduated from the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute in Towanda, Pennsylvania, June, 1889, and is an M. D. graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 15 1895. He married, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1897, Margaret Hamilton Carrick. Children: Frances Edna,

1. Kate S. Colby, a graduate of the normal school in Trenton, New Jersey, was daughter of Aaron Colby and wife Lydia Van Dyke Van de Veer, her father being by occupation a teacher. He enlisted in 1861 under the first call for volunteers, being then fifty years old. His father was John Colby of Amesbury, Massachusetts, and his grandfather Elliott Colby (and his son Stephen) were revolutionary soldiers. The American ancestors of this Colby family was Antonie Colbie, who sailed from England and settled in Boston, 1630, and afterward, 1664, in Amesbury, Massachusetts, died 1661. Aaron Colby died in Kingston, New Jersey, November 24, 1883. His wife's full name was Lydia Van Dyke Van de Veer, and she was a daughter of Cornelius Van Dyke, of Rocky Hill, New Jersey, and his wife Catherine. The American ancestor of this family was Cornelius Janse Van de Veer who came from Alckmaar, in North Holland, to America in 1659, in the "Gilded Otter," and settled in Flatbush, Long Island. He married F. Gillis de Manderville; was magistrate, 1678-80; and his name appears in Governor Dongan's land grant, 1685.

born December 7, 1899. Margaret Alleine, born February 22, 1905.

4. Philip Haverly Brooks, born Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1874, died May 25, 1876.

5. Katherine May Brooks, born Susquehanna, Pennsylvania.

All the adult members of the family living at this date (1905) are members of the First Presbyterian Church in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

H. E. H.

HUNLOCK FAMILY. In early New Jersey history this surname was variously spelled Hunloke, Hunlocke, and Hunlock. The latter construction seems to have prevailed with more recent generations, and is generally accepted as authentic and permanent. The probate records in Elizabeth, New Jersey, show that the will of John Hunlocke was proved December 7, 1745, and that of Thomas Hunlocke, August 24, 1746. About 1757-60, when the northeastern section of Northampton county, in the province of Pennsylvania, along the Delaware river, began to be settled by immigrants from Connecticut, New York and New Jersey, under the proprietorship of the Connecticut Delaware Company, a branch of the Hunlock family, presumably from New Jersey, settled in the township of Lower Smithfield, in the locality afterward set off from Northampton to form Monroe county.

Jonathan Hunlock was one of a number of inhabitants of Lower Smithfield, who in September, 1763, addressed a petition to the provincial governor of Pennsylvania. The township just mentioned lay not far from the route of travel of settlers under the Connecticut Susquehanna Company in journeying to and from the Wyoming valley, and naturally an acquaintance sprang up between the families settled along the Delaware and those who were migrating farther westward to the Wyoming region in the valley of the Susquehanna. The travelers were so active in giving good report of the latter region, the fertility of its soil, and the healthfulness of its climate, that many of the inhabitants of Lower Smithfield were persuaded to remove with their families and join with the colonists under the Susquehanna Company proprietary. Jonathan Hunlock was one of the settlers who removed about this time. He located in 1773 on the right bank of the Susquehanna, about three miles below the Wyoming valley, near the mouth of a large creek, to which he gave his name. He was well settled here in December, 1775, when the Plunkett invasion took place, and he was

plundered of most of his movable property.

This Jonathan Hunlock was the founder of the Hunlock family in Pennsylvania, and its pioneer both in the valley of the Delaware and of the Susquehanna. He died in 1779 and his estate was administered by his wife Margaret, who survived her husband many years and whose body was finally buried beside that of her husband, on what is known as Blanchard's hill, near Hunlock creek. Jonathan and Margaret Hunlock had children: Jonathan, born at Hunlock's creek, June 23, 1777; and Hannah, born at same place, July 11, 1779, married, in 1800 Dr. Samuel Jameson, an early physician in the Wyoming region.

Jonathan Hunlock, son of Jonathan and Margaret Hunlock, spent his life near the place of his birth. He built soon after his marriage a large stone house, within whose hospitable walls he kept an inn for the entertainment of travelers; and he also acquired large tracts of land, became owner of a valuable millsite within nine miles of Wilkes-Barre, and was regarded as a man of substance in the county. He died at the Hunlock homestead in October, 1861. He married, 1800, Mary Jameson, sister of Dr. Jameson, mentioned above; she died September 13, 1878. They had four children: John, born September 12, 1801; Andrew, born July 13, 1803, married Fanny Millard, who died without issue; Samuel, born February 6, 1805, died July 2, 1876, married Nancy Fuller, and had two sons and three daughters; Jameson, born at Hunlock's creek, in Huntington (afterward Union and now Hunlock) township, and died May 6, 1887, in Franklin township, Luzerne county, at the home of one of his sons.

Jameson Hunlock (3), fourth son of Jonathan and Mary (Jameson) Hunlock, married, December 28, 1836, Ann Maria Royal, daughter of George Henry Royal and his wife Eleanor Holgate. Jameson resided for many years after his marriage in Kingston township, Luzerne county, where he engaged in farming and other business pursuits. His wife died there May 6, 1875, and he died 1887. Jameson and Ann Maria (Royal) Hunlock had six children: Andrew, born May 1, 1839, of whom later; George R., born October 2, 1840; Helen M., born September 17, 1843, deceased; Frances A., born June 21, 1845; John G., born November 25, 1847; Thomas B., born September 27, 1850; Edward R., born October 9, 1855.

Andrew Hunlock, eldest son of Jameson Hunlock and his wife Ann Maria Royal, was born in the village of Kingston, May 1, 1839. He

acquired his early education in the public schools and Wyoming Seminary, after which he began the study of law in the office and under the direction of Lyman Hakes, of the Luzerne bar. He was admitted to practice in November, 1868, and since that time has resided in Wilkes-Barre, devoting himself to his profession and attending to the various important business interests in which he is concerned. Mr. Hunlock is unmarried. He is interested in the welfare of the city and its prosperity, yet has never taken an active part in its political affairs, having no ambition in that direction. In February, 1876, he was active in organizing the Anthracite Savings Bank of Wilkes-Barre, now one of the solid financial institutions of Luzerne county, and was its first president. This office he held until April, 1881, when he disposed of his stock in the bank. He is one of the owners of the costly and handsome Hotel Sterling in Wilkes-Barre. For more than thirty years he has been a member and attendant of the congregation of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, and of his means has contributed liberally to its support. He has always been a generous donor to the various charitable and other useful institutions in Wilkes-Barre which are dependent upon the public for their support. No worthy charity ever appealed to him in vain, and yet his gifts have been so disposed as not to attract attention to the donor. He is a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society of Wilkes-Barre.

The Jameson family from whom Mr. Hunlock descends is thus mentioned in Kulp: Mary Jameson was the daughter of John Jameson, a descendant of John Jameson, who in the year 1704 left the highlands of Scotland, of which he was a native, and sought a new home in Ireland. He settled in the town of Omagh, county of Tyrone, where he married Rosanna Irwin. He continued his residence in Ireland until 1718, when he emigrated with his family to America, landing after a long and dangerous voyage in Boston, in the colony of Massachusetts Bay. He removed to Voluntown, Windham county, Connecticut, 1725, where he purchased a tract of land upon which he lived for many years and died. He had two brothers, Robert and Henry, both of whom emigrated to America, and landed at Philadelphia in the year 1708. John Jameson was a man of strong will and prejudices. It is said he never yielded until fully convinced of error.

His son, Robert Jameson, was born in the town of Omagh, Ireland, December 25, 1714, and was four years of age when his parents came to

America. He married November 24, 1748, Agnes Dixson, who was also born in Ireland, and came to America when quite young with her father, Captain Robert Dixson, and settled in Windham county, Connecticut. Robert Dixson was one of the committee of the Susquehanna Company, as shown by the following receipt:

"Voluntown, March 30 day, A. D., 1768.

"Then received of Robert Jameson, of Voluntown, in Windham county, as he is one of the company of the purchasers of the Susquehanna Lands so called, the sum of nine shillings lawful money, in full compliance of the voat of said company at their meeting held at Windham by adjournment on the sixth day of January last, for one whole right or share in s'd purchase. I say rec'd by me.

"ROBERT DIXSON,

"One of the com'tee for s'd company."

Robert Jameson and his wife, Agnes, with all their sons and daughters (except John, who had preceded them) bade farewell to their old home in Voluntown and set out for Wyoming, on the Susquehanna. They brought with them a few articles of household furniture and an agricultural implement or two, which they conveyed in a large cart drawn by three yoke of oxen. The sons walked alongside, driving the oxen and helping the cart over new and badly opened roads. The daughters, clothed in homespun, travelled afoot and drove thirty head of sheep. The journey was performed in about three tedious weeks. John, who had gone before to prepare a home, met them at Lackawaxen, and conducted them to their homely dwelling in Hanover township. Mr. Jameson, before leaving Connecticut, obtained the following passport:

"Windham, November 4, 1776.

"The bearer hereof, Mr. Robert Jameson, has been for many years an inhabitant in the town of Voluntown, in the county of Windham, and state of Connecticut, and is now on his journey with his wife and family and family furniture, to remove to the town of Hanover, on the Susquehanna river, and is a friend to the United States of America, and has a right to remove himself and family as above.

"SAM'L GRAY,

"Justice of the Peace and one of the committee of s'd Windham."

Robert Jameson lived nine or ten years after his removal to Hanover, where he died in the seventy-second year of his age, of consumption, and was buried in the graveyard of the old Hanover Presbyterian Church. His wife Agnes died

in Salem township, September 24, 1804, and lies buried in the Beach Grove cemetery.

John Jameson, son of Robert Jameson, born June 17, 1749, preceded his father to Wyoming, where he arrived in 1770. He located on a tract of land in Hanover township on the public road leading from Wilkes-Barre to Nanticoke, where he cleared several acres and enclosed a comfortable log house containing two rooms, and a half-story loft accessible by means of a ladder. The fire-place was constructed without jambs, on the Dutch plan. The windows were of small size, with six panes of light and glass-oiled paper was used as a substitute for glass. The structure compared favorably with the dwelling places of neighboring settlers, and, indeed, as the logs were hewn, the edifice was considered superior to anything in the neighborhood. It was to this place he welcomed his father's family in 1776. The same year he married Abigail Alden, child of Captain Prince Alden, who came to Wyoming with her father in 1773. In 1776, before the family of his father arrived in Wyoming, he enlisted in a company under Captain Strong, and June, 1777, was elected ensign. The company was united with the Connecticut troops and marched to New Jersey to unite with the army under Washington. On the morning of July 3, 1778, he, in company with his brothers, William and Robert Jameson, and a man named Coffrin, who worked for him, left home with their rifles and joined the devoted band who encountered the invading English Tories and Indians in the celebrated battle or massacre of Wyoming. Robert Jameson and James Coffrin were killed in the battle. William had the lock of his gun shot away and was wounded. John Jameson escaped barely with his life. Hastening to his home he found his aged father and mother, with his wife and sisters and younger brothers, anxiously awaiting news of the battle. "What news, John?" inquired the father. "We are defeated," was the reply; "Robert and Coffrin are dead, and William is wounded; the Indians are sweeping over the valley, spreading fire and death in every direction, and we must fly for our safety." The Jamesons, Aldens, Hurlbuts, and other families set out at once for old Hanover, in Lancaster county. The old men, women and children were placed in boats and sent down the Susquehanna river. John Jameson, with his brothers, Alexander and Joseph, and his mother, who carried her son Samuel in her arms, performed the journey on foot to Fort Augusta, now Sunbury, Pennsylvania. They undertook to

drive the cattle before them, but owing to their haste and to the thick underwood and the almost unpassable roads or paths they lost almost all of them. One yoke of oxen strayed into Northampton county, but were afterwards recovered. As soon as the families were safely landed in old Hanover, John Jameson returned to look after the farm and household goods. He occasionally visited Lancaster county, but the families did not come back to their homes in Wyoming until 1780. On July 8, 1782, Mr. Jameson, with his youngest brother Benjamin, and a neighbor, Asa Chapman, started from his home in Hanover for Wilkes-Barre. Riding on horseback on the public road and approaching the open ground of the old church at Hanover green, John Jameson observed Indians in the thickets on his right. He exclaimed "Indians!" and immediately fell dead, pierced by three balls. His horse fled and left his rider on the ground, where he was afterwards found, scalped, tomahawked, and murdered. Chapman and horse were both wounded but escaped. Mr. Chapman died a few days after. Benjamin Jameson's horse wheeled at the first fire and carried him home in safety. They were the last men killed in Wyoming by Indians. Thus died John Jameson in the thirty-third year of his age. He possessed perseverance and great powers of endurance, and was in every respect a thoroughgoing pioneer. He was buried in the graveyard of the Hanover church near the spot where he was killed. We have already stated that the wife of John Jameson was Abigail Alden. She was descended from John Alden, the first of the American families of that name, and who was one of the Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the year 1620. He was at that time about twenty-two years of age, consequently was born in 1598. He married Priscilla Mullins (or Molines) in 1623.

Captain Jonathan Alden, son of Hon. John Alden, settled in Duxbury, Massachusetts, on the ancient homestead. He married Abigail Hallet, daughter of Andrew Hallet, also of Duxbury, December 10, 1672. His wife died August 17, 1725, aged eighty-one years. Captain Jonathan Alden died February 15, 1697, and was buried under arms, and a funeral discourse was delivered by the Rev. Ichabod Wiswell, which was printed. Andrew Alden, son of Captain Jonathan Alden and his wife Abigail, married Lydia Stamford, February 4, 1714. Prince Alden, son of Andrew Alden and Lydia his wife, married Mary Fitch, of New London, Connecti-

cut. The first settlement in Newport township was made by Major Prince Alden in 1772, near the borough of Nanticoke. Their daughter Abigail married John Jameson. After the death of John Jameson, Mrs. Jameson managed her affairs with prudence and economy, and 1787 took Shubal Bidlack as a second husband. He was a grandson of Christopher Bidlack, who settled in Windham, Connecticut, in 1722, where he died. His son, Captain James Bidlack, married Abigail Fuller, and came with his family to the Wyoming Valley in 1777 from Windham. Captain James Bidlack, one of his sons, commanded one of the Wilkes-Barre companies at the battle and massacre of Wyoming, and there lost his life.

Benjamin Bidlack, a brother of James, was a famous soldier in the Revolutionary war, and afterwards a noted Methodist minister of the old school. He was the father of Benjamin Alden Bidlack, who represented the county of Luzerne in the legislature of Pennsylvania, 1834-35. He was elected a member of congress as a representative of Luzerne and Columbia counties in 1840, and re-elected in 1842. He was appointed by President Polk minister to the republic of New Granada, where he died. His widow, who subsequently married Thomas W. Miner, M. D., is still living. Shubal Bidlack was the fourth son of Captain James Bidlack, senator. On one occasion during the Pennamite and Yankee war, Mrs. Bidlack left Wyoming for Easton, where her father, Major Prince Alden, with upwards of twenty other Connecticut settlers, were confined in jail. She took a number of letters intended for the prisoners, which were carefully folded and concealed in her roll (the hair in those days being carefully done up in a roll) on the top of her head. As she passed along the Indian path at night she was discovered and arrested near Bear Creek by Colonel Patterson, the Pennamite commander. The letters in her roll escaped the suspicious Pennamite, and she was permitted to pass without further molestation. She arrived safely in Easton and communicated the state of affairs at home to her father and other prisoners. She was a member of the first Methodist class formed in Hanover, and the house of the Widow Jameson was a home for the early Methodist ministers. William Jameson, a brother of John, who was wounded at the battle of Wyoming, was murdered by the Indians in the lower part of the present city of Wilkes-Barre, October 14, 1778, and was buried in the old Hanover graveyard. The mother of

Andrew Hunlock was Anna Maria Royal, daughter of the late George Henry Royal, of Germantown, Pennsylvania. The Royal family is of English descent, and emigrated from New England to Philadelphia, where the grandparents of Mr. Hunlock resided for many years.

H. E. H.

MYERS FAMILY. Among the early settlers in the Wyoming Valley who braved the hardships and perils of those days may be mentioned the Myers family, which furnished a number of the heroes and patriots of that time. Since then members of the various generations have acquitted themselves equally as creditably in the various walks of life.

The founder of this branch of the Myers family came from Germany to America in 1760, and settled at Frederick, Maryland. He had four sons: Lawrence, Phillip, Henry, Michael.

Lawrence Myers, born 1754, and his brother Philip, born 1760, eldest sons of the founder of the family, entered the American army during the revolution and did valiant service for a number of years. They were soldiers of the Maryland line, and their lives were closely intertwined, as the history of one is practically the history of the other. Lawrence was a private in Captain Mantz's company, Frederick county militia, July 13, 1776, and lieutenant in the Maryland line 1781. He was also a major of Pennsylvania militia in 1788, in command of men during the Pennamite troubles (Miner, 483). Philip was a private soldier in the same militia, 1781. They were with General Washington during his military operations in the province of Pennsylvania, and afterwards shared in the battle of Germantown which preceded the British occupation of Philadelphia. After that disaster the Myers brothers came to the valley of the Susquehanna. They were well pleased with the locality, soil, general conditions and the determined spirit of the Yankee settlers. Upon returning to Maryland they tried to induce their father to remove with his family to the Wyoming Valley, but were unsuccessful. Lawrence and Philip, however, returned to the Valley, which had charmed them. Lawrence settled at Kingston, where he built and occupied the large stone house which is still standing, but in a dilapidated condition; it was for many years known as Myers' "cocked hat." He married, January 3, 1782, Sarah Gore, and died in Kingston, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1810, aged fifty-six years.

Philip Myers second son of the founder of the family, was born 1760, died April 2, 1835.

He located in Forty Fort, 1785, and there after his marriage he built his house, just north of this historic fort, the land having been given him by Thomas Bennet, his father-in-law. He afterwards bought one hundred and fifty acres of land. He was a man of influence in the community. He married, July 15, 1787, Martha Bennet, born January 15, 1763, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Jackson) Bennet, two of whose sons were victims in the massacre of Wyoming. (See Peck's "History of Wyoming"). Philip and Martha (Bennet) Myers had: 1. John, of whom later. 2. Lawrence. 3. William, removed to Sunbury, Ohio, where he owned a large tract of land, of which he later gave one-half of what was needed for a public square and the site for the court house. 4. Thomas, a conspicuous figure in the early history of Luzerne county, where he spent his life. He was the first clerk of the county commissioners, sheriff of the county, 1835-38, and later paymaster on the north branch division of the old state canal. Governor Packer induced him to remove to Williamsport, where he lived for a time and where he married the sister of the governor's wife, a daughter of Peter W. Vanderbilt. Afterward he removed to Kingston, where he engaged in mercantile business. He took an active interest in education, and contributed to the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, one-fourth of its cost. 5. Harriet, married Madison F. Myers, her cousin. 6. Betsey. 7. Sarah.

Thomas Bennet, father of Mrs. Philip Myers, came from Rhode Island to the Delaware valley in Pennsylvania, 1763, and settled near Stroudsburg, where his family with others occupied a barricaded house built of stones and called a fort. His purpose had been to settle in the Wyoming valley, which he visited, but finding the Indians unfriendly to the whites, he temporarily abandoned his idea. In 1769 he joined a company of New England people, came again to the valley, and was one of the hardy pioneers who built for protection both against the Indians and the Pennamites the historic Forty Fort. In 1770 he helped in the work of building a fort at the mouth of the Lackawanna, and there with others was taken into custody by the Pennsylvania authorities. While at "Wyoming" (probably Wilkes-Barre) en route to the Northampton county jail at Easton, Mr. Bennet escaped and returned to New England. In the fall he returned to the Wyoming valley, occupying a small house he had previously built above Forty Fort. He was one of the most courageous defenders of the Connecticut claimants in the

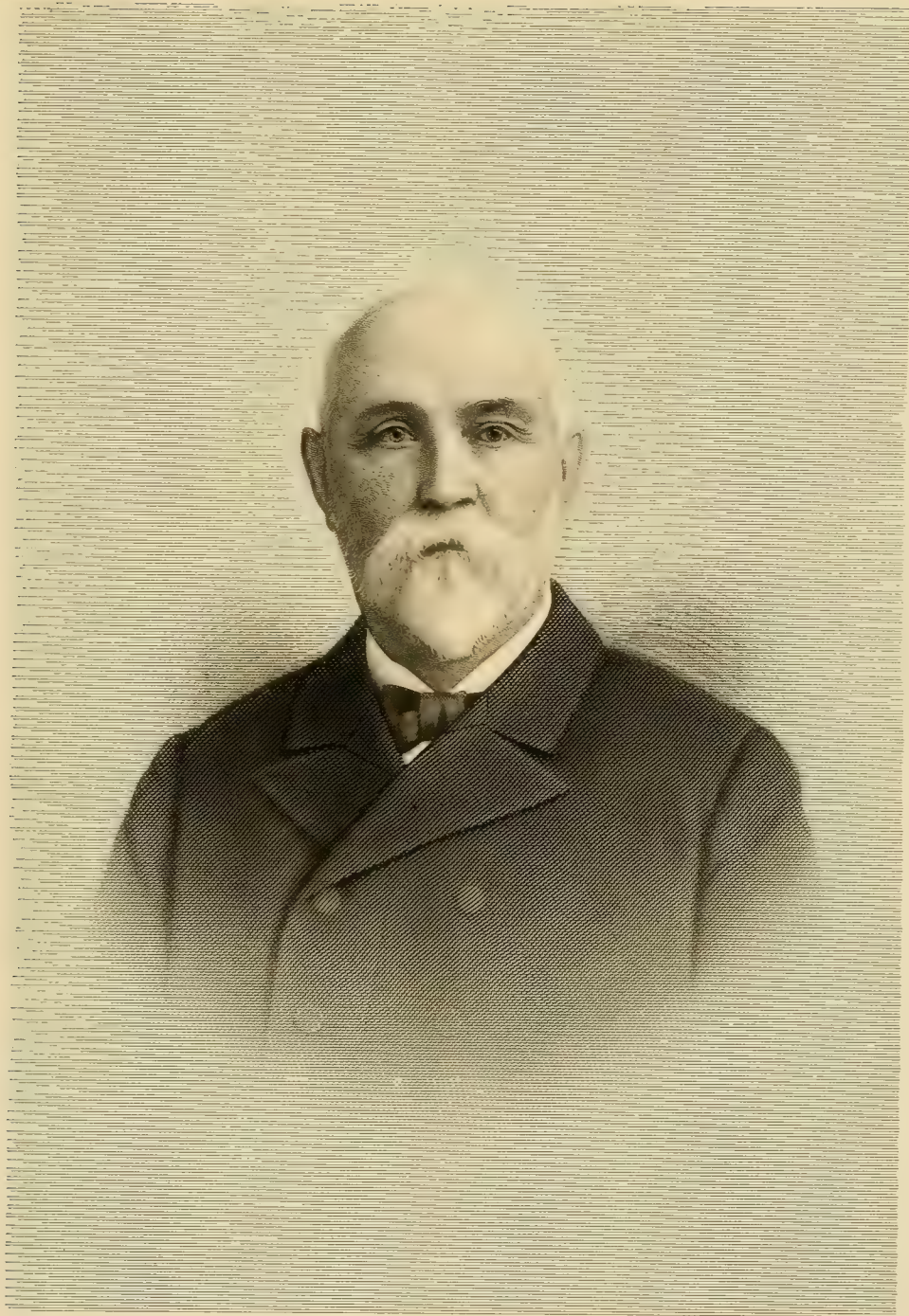
region, and his life for the next few years was an important part of Pennsylvania history. His daughter Martha, who married Philip Myers, possessed many of her father's traits and had inherited much of his brave spirit. Her life is also a matter of state history, and her narrative of the troublous period of the Revolution and the Pennamite-Yankee war is interwoven with every published account of the events of that time. It is probably through her that the historic table on which the capitulation of Forty Fort, 1778, was written, is still preserved in the Myers family. Thomas Bennet was a son of Samuel Bennet (3), who was a son of Samuel Bennet (2), who was a son of Samuel Bennet (1), who was a son of Edward Bennet, of Weymouth, Massachusetts, a freeman in that town in 1636, one of the original proprietors of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where he died in 1646.

John Myers, eldest son of Philip and Martha (Bennet) Myers, was born at Forty Fort, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1791, died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1850. He was a man of considerable influence, having been justice of the peace and notary public for forty years. He lived on Franklin street just north of Market street. He married, May 2, 1813, Sarah Stark, born July 20, 1793, died May 9, 1868, daughter of Henry Stark, who was driven from the valley at the time of the Wyoming massacre, but later returned and became the owner of a large tract of land in what is now Plains township. Henry Stark was the son of James Stark, who was the son of Christopher Stark, who came from the Connecticut valley to that of Wyoming in 1769. Christopher Stark was a son of William Stark, who was a son of Aaron Stark, of Hartford, Connecticut, 1639. David and Aaron Stark, sons of Christopher, were killed in the massacre at Wyoming, July 3, 1778. The children of John and Sarah (Stark) Myers were: 1. Elizabeth, born October 31, 1815, died April 29, 1837; married, March 27, 1836, Colonel Anthony H. Emley, a banker and broker of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and a soldier and officer during the Civil war. 2. Jane, born April 26, 1817, died unmarried. 3. Lawrence of whom later. 4. Martha, born April 10, 1820, died April 26, 1838. 5. Mary S., born September 16, 1821, died March 24, 1822. 6. Harriet, born June 20, 1823, married Michael Eichelberger, and died in Texas. 7. John, born October 7, 1824, died November 25, 1847, of fever contracted as a soldier during the war with Mexico; he was a lawyer. 8. Henry P., born June 1, 1826, married October 6, 1853, Lucinda Reese Church, resides in

Wilkes-Barre. 9. Charles born October 25, 1827, married, March 29, 1853, Martha Pettibone, and lives in Peoria, Illinois. 10. Sarah J. born October 31, 1829, married, June 25, 1853, Herman G. Muller; both deceased. 11. James M., born April 1, 1831, died October 7, 1864. He was in the army during the Mexican war. 12. Ruth Ann, born November 8, 1832, married, June 2, 1857, Benjamin Turner, and resides in Toulon, Illinois.

Lawrence Myers, third child of John and Sarah (Stark) Myers, was born October 22, 1818, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and was at the time of his death, June 14, 1905, one of the oldest men in Wilkes-Barre hamlet, village, borough, and city. He began the real work of life at an early age, and as his capital increased bought and sold land and any other property that promised a fair return. Later he disposed of some of his minor business interests and began a brokerage business on the public square near its northwest corner. He was the first man in Wilkes-Barre to take out a broker's license, and afterward, as long as the commodity was handled in the open market, his lettered sign "Gold and Silver Bought to Day" was regularly displayed on his door-post. From this he merged into a regular banking business conducted on the same plan as the large banks. In addition to this he later invested judiciously in coal lands. He was prudent in his investments, fair in all his dealings, and won and kept the confidence of the business community. He continued in active business in the same locality for upwards of fifty years as a banker, broker, and dealer in real estate. The result of his business efforts was the accumulation of a large fortune, which he enjoyed, and the respect of the community in which he had for so long a time been an influential citizen. He was a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. He married, 1844, Ann Elizabeth Eichelberger, by whom he had one child, Georgiana Myers, died July 24, 1866. He married (second), October 10, 1854, Sarah Sharps, who died March 12, 1864. Their children: 1. Rollin Sharps, living in Carbondale, Pennsylvania. 2. Eugene Oscar, living in Dorranceton, Pennsylvania. 3. Mary Margaret, of whom later. 4. Fannie S., married Samuel Townend. 5. Stella Elizabeth, died August 2, 1864.

Mary Margaret Myers, daughter of Lawrence and Sarah (Sharps) Myers, married, December 15, 1880, Daniel Strebeigh Bennet, a descendant of Thomas Bennet. He died September 16, 1884. She married (second), November



Lawrence Myers





Sinton Sherwood

28, 1888, John Biesecker Yeager. Mrs. Yeager is a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and a member of the National Society, Daughters of American Revolution.

H. E. H.

JOHN BIESECKER YEAGER, born in Moscow, Pennsylvania, is a son of Henry H. Yeager, born in Schenectady, New York, and grandson of Henry Yeager, of Schoharie, New York, whose father resided in White Plains, New York, where he was among the early slaveholders but later gave freedom to all his slaves. He came to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, as a pioneer, when there were only three houses in Wilkes-Barre. He located at Moscow, Pennsylvania, from which point he conducted an extensive lumber business, having mills located in different parts of the county. Here he died, aged eighty-four years. His son, Henry H. Yeager, also followed lumbering very extensively, in addition to which he conducted a large general store. During the Civil war he acted as provost marshal. He died at the age of seventy-eight years. He married Mary A. Biesecker, born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, daughter of John Biesecker of that place. She died at the age of seventy-seven years. John B. Yeager was educated in the public schools of Moscow, Pennsylvania, and later at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. He then went to New York City, where he was employed in a wholesale dry goods house, remaining there a number of years. Later he came to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he followed the hardware business for some time. He then went to Philadelphia and took a position with a publishing house, where he remained until he returned to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and engaged in his present business, which he has since conducted successfully, being now the most extensive shipper of grain in northeastern Pennsylvania. He is a director of the Luzerne County Trust Company, and the Ann Arbor, and the Ypsilanti (Michigan) Telephone Company, and president of the Songo Realty Company, New York City.

H. E. H.

SINTON HUNTER STURDEVANT, deceased, for many years one of the most prominent residents of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, was born at Skinner's Eddy, Braintrim township, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1843, the third son of Liverius D. and Ada (Morley) Sturdevant. He was a descendant of the Revolutionary soldier Samuel Henry Sturdevant, who entered the Continental army as an orderly sergeant at Lexington, obtained rank as

a captain for gallant service, and served until the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Samuel Sturdevant, son of Samuel Henry Sturdevant, born September 17, 1773, died March 4, 1847, was the father of several children, among whom was Liverius D. Sturdevant, born in Braintrim township, July 14, 1804, died at Mehoopany, November 12, 1886. His wife, Ada (Morley) Sturdevant, born November 9, 1809, died July 21, 1885, bore him a number of children among whom was Sinton H. Sturdevant.

Sinton H. Sturdevant spent his early days in Braintrim, Wyoming county, Braintrim township, and was educated in the public schools and later at Wyoming Seminary, where he pursued a commercial course, graduating about 1863. Prior to this he entered the store of Edmund Bunnell, at Skinner's Eddy, as clerk, where he remained about two years, after which he entered the seminary, as above stated. After his graduation he accepted a position as business manager for J. T. Jennings, at Wilkes-Barre, with whom he remained for about five years. In connection with S. D. Goff he conducted a general store at Mehoopany, under the firm name of Sturdevant & Goff, continuing the same for a period of three years, after which he came to Wilkes-Barre and for a number of years was identified with the firm of Jennings & Smith in the lumber business. The following fourteen years he served as confidential clerk and general manager with the Ahlborn Company, wholesale manufacturer of meats. He then formed a partnership with L. J. Fogel and others under the name of Sturdevant, Fogel & Company, and opened the large meat establishment on South Pennsylvania avenue, Wilkes-Barre, in which business he continued till his death, May 19, 1899. Mr. Sturdevant was highly regarded by the community of Wilkes-Barre during his long residence in that city. As a business man he early attained an enviable reputation for keen sagacity, and as a citizen he was progressive, public-spirited and honorable, commanding the respect of his fellowmen. He was a member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty-four years, and was active in all departments of church work, a member of the board for twenty-two years, and at the time of his death was a trustee and secretary of the board. He was a member of Mehoopany Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his political affiliations were with the Republican party.

Mr. Sturdevant married, at Meshoppen, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1865, Augusta Stilwell, daughter of Almon G. and Har-

riet (Overfield) Stilwell, who originally settled in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and were of German pioneer descent. Four children were the issue of this union, namely: 1. Grace Morley, born March 13, 1867, at Skinner's Eddy, married, January 25, 1892, John T. Cowling at Mt. Vernon, New York, an electrician, and their children are: Donald S., born December 30, 1894; and Grace A., born March 22, 1896. 2. Harriet, born Mehoopany, February 1, 1871, died February 14, 1877, at Wilkes-Barre, buried in Hollenback cemetery. 3. Anna Jean, born Mehoopany, April 24, 1873. 4. Marion Augusta, born Wilkes-Barre, May 20, 1880. The latter two are at home.

Almon G. Stilwell, father of Mrs. Sturdevant, was a son of the Rev. Aden Stilwell, of Connecticut, who was afflicted with that awful calamity, blindness. He preached in New York state for many years. The family of Rev. Aden Stilwell consisted of five children: William, Caroline, married Austin Kenyon. Lyman G., served in the Civil war, was taken prisoner, and starved to death while an inmate of Libby prison. Almon G., of whom later. Rosina, married John Lewis. Almon G. and Harriet (Overfield) Stilwell were the parents of nine children, as follows: Julian W., deceased. Paul O., married Rachel Champion, resides in Mehoopany. Augusta, widow of Sinton H. Sturdevant. Leslie, married Mary Ahner, resides at Dinmock, Pennsylvania. Sarah E., wife of E. P. Fish, resides at Lynn, Pennsylvania. James Monroe, married Myra Alger, resides in Meshoppen. Benjamin died at the age of three years. Allison, drowned at Mehoopany, Pennsylvania, aged nineteen years. Minerva D., wife of Frank Allen, resides at Meshoppen.

The Overfield family, of which Harriet (Overfield) Stilwell was a representative, originally came from North Germany early in 1722, crossing the Atlantic and landing at New Amsterdam, now New York City. By the Indian trails they found their way southwest through the province of New Jersey and settled east or west of the Delaware river, south of the mart at Easton, Pennsylvania. From here the first family spread out to the Delaware Water Gap, to the Smithfields and still farther west, until today their numerous descendants not only are located in all the eastern counties of Pennsylvania, but from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the St. Lawrence river to the Gulf of Mexico. Relative to the origin of the name Overfield—Over means above, field means a piece of land,

consequently Overfield means above land, somewhere between earth and heaven.

Paul Overfield, the common forefather of this branch of the family, and great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Sturdevant, born in 1715, came to this country with his parents from North Germany when a child, married Rebecca Marshall, only sister of Edward Marshall, was a resident of New Jersey, and died in 1800 at the old age of eighty-five years. Their children were: Abner, Benjamin, of whom later. Martin, married Elizabeth Ott. Sarah, married Lieutenant Moses Van Campen. Mary, married John Daily. Rachel, married Joseph Pennell. Paul, married Hannah DePue. William. Elizabeth, married Edward Marshall, who was immortalized as being the hero of the greatest walk ever known, "Marshall's Walk," which was a great event in the early colonial days, it being a tramp of one hundred and seventeen miles in eighteen hours through the wilderness to determine the northern boundary of an Indian grant for the Pennsylvania governor, Thomas Penn. Twenty years afterwards, May 17, 1757, his wife, Elizabeth (Overfield) Marshall, became the innocent victim of the Indian's vengeance when a company of Indians took her prisoner and because she could not travel fast enough they twice tomahawked her, killing and then scalping her.

Benjamin Overfield, great-grandfather of Mrs. Sturdevant, served under the command of General Washington in 1776-77. He married (first) Gonzales, who was of Spanish nobility, and (second) Margaret Handshaw. Among their children was a son, Paul Overfield, grandfather of Mrs. Sturdevant, born in Middle Smithfield, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1792, came on horseback with his parents when they settled at Meshoppen, followed farming for a livelihood, and died at the age of eighty years. He married Lydia Lacey, born Laceyville, and their children were: William, deceased; Harriet, deceased, aforementioned as the wife of Almon G. Stilwell and mother of Augusta (Stilwell) Sturdevant; Sarah, deceased; Benjamin, deceased; Anna, living at the present time (1906); Eliza, also living at the present time; Margaret, deceased; John, deceased; Nancy, deceased; Martha, deceased. The mother of these children died at the age of seventy-eight. H. E. H.

MAJOR WILLIAM OAKLEY COOLBAUGH, youngest son of William and Margaret (Vought) Coolbaugh, was born in Durell, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, February 10.

1848. His early years were spent in Bradford county. He attended the public schools there, and when sixteen years of age came to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, to receive tuition at the academy of Squire Parsons, on South River street, where he remained for one year. At the end of this time, in 1865, he entered the dry goods store of Coolbaugh & Frantz, (his brother's store) as clerk, and held a position there until 1871, when the store was closed out. He then looked after his brother Johnson R's interest in a newly opened shoe store, (J. R. Coolbaugh & Co., his cousin William M. Bennett being the company). Later this store was sold to Bennett & Walter, with which firm Major Coolbaugh remained several years. He next accepted a position as traveling salesman for Field, Thayer & Company (shoes) of Boston, Massachusetts. He held this position for a period of five years, resigning it to accept a similar one with A. W. Clapp & Company, of Boston, where he remained for one year. He then entered into business relations with the firm of S. H. Powers, jobbers in boots and shoes, 32 Duane street, New York, serving them in a similar capacity for four years, when Mr. Powers retired from business. Major Coolbaugh then went with James C. Wiley, manufacturer of cigars, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, until the latter's death. He then entered the employ of L. H. Foy & Company, in the same line and continued with them until they went out of business in 1904. Since that time Major Coolbaugh has been in the contract department of the People's Telephone Company of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Major Coolbaugh has a long and honorable record in the National Guard of Pennsylvania as follows: He entered the service as a private in Company I (now Company D) of the Ninth Regiment in 1880. The same year he was appointed quartermaster-sergeant on the non-commissioned staff of Colonel G. Murray Reynolds; December 11, 1884, commissioned regimental quartermaster with rank of first lieutenant on Colonel Reynold's staff, by Governor Robert E. Pattison (Major Coolbaugh also served in the same capacity under Colonel M. J. Keck); June 21, 1887, commissioned aide-de-camp with rank of captain, on the staff of General J. P. S. Gobin, commander of the Third Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, by Governor James A. Beaver; July 30, 1891, commissioned commissary of subsistence of the Third Brigade, with rank of major, by Governor Pattison, who was serving his second term. Major Coolbaugh was with the regiment at Homestead during the labor

troubles there. May 8, 1897, he retired from active service.

October 4, 1871, Major Coolbaugh married Sarah Coleman McAlpin, born November 13, 1849, in Wilkes-Barre. Mrs. Coolbaugh was the only daughter of William and Sarah Coleman, and her mother died at her birth. Mrs. Coolbaugh was adopted by Hiram McAlpin, who conducted a general store on West Market street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on the site where B. G. Carpenter's present places of business is located. When Mrs. McAlpin died Mrs. Coolbaugh went to live with her aunt, Mrs. Adeline Jenkins, and later with Calvin Parsons, of Parsons, Pennsylvania, from whose home she was married. Mrs. Coolbaugh has one step-sister, Mrs. Major A. Goodin, of Seattle, Washington, and an aunt, Mrs. Charlotte Santee, of Newburg, New York.

Major and Mrs. Coolbaugh had children as follows: 1. Arthur Parsons, born September 21, 1872, died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1876, and was buried in Hollenback Cemetery. 2. Mabel Dana, born August 12, 1875. 3. Helen Martin, born February 29, 1880, died in Wilkes-Barre, October 15, 1884, and was buried in Hollenback Cemetery. 4. Johnson Runyon, born September 6, 1882, died at Wilkes-Barre, February 11, 1883, and was buried in Hollenback Cemetery. 5. Grace, born January 28, 1884, died at Wilkes-Barre, October 18, 1884 and was buried in Hollenback Cemetery. 6. Sue Dana, born April 27, 1886. 7. Emilie Goucher, born January 16, 1889.

H. E. H.

ROBERT BAUR, known throughout the state of Pennsylvania as a journalist of sterling qualities and broad influence, is the oldest representative of his profession in the city of Wilkes-Barre, state of Pennsylvania, and it is also worthy of note that he is the oldest living member of the Wyoming Historical Society of Wilkes-Barre. He comes from a family noted for literary talent through several generations, and which has also produced a number of eminent divines.

He is a descendant of Rev. Samuel Baur, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, who married Juditha Christina Gerhardt. In pursuance of the provisions of his mother's will he was set apart for the ministry from his very birth, was given university preparation at Jena and Tubingen, and after his ordination he was installed in the pastorate of Burtenbach, from which he was transferred in 1800 to the more important one at

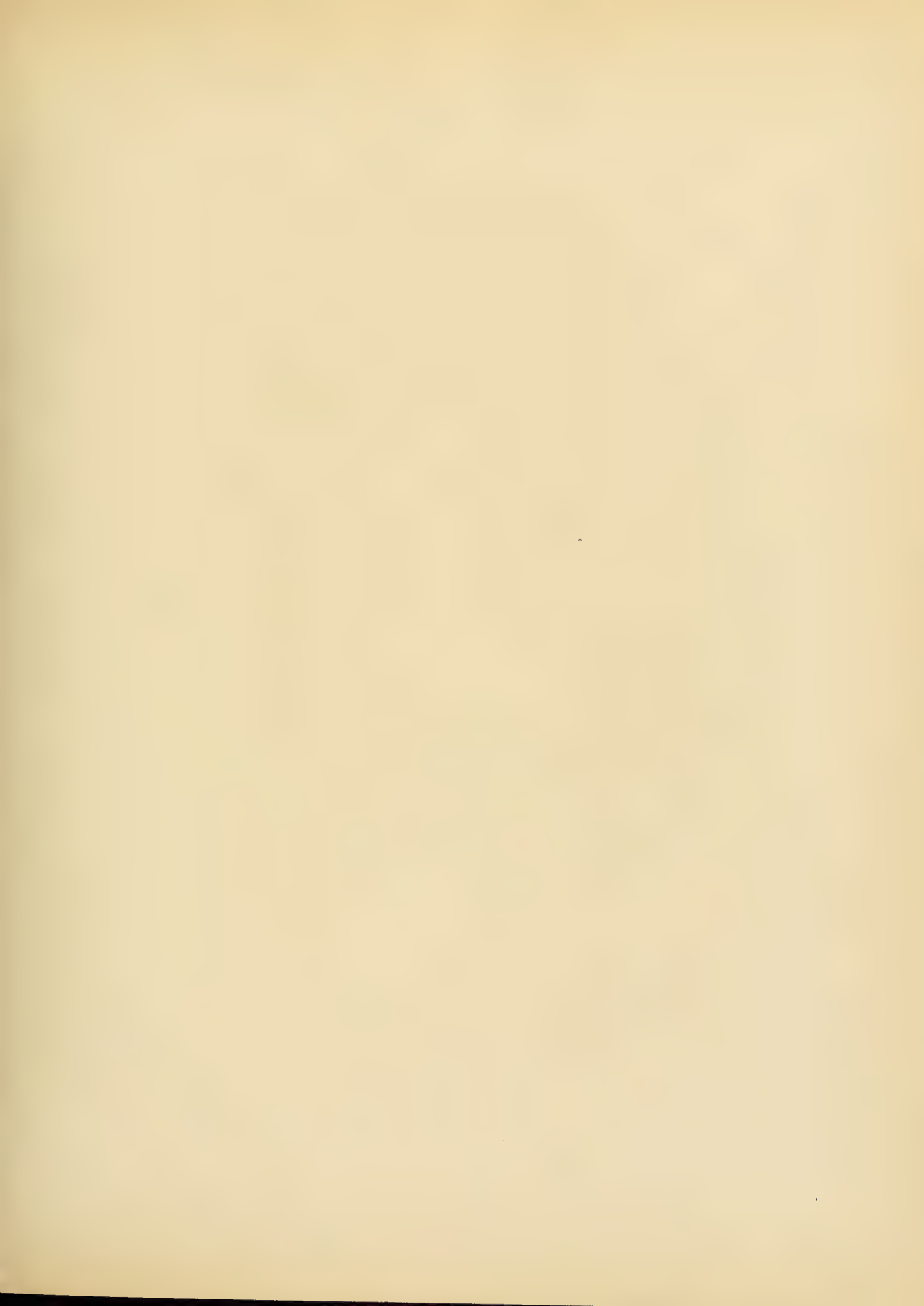
Göttingen. He became a noted author, and acquired a fortune of thirty thousand florins as the reward of his literary work. During the Napoleonic wars the French troops were extremely annoying to the people of Göttingen, and he aided in organizing a militia force for the protection of the inhabitants. He also made a personal visit to Marshal Ney, from whom he purchased comparative immunity for his people by the gift of two rolls of gold pieces from his personal means. He died in Göttingen, May 25, 1832, at the age of sixty-four years. His son, Christian, after a long and useful ministerial life, died in Lonsee, Würtemberg, the oldest minister in that kingdom. He had two sons, Frederick Jacob, and Christian.

Rev. Frederick Jacob Baur, eldest son of Rev. Samuel and Juditha Christina (Gerhardt) Baur, was born in Göttingen, Germany, in 1796. He completed his education in the university at Tübingen, was ordained to the ministry, and installed as pastor at Ettlenshies, Würtemberg, whence he was transferred to the charge at Göttingen, in which his father had preceded him. While a young cleric he was drawn for military service in the Russian campaign of Napoleon, but the King of Würtemberg obtained from the great commander permission "that those studying for the ministry are to be exempt," and he did not go with the army. He continued his pastoral labors in Göttingen until he was retired on account of a throat affection, and received a pension until his death, which occurred at Ulm, where he resided during his later years, in 1881, at the age of eighty-five years. He married Caroline Hahn, (see Hahn family) and to them were born seven children: Emma; Robert, to be further referred to hereinafter; Adolph, who entered the ministry; Richard, who during the Civil war in the United States served in the Army of the Cumberland under General William S. Rosecrans, and was killed in battle at Iuka; Charles, Frederick, Fanny and Bertha.

Robert Baur, second child and eldest son of Rev. Frederick Jacob and Caroline (Hahn) Baur, was born in Würtemberg, Germany, December 25, 1825. He was afforded a most liberal education, attending the best schools in Ulm. He was indentured to a bookbinder in Ulm, and on completing his apprenticeship, following the custom of the day, journeyed through Germany, Switzerland and France, as a journeyman workman. In 1848, at the age of twenty-three years, he came to the United States, locating in Philadelphia, where he remained engaged at his trade for three years. Having now acquired sufficient

knowledge of trade conditions in this country, his ambition moved him to set out upon an independent career, and in 1851 he located in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and established the bindery business which he is yet conducting, and which he has developed to its present proportions. He became more widely known, however, as an editor and publisher. In connection with his establishment in the bindery business, he purchased the *Watchman* newspaper, founded in 1842. To this he gave his best effort, and extended its circulation throughout the country; he was the managing editor for forty-six years, until he disposed of the same in 1899. He is now assisted in his job printing business by his son, Gustav Adolph Baur, who has inherited the paternal taste and talent in a large degree. At different periods Mr. Baur founded other journals which in their respective fields are of recognized worth—*Council Chat*, an organ of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and *The Singers' Gazette*, devoted to the interest of musical societies. Through these various mediums, all reaching an excellent class of people, Mr. Baur has come to be well known throughout a wide circle of friends and his influence has ever been exerted in behalf of order, high morals, and all that constitutes the best type of citizenship. He has always held close personal relations with those local bodies which have been of particular advantage to the community. A lifelong member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, he has served as its secretary for many years, and also as one of its trustees. He aided in the organization of the Wilkes-Barre Mannerchor, and was its president for several years prior to its disbanding. Soon after coming to the city he became a member of the local company of Jaegers, connected with the state militia, with which he served for six years, rising to the rank of sergeant. In politics he has always been an earnest and able advocate of Democratic principles and policies, but would never consent to become a candidate for official position. In his personal character he is an excellent representative of the ideal German-American, who, holding fast to the ancestral traits of industry, integrity and unflinching devotion to principle, has potently aided in the education of his own people, and in making for them an influential power which has been felt in every channel of American life, whether in the business or the social world.

Mr. Baur married, October 15, 1854, in Philadelphia, Miss Paulina Hassold, a native of Würtemberg, Germany, and a daughter of the Rev. Hassold, a clergyman of that kingdom. Of this marriage have been born eight children: 1.





Joseph Pimkeen

Frederick, who was drowned in the Susquehanna river. 2. Gustav Adolph, who is associated with his father in business. He married Miss Kate Davis and their children are: Robert Adolph, William Raymond, Frances, deceased; and Frederick Davis Baur. 3. Caroline, deceased. 4. Emma, who became the wife of Dr. T. Aubrey Powell; their children are: Pauline and Charles Powell. The four other children of Mr. and Mrs. Baur died in infancy. H. E. H.

ELMER L. MEYERS, M. D., a practicing physician of Wilkes-Barre, his practice being of a general character, was born in Bangor, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1864.

His great-grandfather, John Meyers, was a resident of Easton, Pennsylvania, and there reared his family. His grandfather, George Meyers, born in Easton, Pennsylvania, removed in early manhood to Bangor, Pennsylvania, was a manufacturer of wagons in that town, and spent the remainder of his life there, dying at the age of eighty-four years. His second wife, Susan (Kessler) Meyers, born in Kesslerville, near Easton, bore him four sons, Peter G., father of Dr. Meyers, being the only one now living (1905). She died at the age of sixty-seven years. They were lifelong members of the Lutheran Church. His father, Peter G. Meyers, born in Bangor, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1832, was educated there, followed farming for a number of years, later retired from active pursuits, removing to Pen Argyle, Pennsylvania, where he resides at the present time, and serving as school director for a number of years, but never held any other public office. He married Margaret Stocker, born near Bangor, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Isaac and Susan (Unangst) Stocker, descended from an old Moravian family which consisted of twelve children, ten of whom are living. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Meyers: Irving J., a resident of Lincoln, Nebraska; Mary S., a resident of Pen Argyle, Pennsylvania; Dr. Elmer L., mentioned hereinafter; Andrew J., a resident of Allentown, Pennsylvania; George A., a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Laura S., a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Agnes E., a resident of Bangor, Pennsylvania; Anna M., a resident of Pen Argyle, Pennsylvania. The mother of these children, born August 20, 1835, is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Meyers held membership in the Lutheran Church, and Mr. Meyers has served as trustee for many years.

Elmer L. Meyers spent his early years on a farm near Bangor, Pennsylvania, and attended the schools of that community and the Easton

Academy, at Easton, Pennsylvania, where he prepared himself for college while teaching in that city. In the fall of 1888 he entered Lafayette College, at Easton, where he spent two years, after which he entered Princeton University, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1892, with the degree of A. B., and three years later the same institution conferred upon him the degree of A. M. The five years following his graduation he taught in the public schools; for two years served as principal of the school at White Haven, and the following three years was head of the College preparatory department in the Wilkes-Barre city high school. He matriculated at Jefferson Medical College, and in 1900 began practice for the Cox Coal Company, at Freeland, as their physician. One year later he became assistant demonstrator of anatomy in Jefferson Medical College, and so continued until April 15, 1901, when he came to Wilkes-Barre, and has been in active practice in that city since that time. He keeps abreast of the advanced thought of the day along the line of his profession by membership in the Luzerne County, Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania State, and American Medical Associations. He is also a member of college fraternities—Phi Delta Theta, at Lafayette College; and a charter member of Phi Alpha Sigma, at Jefferson Medical College, which was the first Greek letter society established at that institution in 1898. He is also a member of the Westmoreland Club in Wilkes-Barre.

Dr. Meyers married, April 22, 1903, Grace Hampton Morgan, daughter of the late Edward and Mary Morgan (See Morgan Family). Edward Morgan was a hardware dealer and lumber manufacturer of Wilkes-Barre; he and his wife were the parents of two children: Grace H., aforementioned, and Martha W. Mr. Morgan died March 1, 1900, and his wife passed away February 2, 1889. Dr. and Mrs. Meyers are the parents of one child, Margaret Foulke, born March 9, 1904. H. E. H.

JOSEPH BIRKBECK, prominently identified with the business interests of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, for the past thirty years, and a citizen of high repute and irreproachable character, died at his home, corner of Dana and Grove streets, November 14, 1900. He was born in Glenmore, Westmoreland county, England, December 27, 1830, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Johnson) Birkbeck.

Joseph Birkbeck, Sr., was born in Westmoreland, England, May 2, 1802, and died April 19, 1872. He married Elizabeth Johnson, born at:

Buck Hill, Stainmore, England, February 12, 1804, and died May 31, 1887; the marriage was celebrated at Broough's Church, England, in 1826. They emigrated to the United States, landing in New York City in 1834, whence they immediately proceeded to Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. After about two years' residence in this place, during which time Mr. Birkbeck was employed in the mines, they removed to Hazelton, where he sunk the first slope in 1838 for Ario Pardee. Two years later he purchased a tract of land comprising four hundred acres in Denison township from Edward Lynch, which later became Foster township and is now the site of Freeland borough. He constructed a rude log house on this land, into which he and his family removed. The surrounding country was a vast, uncultivated wilderness, and Mr. Birkbeck's purchase possessed all the characteristics of a pioneer farm. During the winters the family spent their time in lumbering, clearing the forest, and manufacturing handmade shingles, which were carried to Conyngham, where they were exchanged for the necessities of life, no cash being paid for such transactions at that time. In 1844 Mr. Birkbeck sold fifty acres of land to Aaron Howey, who was closely followed by many other settlers, but not until 1866 was the dense forest converted into excellent farming land. Not long after this coal fields were developed in the neighborhood, and new arrangements became a necessity owing to the rapidly increasing population. Mr. Birkbeck surveyed his land, converted it into town lots, which he sold to the new-comers, thus making the first move in laying out the towns of South Heberton and Freeland. Joseph Birkbeck was the first to prove coal at Highland and Upper Lehigh, being well versed in the anthracite coal strata in the vicinity. He was the builder of many roads, and was pre-eminently the leading figure in the development of the new country. He and his family were subjected to all the trials, hardships and vicissitudes incident to a pioneer life, and a story is told of how Mrs. Birkbeck, during one of those early, trying days, with no other weapon than an axe, killed a full grown buck deer. Joseph and Elizabeth (Johnson) Birkbeck had thirteen children: 1. John, born September 5, 1827, died in infancy. 2. Matthew, born June 28, 1829, deceased. 3. Joseph, born December 27, 1830, of whom later. 4. Jane, born October 31, 1832, deceased. 5. John, born April 26, 1834, deceased. 6. Matthew, born January 7, 1836, deceased. 7. Margaret, born October 6, 1836, wife of William Johnston,

of Freeland. 8. Betsey, born May 14, 1840, deceased. 9. William, born October 26, 1843, died February 11, 1846; the first death in the town of South Heberton. 10. Mary E., born January 25, 1845, deceased; the first birth in the town of South Heberton. 11. Thomas J., born June 6, 1845, of whom later. 12. Agnes, born August 4, 1848, deceased. 13. Anna Victoria, born May 12, 1850, deceased.

Joseph Birkbeck, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Johnson) Birkbeck, born December 27, 1830, died November 14, 1900, left the family home at the age of sixteen, and was apprenticed to his uncle, who was a machinist in Brooklyn, New York, but this occupation was not agreeable to his tastes and inclinations, and a few years later he left for England and subsequently made his way to Australia, and while in the latter country spent fourteen months on a sheep farm. In 1849 he caught the gold fever and started for California, where he spent seven years in "the diggings," but was not amply rewarded for his labors. He then returned to his old home in Freeland, Pennsylvania, but at the end of a year again went to the gold fields, traveling by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He remained for almost five years and, while he did not strike prospectors' luck, managed to save a few hundred dollars. Returning east he embarked in the butcher business at Eckley, Luzerne county, and here began the career which was destined to bring to him a large degree of success. He also received large returns from an investment in Coplay, (Lehigh county), Iron Works stock. Believing in a broader field for the exercise of his business abilities, Mr. Birkbeck came to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in 1860, and at once engaged in the grain business with Major Elisha A. Hancock, now of Philadelphia, of whom see elsewhere in this work. Later he invested in other enterprises, all of which proved highly remunerative. At the time of his death Mr. Birkbeck was president of the Freeland Water Company, the Freeland Citizens' Bank, the Wilkes-Barre Heat, Light and Motor Company, secretary of the board of directors of the Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank, and treasurer of the firm of Paine & Company.

Few men have been so intimately connected with the affairs of a community and yet remained so much out of the public eye. The simple tastes he acquired as a hard worker in his struggling years remained with him throughout his life, and he was ever the same approachable, kind-hearted gentleman in the days of prosperity as he was while busily laying the foundation for the com-

petency which he enjoyed in maturer years. As a business man he was far-seeing and methodical, and his counsel and judgment were often sought by those associated with him in the several enterprises that shared his attention. He was a man of sterling worth and truth, of retiring disposition, and his wide circle of friends admired and regarded him as a man of the highest integrity. Though having numerous other responsibilities he never lost interest in church and charitable work. During his entire residence in the city of Wilkes-Barre he was a communicant of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church. He was frugal in his habits, thrifty and abstemious, not even using tobacco and withal he was a man of a high sense of honor. It was a pleasure to have business transactions with him. His only recreation was traveling, of which he was very fond. He toured Europe twice, spent some time in the Bermudas, and attended all the expositions of recent years.

Mr. Birkbeck was twice married, (first), in 1860, to Elizabeth Blackburn, born March 9, 1839, in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, daughter of George Blackburn and Elizabeth Elliott Blackburn. She had one brother, Richard, who died leaving three children. She was reared in her native town, educated in the common and high school of the same, and for a period of time thereafter served in the capacity of teacher. She was of a very lovable disposition, devoted to her home and husband, and was held in high esteem by a large circle of admiring friends. Their married life extended over a period of thirty-two years and was one of unbroken happiness. Mrs. Birkbeck died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1893. She was a faithful communicant of St. Stephen's Church, and a teacher in the Sunday school for years. She was a charter member of the Woman's Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was elected treasurer in 1887, which office she filled until 1892, when she was elected president. At the general state convention she was elected senior vice-president for the state. She had but recently returned from the national convention of the Grand Army of the Republic at Indianapolis, at the time of her death. She had no children. Mr. Birkbeck married (second) in 1895, Mary (Summerscale) Wadsworth, whose first husband was a cousin of his first wife. She was born in Yorkshire, England, August 15, 1844, daughter of David and Rebecca (Tidswell) Summerscale, whose births occurred in Yorkshire, England, August 16, 1808, and July 16, 1811, respectively.

Mr. Summerscale was a coal merchant in Silsden, Yorkshire, England; he and his wife resided near Skipton Castle, where Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned, and also in the vicinity of Bolton Abbey, where the present Duke of Devonshire resides in the summer. Mrs. Birkbeck was one of twelve children, nine of whom grew to maturity. She was an extensive traveler in this country as well as abroad. Her mother was a noble, christian woman, beloved by all, and many a deathbed was made happy by her presence. Mary (Summerscale) (Wadsworth) Birkbeck married (first) John William Wadsworth, born April 4, 1839, in Leeds, Yorkshire county, England, son of William and Mary Wadsworth, by whom she had three children: Margaret Emma, born October 31, 1865, Leeds, Yorkshire, England, died March 7, 1868, buried in Melbourne, Australia; Eleanor Anna, born July 31, 1867, who now resides in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, with her mother; Florence Elizabeth, born August 21, 1869, in Leeds, England, died December 29, 1871. John William Wadsworth, the father of these children, died January 31, 1870, in his thirty-first year, in Bahia, Brazil, South America.

Joseph Birkbeck is survived by his wife; a brother, Thomas J. Birkbeck; and a sister, Mrs. Margaret Johnston, of Freeland.

At a meeting of the board of directors of Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank, the following resolutions on the death of Joseph Birkbeck was adopted:

"The Board of Directors of the Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank have heard with sorrow and regret of the death of their associate, Joseph Birkbeck, which occurred in this city on Wednesday, November 14, 1900.

"Mr. Birkbeck was first elected a director of this Bank on July 12, 1880, and from that date he served the bank continuously up to the time of his death. He was secretary of its Board of Directors from September 2, 1881, to this date.

"His ability, fidelity and character eminently fitted him for his position on our Board. By his death we have lost a counselor whose advice showed his familiarity with the business interests of the community and the prudence which begets success. His affability endeared him to all men and gave him a place in the affections of his associates. He was an upright man, progressive citizen, true to his adopted country, faithful in the discharge of duty and constant in his endeavor to promote the good of those who committed trust to his keeping.

"We hereby express our appreciation of the

quality and attributes manifest in his life, and extend to those who were dear to him our condolence and sympathy in their bereavement and sorrow."

H. E. H.

BUTLER FAMILY. Professor Frank D. Butler and Dr. William John Butler, of Wilkes-Barre, are sons of Michael Pierce and Mary A. (O'Sullivan) Butler, natives of Ireland, the former named having been a son of Pierce Butler, who was one of the great scholars of the day, being well versed in languages, and a grandson of Capt. Edmund Butler, Earl of Mount Garret, and cousin to James Butler, Earl of Ormond. This Branch of the family clung to the Roman faith in religion, and though of English descent were in sympathy with the Irish race and fought for the freedom of that country.

Michael Pierce Butler (father) was born in Ireland, and was a graduate of Queens College, Dublin. He emigrated to the United States and settled in Pottsville, Pennsylvania. He was appointed professor of mathematics in the Orwigsburg Academy, resigning that position to take charge of the Minersville high school. He was considered a great instructor of youth, and excelled in classics and mathematics. He was a broad-minded man and took a great interest in churches of every denomination, also all institutions devoted to the education of youth. In 1875 he became a resident of the Wyoming valley. He married Mary A. O'Sullivan, daughter of Justin and Margaret O'Sullivan, the former named having been a son of Sylvester and Lucy (McDonald) O'Sullivan, and the latter a daughter of Capt. Daniel O'Sullivan, who was the son of Eugene O'Sullivan, the son of Daniel O'Sullivan, Prince of Beare and Bantry. Lucy (McDonald) O'Sullivan was the only daughter of Captain McDonald, of Castleton. Nine children were born to Michael Pierce and Mary A. (O'Sullivan) Butler, five of whom are living and residents of Wilkes-Barre, namely: Eugene Justin, M. D., a graduate of Baltimore University; Frank D., mentioned hereafter; Anna W., wife of John P. Hannon; Elizabeth Amanda, and William John, M. D., mentioned hereinafter. Michael Pierce Butler (father) died in 1891, and his demise was deeply regretted by a large number of friends, who had cause to remember his noble traits of character. His wife, like her ancestors, was a strict adherent to the Catholic faith, and was noted for her many virtues. She passed away in 1905.

Professor Frank D. Butler was born at Branchdale, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, July

8, 1848. He was educated under the tuition of his father, in the common schools of Pottsville and Minersville, and graduated from the Poughkeepsie (New York) Commercial College at the age of twenty-four years. Prior to this, at the age of eighteen years, he taught school at Higgins township, Schuylkill county, and for a period of twenty years after his graduation taught school at Mt. Carmel, Northumberland county, and in Butler township. In 1894 he came to Wilkes-Barre and for a number of years taught the Georgetown school, and at present (1905), is serving in the Hillards Grove night school. The esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens is evidenced by the fact that he was chosen to fill the offices of justices of the peace, school director, borough treasurer and councilman at Girardville, Schuylkill county. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, a Republican in politics. He stumped the county during the presidential campaign of James A. Garfield, and exercises a potent influence in behalf of the party whose principles he advocates.

Professor Frank D. Butler married, October 9, 1871, Bridigia Brennan, daughter of the late Patrick F. and Mary (Purcell) Brennan, the former named having been a contractor for the Hickscher Coal Company. Nine children were the issue of this union: Walter A., born in July, 1872, and was educated in the Schuylkill public school. He served in the Spanish-American war, enlisting in April, 1898, in the Third Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, Company L, under Capt. R. M. Rose, Col. Augustus C. Tyler, served as corporal and was discharged as such. Mary, who died in infancy. Frank Alonzo. Marguerite. William J., a graduate of the Wilkes-Barre high school, studied law with Hon. H. W. Palmer, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar in July, 1903. Adelaide R., Elizabeth A., Irene Florence.

Dr. William John Butler was born at Branchdale, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1863. He was educated under the tuition of his father, and at the age of fourteen years engaged in the drug business, serving an apprenticeship of five years, and in the meantime studied medicine with Dr. W. G. Weaver, of Wilkes-Barre. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1885, when in the twenty-first year of his age. In 1884, prior to his graduation, he was a resident physician of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital for a term of six months. He began the active practice of his profession in Pittston, but after a residence of one year there, in 1886, per-

manently located in Wilkes-Barre, where he has built up an extensive and lucrative practice. He devotes special attention to surgery, and is willing to make any sacrifice to aid mankind. He is a member of the surgical staff of the Mercy Hospital. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and a Republican in politics. His residence and office is at No. 68 South Washington street, Wilkes-Barre.

H. E. H.

JAMES M. FRITZ was born in Orangeville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th day of March, 1857. He was the son of William Fritz, a merchant at that place, and Margaret (Jones) Fritz. William Fritz was born in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, in 1823. He was the son of Henry Fritz and Margaret (Roberts) Fritz.

Henry Fritz was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1786. He was the son of Philip Fritz and Charlotte (Deaberger) Fritz. From the records of the First Reformed Church, of Philadelphia, it appears that Philip Fritz and Charlotte Deaberger were married on the 11th day of August, 1785; who the parents of Philip Fritz were is not clear, but from the records of the same church it appears that on March 28, 1762, was born John Philip Fritz, son of Hartman Fritz and his wife Catharine; sponsors at baptism, John Philip Sensfelder and his wife. It cannot be proven that this John Philip Fritz is identical with the later Philip Fritz, but it is at least possible, because Germans are in the habit of dropping the first name, the second Christian name being the call name. A certain Hartman Fritz qualified in Philadelphia on October 4, 1751, and it is possible that he is the first immigrant in the line of descent in ancestry of James M. Fritz.

In 1795 Philip Fritz, who had been a merchant in Philadelphia, and a man of good abilities and a fine education, becoming disheartened by the bad financial conditions of that period, accepted the invitation of an uncle of his wife, John Godfrey, to remove to Columbia county, Pennsylvania, with other relatives named Hess, Cole, Laubach and Kile. They settled in what is now Sugarloaf township, and many of their descendants live there to this day. From letters written by relatives, found many years afterward, it seems that Philip Fritz desired to return to Philadelphia, and business offers of a good kind were made to him, but he evidently was unable to accept them as he remained in Sugarloaf township, following the occupations of farmer, justice of the peace and school teacher until his death. He was one of the founders of St. Gabriel's Episcopal

Church in Sugarloaf township, and for many years a vestryman. Henry Fritz, his son, who married Margaret Roberts, who had come to Sugarloaf township with her parents from the large Welch settlement in the neighborhood of Philadelphia when she was quite young, lived in Sugarloaf township and was a farmer. He was also a vestryman of St. Gabriel Episcopal Church and he and his wife and their thirteen children were all members of that church. Henry Fritz died in 1866.

William Fritz went to Orangeville while a young man as a school teacher, but afterward followed store keeping. Here he met Margaret Jones, whom he married in 1851. He joined the Presbyterian Church at Orangeville and was an elder in that church. He was postmaster for several years, and justice of the peace at the time of his death in 1864. He was an earnest christian man, honest and upright in all his dealings, and loved and respected by all who knew him. Margaret Jones was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, the daughter of Benjamin H. and Sarah (Harriott) Jones, the latter named having been a descendant of David Harriott, of Middlesex county, New Jersey, who was born in 1718 and died in 1792. He was a private soldier in the Revolutionary war, and in the records of damages by the British, 1776 to 1782, preserved in State Library at Trenton, there is an inventory enumerating over one hundred articles stolen and destroyed, sworn to by him amounting to £262 11s., 4d. Alfred Harriott, his son, born Woodridge, New Jersey, 1746, and died 1812. He married Sarah Griffith, of Piscataway, New Jersey. Their son, James Harriott, was born at Bedminster, New Jersey, in 1783, and he was married to Ann Van Nest, of the same place. They had five children: John, who died when a young man. Margaret, who married Ferdinand S. Cortelyou. Catharine, who married Henry Blumer. Eliza, who married Cornelius Powelson, all of New Brunswick, New Jersey. Sarah, the mother of Margaret Jones.

After the death of the father of James M. Fritz and the settlement of his estate, it was found there was very little left for the support of his widow and six small children. Mrs. Fritz bravely took up the burden of their support. James, at the age of eleven, was sent to work for a farmer of Mount Pleasant township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, where he remained one year. Then his mother, thinking it best, in 1869, removed back to her kinsfolk in New Brunswick, New Jersey. Here, at the age of twelve, James was employed as errand boy in the grocery store

of I. L. Martin, afterward state senator; one year later he entered the employ of The New Brunswick Hosiery Company, where he remained four months. He was then employed as errand boy by W. K. Lyons, a dry goods merchant of that place, and with the exception of a few months spent in the employ of the Mason's Fruit Jar factory, he remained until August, 1875, when his mother died after an illness of nearly a year. She had been a brave, determined, hopeful and faithful woman whose life had begun with bright prospects but ended amid toil and long sickness, ere she could receive from her children, for whom she had labored, the care they would have gladly given her to repay the sacrifices she had so nobly made for them. The merchant for whom J. M. Fritz worked at this time, being in failing circumstances, he was thrown out of employment soon after the death of his mother. The country was still feeling the effects of the panic of 1873 and employment was hard to find. At the suggestion of his cousin, then a school teacher, now Honorable A. L. Fritz, of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, he returned to Columbia county, passed the examination for a teachers' certificate from knowledge obtained by self-teaching, and took charge of a small school at Coles Creek, Columbia county, Pennsylvania. He returned to New Brunswick in the spring of 1876, and was again employed by W. K. Lyons, but preferring an educational line, returned to Orangeville, his old home, entered the academy there and by teaching school in winter and attending the academy in summer, managed to pass the examination for the classical course of Lafayette College in 1879. During his preparatory studies he was for some time with the family of D. J. Waller, Jr., afterward state superintendent of schools of Pennsylvania, then a minister of the gospel at Orangeville, and by working for him helped in obtaining the means to carry on his studies. The Orangeville Academy was under the principalship of the Rev. C. K. Canfield, a noble man and an excellent teacher, to whom many young men owe their inspiration for college education. He entered Lafayette College and graduated in 1883, supporting himself by working for and running boarding clubs, ringing the college bell and teaching. After graduating he taught school at Shickshinny, New Columbus Academy, and other places until the money borrowed to pay his college expenses was paid, when he studied law with Charles G. Barkley, of Bloomsburg. During his studies at Bloomsburg, he was a member of the family of William Neil, a prominent business man, who with his wife, Mary (Boyd) Neil,

a noble Christian woman, were then residing at Bloomsburg.

He was admitted to practice in the courts of Columbia county in December, 1886, and to the courts of Luzerne county, January 29, 1887. He immediately began practicing at Nanticoke, and has resided there and at Wilkes-Barre ever since, having law offices in both places. His practice has increased steadily during that period, so that his time is fully occupied with the business of his profession. He was elected to the legislature as a Democrat in 1900, and served one term, not running for a second term. He was for several years attorney for the Nanticoke school board; is now attorney for the First National Bank of Nanticoke. Has a large Orphans' court and real estate practice and has considerable practice in civil matters in the courts, but does not take much part in criminal practice, although he has been employed in quite a number of cases in that court. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre. He was superintendent of the Sunday school of the Presbyterian Church of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, also at Nanticoke Presbyterian Church for a time, and taught Sunday school class there for a long time. He also was trustee and elder of the Nanticoke Presbyterian Church for several years. He is a member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons, also of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 886, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which lodge he has been one of the trustees for several years.

James M. Fritz was married to Annie E. Stackhouse, of Shickshinny, Pennsylvania, on the 9th day of September, 1886. His wife was the daughter of the late John M. Stackhouse, of Shickshinny, Pennsylvania. John M. Stackhouse was a prominent business man of that place, and a member of the Salem Coal Company. He was a man of fine business ability, a prominent and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a worker in the Republican party, and a school director for many years. He was religious, energetic and benevolent, and when he died at the age of forty-three years his death was considered a great loss to the community in which he lived. John M. Stackhouse was the son of Joseph Stackhouse, a farmer, lumberman and foundryman, who located in Luzerne county, and lived in Shickshinny Valley. He was the son of James Stackhouse, a wood-worker and engraver, who spent most of his life in Columbia county. James Stackhouse was the son of Benjamin Stackhouse, and his wife Mary, daughter of Christopher Bowman, who left Bucks county,

Pennsylvania, and settled at Berwick, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, prior to 1770, with a colony of Friends and died there. Benjamin was the son of Robert Stackhouse, and came with his father to Berwick in 1770. Robert Stackhouse, who died in Berwick in 1788, was born in 1692, and was a son of Thomas and Grace (Heaton) Stackhouse. Thomas Stackhouse came to Bucks county in 1682 and represented Bucks county in the colonial assembly in 1711, 1713, 1715. He died in Middlesex, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, April 26, 1744. He was a nephew of Thomas Stackhouse, who was a fellow passenger with William Penn in 1682 on the ship "Welcome," from England to Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Fritz have five children: Mary Margaret, John Milton, Helen Annie, Alice Gertrude, and Dorothy Elizabeth Fritz.
H. E. H.

THE MURDOCH FAMILY, of which Dr. Robert Murdoch, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, is the worthy representative, is of Scotch ancestry. His grandfather, Robert Murdoch, was a weaver in Galston, Ayrshire, Scotland, and was also proprietor of an establishment that gave employment to several workmen. Of his sons and daughters, Alexander Murdoch, father of Dr. Robert Murdoch, was the youngest son.

Alexander Murdoch (father) married Jeanette Rogers, of Galston, Ayrshire, Scotland, and with his family set sail for America in 1849, being the pioneer of the family in this country. He settled in Ulster, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he cleared up a large tract of land, became a farmer, and where he now (1905) lives, aged eighty years, enjoying the comforts of a life well spent in honest industry. His wife, Jeanette (Rogers) Murdoch, was daughter of George Rogers, whose family in Scotland is noted for its military service. George Rogers was one of twelve sons, all of whom served in the army, while he himself was ten years in the service, being one of that famous body known as the "Highlanders." Two of his brothers were killed in battle at Waterloo. Several of the Rogers family emigrated to America, and four nephews and two brothers of Jeanette Rogers served with the Union army in the war of 1861-1865. Alexander Murdoch was the first and last man drafted in the town of Ulster for service in the Civil war; twice he sent a substitute, and the third time it was not necessary on account of the close of the struggle. Nine children were born to Alexander and Jeanette (Rogers) Murdoch, seven of whom are

living, as follows: Dr. Robert, mentioned hereinafter; George, a farmer of Forty Fort, Luzerne county; Christina, wife of Adolphus Watkins, a well-to-do farmer of Ulster, Pennsylvania; Maggie, wife of L. C. Russell, of Warren, Illinois; Alexander, Jr., a farmer of Wyoming, Pennsylvania; Ella, wife of A. N. Rockwell, a farmer of Ulster, Pennsylvania; James, of Binghamton, New York.

Dr. Robert Murdoch, the eldest son of Alexander and Jeanette (Rogers) Murdoch, was born in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire county, Scotland, July 9, 1847, hence was two years old when his parents came to America and settled in Ulster, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. He was brought up on the farm, and there was taught to work; and there, too, he was given the rudiments of an education, and in his twentieth year entered the Towanda Institute. He began the study of medicine with Dr. D. S. Pratt, of Towanda, and in the fall of 1869 matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in the spring of 1872. Dr. Murdoch began his professional career at Ulster, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1872, and a little less than two years later removed to Burlington, in the same county, where he practiced successfully twelve years, but at the end of that period failing health compelled him to temporarily lay aside professional work and find strength and health in travel. This he did, with beneficial results, and in contemplation of a European tour he visited Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he met a former classmate, Dr. Arthur J. Bullard, by whom he was persuaded to remain in that city, and since that time his life has been identified with medical practice in Wilkes-Barre. He has met with deserved success. He is an earnest Republican, and while living in Burlington held the offices of burgess, councilman, and school director, and was chairman of all the boards. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the State Homeopathic Society, the Luzerne County Homeopathic Society, the Heptasoph Fraternity, of which he is medical examiner, and the Fraternal Mystic Circle, of which he is also medical examiner.

Dr. Murdoch married, November 29, 1873, Ophelia Watkins, daughter of Moses and Wealthy (Vought) Watkins, of Sheshequin, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Ella O., a graduate of Emerson College of Oratory of Boston, Massachusetts; she is the wife of Albert D. Howlett, of Boston, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of one child, Edith Howlett.

Lena J., living at home. Marguerite, a student of Wyoming Seminary. Robert, a student in the Harry Hillman Academy, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. H. E. H.

JOHN J. JENKINS. A native of Wales and a resident of Edwardsville, Pennsylvania, from early childhood, Mr. Jenkins has fought his way upward from the humble position of a coal-breaker to one of comparative affluence, being at the present time regarded as one of the prominent citizens and leading business men of Edwardsville.

John J. Jenkins was born in Blaen Avon, Wales, June 21, 1867. His father, Josiah Jenkins, and his grandfather, also named Josiah, were natives of Blaen Avon and both were coal-mine operatives. The first Josiah married Mary ———, and reared a family of six children, namely: Henry, Josiah, Elizabeth, deceased; Obed, John, and David, deceased. Henry, who was a lifelong resident of Blaen Avon, married and had several children. Josiah will be again mentioned. Elizabeth, married John Thomas, also deceased, and had two children: John, of Newport News, Virginia, who married Martha ———; and Josiah, of Buffalo, New York, who married Amelia ———, and had one child, now deceased. Obed, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, married (first) Margaret Davis, who died leaving one daughter, Edith. He married for his second wife Jennie Titus and have five children: Elmer, Hayden, Pearl, Raymond and Mary. John, who resides in Frostburg, Maryland, married and has had six children. David, who never came to America; he was single, and died in Blaen Avon.

Josiah Jenkins, father of John J. Jenkins, was born in Blaen Avon, June 24, 1846, and at an early age began to labor in the coal-mines of that locality. He was married sometime previous to his twentieth birthday and he continued an operative in the Welsh mines until 1869, when he emigrated to the United States, accompanied by his family, locating first in Danville, Pennsylvania. A year later he removed to Edwardsville, where he was employed as a miner continuously for about twenty years. Relinquishing that occupation in 1891, he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, and for a number of years conducted a grocery store on Main street. About the year 1900 he engaged in the contracting business, following it successfully some three years, or until chosen supervisor of Edwardsville borough, which office he still retains. Josiah Jenkins has been twice married. His first wife, whom he

married in Wales in 1865, was before marriage Mary Evans, who became the mother of thirteen children, six of whom are living, namely: Mary Elizabeth, born November 10, 1865; John J., born June 21, 1867; Thomas J., born November 15, 1871; Margaret, born August 8, 1878; Ann, born September 9, 1882; and Myrtle, born December 8, 1887. Mary Elizabeth married Thomas G. Evans, of Edwardsville, and has had six children: Mary, deceased; Mary (2), Loretta, Hannah, Verne, and John. Thomas J. married Myfanwy Davis, resides in Edwardsville, and they have one child, Audrey. Margaret is the wife of Thomas Blandford, of Edwardsville. Mrs. Mary (Evans) Jenkins died December 13, 1887. Josiah Jenkins married for his second wife Jane Bevan.

John J. Jenkins was but two years old when he came to the United States, consequently he has little or no recollection of his birthplace. He studied preliminarily in the public schools of Edwardsville, which he attended a short time, but the greater part of his education was acquired by diligent night study at home, after having spent the day in strenuous toil as a breaker boy at the mine. As a boy of eight years he went to work for the Kingston Coal Company, and at the age of twelve was promoted to the mines, where he served in various capacities for about eight years. The succeeding four years were spent in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company, whose service he relinquished to accept the position of assistant postmaster in Edwardsville. In connection with the latter he carried on a news and music store. He performed the duties of postmaster in a most satisfactory manner through one administration, a period of four years. He then engaged in the insurance business as a local agent for the Metropolitan Insurance Company of New York, in which he continued for a year when he engaged in the hardware and plumbing business. June 6, 1901, he was appointed postmaster by President McKinley, and May 6, 1902, was re-appointed by President Roosevelt. Under his supervision the office was advanced from the fourth to the third class, thus bringing it within the list of offices, the appointment to which must receive a confirmation by the United States senate, and he has the distinction of being the last postmaster in Edwardsville, the office having been discontinued at the advent of the free delivery system in this locality.

At the present time (1905) Mr. Jenkins is giving his exclusive attention to the hardware

and plumbing business, in which he became interested in 1896. Some time ago the business increased to such an extent as to necessitate its removal to more commodious quarters, and that change was shortly afterward followed by a second removal, this time to the store No. 531 Main street, formerly occupied by Williams and Bray, whose business Mr. Jenkins purchased and consolidated with his own. Although on three different occasions disastrous fires have seriously damaged his property, he has succeeded in recovering from these drawbacks and has not only added several lines of trade, but has from time to time been obliged to enlarge his working force in order to keep up with a constantly increasing business. In addition to the above-mentioned enterprise he is financially interested in the Clark Electrode Company of Wilkes-Barre, and is a member of its board of directors. Politically Mr. Jenkins acts with the Republican party. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a charter member of the Bethesda English Congregational Church, organized in 1886, and is prominently identified with it, having served as trustee, elder, organist, chorister, Sunday-school superintendent and teacher.

On October 30 1889, Mr. Jenkins was united in marriage with Miss Margaret E. Edwards, daughter of Thomas A. and Elizabeth (Titus) Edwards, formerly of Plymouth, Pennsylvania. Thomas A. Edwards, who was a native of Wales, enlisted as drummer boy in Company "I," Fifty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, at the first call for troops for service in the Civil war, and was mustered out as a corporal in April, 1865, having served through the entire struggle and participated in many notable engagements. His death, which resulted from the effects of severe and long continued exposure while in the army, occurred in Edwardsville, and he was interred in Forty Fort cemetery.

Thomas A. and Elizabeth (Titus) Edwards were the parents of three children, namely: Margaret E., who is now Mrs. Jenkins; Sarah, who married Charles A. Hassell, of Wilkes-Barre, and has two children: Thomas and Charles; and Cora, who is no longer living. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins: Agnes, deceased; Beatrice, deceased; Jennie, Sadie, Mary and John.

H. E. H.

JOHNSON R. COOLBAUGH, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, traces his ancestry to William Coolbaugh (or Coolbrook) said to have been

a sea captain, who settled with his wife Sarah Johnson, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, whence he moved to Monroe county, Pennsylvania. He doubtless was a soldier in the Revolutionary army from New Jersey, as his son William was too young to have served, and a William Coolbaugh, of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, was a private soldier during the war in Captain Samuel Growendyck's company, state troops, from same county, and this is the only Coolbaugh to be found in the New Jersey rosters. William and Sarah (Johnson) Coolbaugh had children: Moses, Cornelius, John, William, Peter, Hannah, Benjamin, Sarah, Rachael, Nancy. Moses Coolbaugh, born Monroe county, Pennsylvania, 1752, died Wysox, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1844. Cornelius Coolbaugh married Sarah Everett, of New Hope, Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

John Coolbaugh, born September 14, 1760, died September 25, 1842, was one of the leading men of his section, an extensive land owner, and associate judge of Wayne county for twenty-two years. He and his sons founded the Presbyterian church of Middle Smithfield, Pennsylvania. He was a pensioner, receiving \$43.33 per annum, having served as private in the New Jersey state militia. He married, September 14, 1788, Susannah Van Campen, born in Shawnee, October, 1758, died January 31, 1829, daughter of John and Sarah (Dupui) Van Campen, and a descendant of Arenson Van Campen, called also John Arenson Van Campen, who came to New York in the ship "Brown Fish," 1658, and left a large and prominent posterity. They were the parents of six children: 1. Abraham, born February 16, 1793, married January 2, 1816, Margaret Dingman, daughter of Andrew W. Dingman, born December 5, 1796, and had Susannah Van Campen who married Rev. Andrew Tully, of the Presbyterian church. 2. Sarah, married William Overfield, of Middle Smithfield, and had a large family. 3. Hannah, married Solomon Westbrook, and had six children; John C., prothonotary of Pike county; Margaret, married John B. Stoll, of New Jersey; Hiram; Lafayette, member of the Pennsylvania legislature; Moses C.; Susan, married William H. Bell, of New Jersey. 4. John, born 1796, died July, 1874; married Mary, daughter of Andrew Ellenberger, and had children: Elizabeth, resides in Bushkill, Pennsylvania, married Charles R. Peters, deceased; Andrew J., deceased; Abraham Van Campen, married Jane Freese, of Milford, Pike county, and had five children; he was owner of three thousand acres of land; he

died at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. Sarah, married Darwin Martin, of Wysox, both deceased; Van Campen, married Clara Kendig, of Middletown, died August 3, 1889; he died in Wilkes-Barre. Susan, married Daniel Peters, deceased, Cornelius, resides in Bushkill, Pennsylvania. Margaret, married Luke W. Broadhead, proprietor of the Delaware Water Gap House, both deceased. Moses, married Harriet Stark, of Wyoming, daughter of John M. Stark; (see Stark family). Emma, married Rev. Charles E. Van Allen, resides in Middle Smithfield, Pennsylvania. James C., died 1885. 5. Susan, married William Broadhead. 6. Moses W., married Mary Nyce, and had a large family, of whom is William Finley, a leading banker of Chicago.

William Coolbaugh, born Smithfield, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, married Susannah Shoemaker, settled at Wysox, thence moved to Yates county, New York.

Peter Coolbaugh moved to Wysox, thence to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he died August 13, 1840, aged fifty-nine years and six months. He married Eleanor Jacobs, who died August 25, 1855, aged seventy-nine years and five months. Their children: William, born June 26, 1801, died February 27, 1877; Benjamin; Aaron; Eli; Susan, married Ephraim King; Lovina, married (first) a Mr. Moore, and (second) a Mr. Barney; Sarah, married (first) a Mr. Decker, and (second) a Mr. Green; Mary, born March, 1819, married John Marcy, and died 1887. Peter Coolbaugh was a farmer by occupation, and a Democrat in politics.

Hannah Coolbaugh died in New Britain, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 1804. She married (first) a Mr. Tanner, and had Mark, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who died 1789; and Jane, who died before Mark. She married (second) Silas Barton, and had: Britta, who died in New Jersey, 1873; George, of Charleston, South Carolina, who was killed on a steamboat; and Benjamin, who lived in Philadelphia, and died 1874.

Benjamin Coolbaugh, born December 10, 1767, died Wysox, February 13, 1815, aged forty-eight years, and his remains were interred there. He married Jerusha Runyon, born March 16, 1777, died 1855, daughter of Absalom Runyon, who was a wagon master in the New Jersey militia during the Revolutionary war. Richard and Vincent Runyon, of Somerset county, New Jersey, were privates of Captain Jacob Ten Eyck's company, 1776-83. Asa, Enoch, Hugh, Job and Richard Runyon were soldiers from Middlesex county, New Jersey; John Runyon from Morris county; Richard, Samuel and Vin-

cent from Somerset county. Absalom, Elias, Samuel, and William Runyon were teamsters and wagon masters during the war, and Conrad and Coonrod Runyon were in the Third Battalion of militia. There is quite a full pedigree of Runyons from Richard in print, but no Absalom occurs among them. The children of Benjamin and Jerusha (Runyon) Coolbaugh were: Lovina, born October 16, 1795, married a Mr. McAlpine; William, born February 10, 1799; Absalom; Moses; Johnson, Sallie Ann and Rachel.

Sarah Coolbaugh died 1847, and was buried in Monument cemetery, Philadelphia. She was the wife of Aaron Morris, and their children were: John, Eliza, Ann, and Hiram. The family resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Rachel Coolbaugh, married Christopher Cowell, of Wysox, in which town her death occurred.

Nancy Coolbaugh married a Mr. Barton, of Monmouth, New Jersey.

William Coolbaugh, eldest son of Benjamin and Jerusha (Runyon) Coolbaugh, and grandson of William and Sarah (Johnson) Coolbaugh, was born February 10, 1799, died May 25, 1880. He married Margaret Vought, and their children were: Ellen, married H. G. Goff; Jerusha, married J. M. Bowman; Benjamin F., died in Philadelphia; Absalom Runyon, killed at Gettysburg; Johnson R., mentioned hereinafter; Mary, married Captain D. W. Gore; Alice B., married John Dunfee; William Oakley, married Sarah McAlpine.

Johnson R. Coolbaugh, third son of William and Margaret (Vought) Coolbaugh, was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1835. He spent the first sixteen years of his life on his father's farm. Early in life he manifested a love for trade, and went to Pittston, where he was employed as clerk for a period of two years. He then came to Wilkes-Barre and took a position with the late Andrew Kessler, in whose employ he remained two years. About this time Horace Greeley was advising young men to "go west." Acting on this advice, in the fall of 1856 Mr. Coolbaugh went to Beloit, Rock county, Wisconsin, where he remained until January, 1860, occupying responsible positions with the leading mercantile houses. He returned to Wilkes-Barre, which at that time was a borough of about four thousand inhabitants, bounded by North, South and Canal streets and the river. At that time Ziba Bennett, R. J. Flick, John B. Wood and Charles F. Reets were among the leading merchants. Mr. Coolbaugh saw an opening for a cash business and opened the first exclusive





Centenary Hall Footland Hall Administration Hall Union Hall



Presbyterian Church

Nesbitt Hall



Warden H. Wilkeson Gymnasium



Presbyterian Church

W. H. H. Hall



Nelson Memorial Hall



Caroline M. Pittsboro Gymnasium

dry goods store. He had little capital, but with true western push and enterprise he determined by honesty and hard work to make the venture successful. The late Lewis C. Paine was his first customer. Continuing until the fall of 1861 and being desirous of extending the business, he associated with himself D. H. Frantz, and moved into the store on the site now occupied by Jonas Long's sons. The war being now on, prices advanced, and the business proved a grand success, theirs becoming the leading dry goods house. About 1868 Mr. Frantz retired, and Mr. Coolbaugh continued until 1872, when he sold out to a Mr. Bosler. Mr. Coolbaugh together with the late William W. Bennett established the well known shoe house. Other interests occupying his attention, he sold his interest in the shoe business in 1880 to Christian Walter, and in 1872 entered the firm of Miller, Bertels & Coolbaugh, real estate dealers. For eleven years he assisted Mr. Miller, who was tax receiver, and at the same time dealt in real estate, opening many new streets, among which are Franklin, from Academy street down; Sullivan street, Dana place, Barney and Church streets. In 1878 Mr. Coolbaugh succeeded to the business of Miller, Bertels & Coolbaugh, and continued until 1894, at which time Charles W. Dana was taken into the firm, and in 1902 Harold G. Frantz also became a partner. Mr. Coolbaugh retired from active business August 1, 1905. Mr. Coolbaugh's political opinions have allied him with the Democratic party. He has never sought nor held office except one term of three years as councilman at large. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows over forty years, and is a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. He is strong in his friendships and loyal to his friends. He is what is called a self-made man, and his has been a busy life of reasonable success and good citizenship.

On March 5, 1857, Mr. Coolbaugh was married to Susan Huntington Dana, daughter of Francis and Sophia (Whitcomb) Dana. They had issue as follows: 1. Frank Dana, born January 1, 1859, died January 17, 1860. 2. Augusta Dana, born July 12, 1864, wife of Luther W. Chase, manager of the Atlantic Refining Company and residing in Germantown; their children are: Emily Dana, born April 23, 1889, died January 11, 1893; Margaret Augusta, born February 6, 1892; Louise Foster, born September 19, 1896; and Marian Huntington, born February 5, 1900, all of whom reside at home. 3. Lillian, born January 6, 1869, wife of Dr. A. L. Hodgson, residing in St. Mary's county, Maryland; they have

one child, Anderson Dana Hodgson, born May 8, 1890. Mr. Coolbaugh has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for over forty years, and his wife was also a member of the same. Mrs. Susan Huntington (Dana) Coolbaugh died December 30, 1904, in Wilkes-Barre, and was buried in Hollenback cemetery. H. E. H.

WYOMING SEMINARY. This well known and justly popular institution of learning, located in the classic valley of Wyoming, has a history well worthy of note. The friends of education in the old Oneida Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, after establishing on a broad and permanent basis a seminary at Cazenovia, New York, in the northern portion of their territory, determinedly entertained the project over sixty years ago of providing for the increasing educational demands of the southern portion of the work. With a commendable foresight they devised measures for the erection of an institution of learning in northeastern Pennsylvania.

At the session of the Oneida Conference, held in Wilkes-Barre, August 9, 1843, the matter was fully discussed, and the necessary preliminary steps were taken by the appointment of David Holmes, Jr., Lucian S. Bennett, Thomas Myers, Madison F. Myers, Lord Butler, Sharp D. Lewis, and Silas Comfort as "Trustees of a contemplated seminary of learning to be located either in Wilkes-Barre or Kingston," according to the amount of subscriptions obtained in each place within a given time. Kingston, providing the larger subscription, was the chosen locality. At the first meeting of the board of trustees David Holmes was elected president; Silas Comfort, secretary; and Madison F. Myers, treasurer. The first building, a brick structure of three stories, thirty-seven by seventy feet, was erected and opened for students in 1844. The size of the chapel was twenty-four by twenty-nine feet; the recitation room, twelve by twenty-nine feet; the room for the primary department, twenty by twenty-nine feet; with some twenty rooms in all for students. The cost of the building was about five thousand dollars. Such was the beginning of this educational enterprise—one building, two teachers and fifty scholars. The trustees secured as their principal (see Bennett sketch) the Rev. Reuben Nelson, A. M., then a young man, but who afterward abundantly demonstrated his fitness to inaugurate and carry forward such an enterprise to a successful consummation. Under such leadership, seconded by the energetic co-operation of a noble-minded and self-denying board of trustees and a corps of efficient

teachers, the institution attained a popularity and influence second to none of its class in the land.

In half a dozen years after the erection of the first edifice, such was the patronage obtained that an additional building was demanded. In the spirit of an unselfish liberality, the late William Swetland volunteered to erect the projected additional building at his own expense. The second building was named by the trustees Swetland Hall, in memory of the respected donor. At the same time Hon. Ziba Bennett contributed one thousand dollars as a foundation for a library. This was thereafter called, in honor of the donor, the Bennett Library.

In the early spring of 1853, additional facilities were deemed essential, and the building of a wing or wings to the main building was contemplated, with a view to affording accommodations to a larger number of students. On March 15, 1853, the seminary buildings were burned. While the brick and stone and ashes were yet warm, the trustees, with undaunted heroism, in their meeting on the day of the fire, resolved that a committee of three be appointed to draw plans and specifications for the rebuilding of the seminary. This showed the stuff these men were made of. Again did the tried friend of the cause, William Swetland, come to the rescue, and he nobly undertook at his own expense the work of rebuilding and enlarging Swetland Hall. Through the liberality of Payne Pettebone, George Swetland, A. Y. Smith and Isaac C. Shoemaker a third building was erected about the same time, to which the name Union Hall was given. Thus, through fire and disaster, larger and better buildings were erected, and the three blocks—Administration Hall in the center, with Swetland Hall on the left and Union Hall on the right—stood a noble monument to the energy and liberality of the men of Wyoming Valley.

A few years afterward the ladies' boarding hall was destroyed by fire. Then a fierce tornado swept over the place and unroofed a building. Then a flood did more or less damage to the seminary property. Yet with heroic spirit the board of trustees measured up to every exigency, so that repeated difficulties have been overcome, financial embarrassments removed, and the entire machinery kept moving without intermission and without a jar.

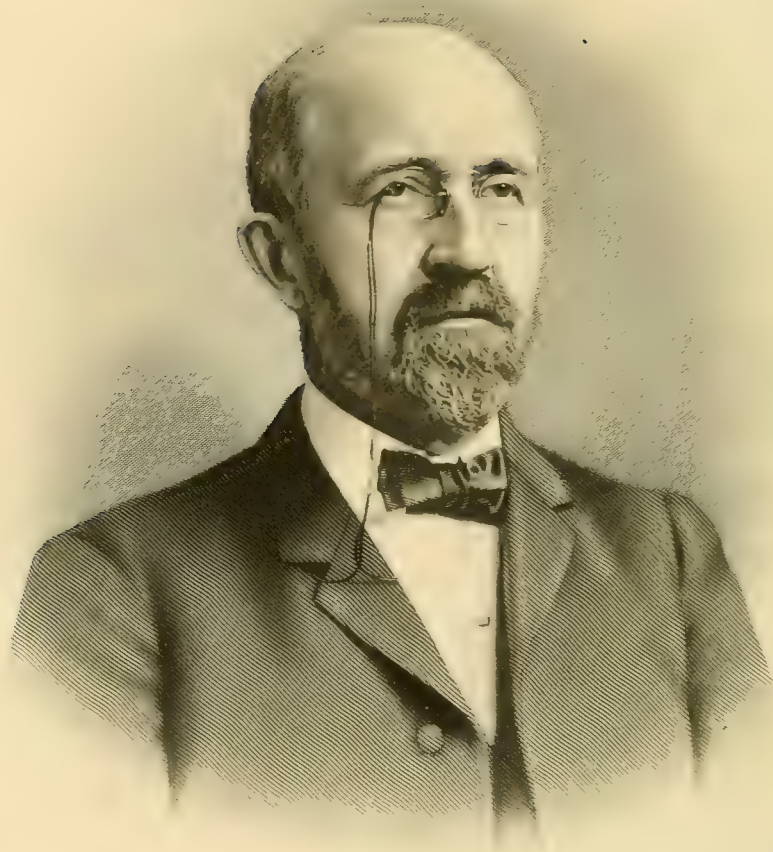
The Civil war seemed for a brief period to interfere with the wonted success of the institution. Yet even with this temporary drawback, the trustees projected other plans for the success of the school. A commercial department

was added in 1863. Professor V. S. Smythe, afterward principal of Cazenovia Seminary, was secured to take charge of the commercial college, and under his efficient supervision it proved a decided success. Professor L. L. Sprague was the head of this department for many years, and under his management it became an institution equal to the best schools of the kind at that time in the country. In 1882 Professor Willis L. Dean, A. M., became principal. He skillfully developed this department in all its branches into the highest form of commercial training.

At the close of the war it was found that the enlargement of the seminary was absolutely required. The three buildings had already been united by the addition of wings, yet this did not meet the demand for room. In the year 1866 it was determined to erect a memorial building to be named Centenary Hall, to commemorate the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America in 1766. This was completed in 1867, at a cost of about twenty-five thousand dollars. These buildings are all under one roof, three and four stories high, with three hundred and fifty feet frontage. The edifice as a whole is an ornament to the valley. There are ample accommodations for one hundred and seventy-five boarding students and three hundred and twenty-five day scholars.

At the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held in Brooklyn, New York, in May, 1872, Rev. Dr. Nelson, after serving as principal for a period of twenty-eight years, during which time he developed his skill as an educator and financier, was elected senior book agent at New York, and resigned his position as principal. He was succeeded by Rev. David Copeland, A. M., president of the Female College of Hillsboro, Ohio, a gentleman whose literary tastes and attainments and acknowledged abilities and extended experience as an educator rendered him pre-eminently fitted for the important and responsible position of principal of an institution of this grade. Dr. Copeland remained at the head of the seminary until 1882, when Dr. L. L. Sprague became the principal. He was eminently a Christian gentleman and ripe scholar. He enlarged the curriculum of the school and prepared the institution to do the advanced work that it has been able to do in later years. Never was the seminary more successful than now. The course of study is most thorough and comprehensive, and will compare favorably with that of the highest institutions of its class. This time-honored and deservedly popular institution receives





L. L. Sprague.

its full share of patronage, and under its present efficient management is destined to exert a still more potent influence in the education of the youth of our land.

The system of instruction adopted is thorough, and designed to prepare students for the active duties of life or for a course of professional or collegiate training. There are six departments of study provided, for each of which a diploma is awarded, namely: College preparation, literature and science, commerce, music, art and oratory. As an evidence of the high grade of scholarship of young men prepared here for college, today they stand among the first at the best colleges in the country. Many prominent people distinguished in church, state, and the home have been educated in this seminary.

In 1887, through the liberality of friends of the Seminary, Nelson Memorial Hall was erected in memory of Dr. Nelson, the first principal, at a cost of \$30,000. In 1894 Abram Nesbitt, a resident of Kingston, who had shown already his friendship for the school in many ways, with large beneficence erected Nesbitt Science Hall, at a cost of \$35,000. During this year, also, the Wyoming Field was purchased, through the gifts of many friends of the seminary, and fitted up for athletic purposes at a cost of \$22,000. In 1897, Mrs. Caroline M. Pettebone (daughter of William Swetland, mentioned before in this article) who had been for many years a most liberal supporter of the school, erected the Caroline M. Pettebone Gymnasium at a cost of \$33,000.

The fine material equipment of the seminary, with its high reputation as an educational force, places it, in rank, among the first half a dozen preparatory schools of the country, and makes it an ornament to Wyoming Valley and a factor of inestimable value in developing and maintaining its social and intellectual life. The graduates of the seminary, from all departments, number about three thousand. The present (1906) attendance averages five hundred students each term, and the number of students from the beginning have been about eighteen thousand.

REV. LEVI L. SPRAGUE, D. D., was born in Beekman, Dutchess county, New York, December 23, 1844, the son of Nelson L. and Laura (Spencer) Sprague. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Rhode Island. Jonathan Sprague came to Providence that colony, in 1675, having inherited sixty acres of land from his father (William) who resided in Hingham, Massachusetts. He is recorded as having been a deputy from 1695 to 1714 inclusive, and was

speaker of the house of deputies in 1703. He was a strong Baptist, and occasionally preached. This church preference was characteristic of his descendants and reached to Nelson, though the latter became a Congregationalist a few years before his death.

John Spencer, of English ancestry, the great-great-grandfather of Laura Spencer, came from Massachusetts in 1652, and with forty-six others settled on a land grant of five thousand acres in East Greenwich, Rhode Island. Her great-grandmother, Theodosia Whaley, married Captain Robert Spencer, son of John Spencer, and was a daughter of Theophilus Whaley. Of him Austin's "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island" says: "He came to Virginia from England before he reached his majority, and served in a military capacity, but soon returned to England and was an officer in the Parliamentary army. In 1649 his regiment took part in the execution of King Charles I. In 1660 he came again from England, and married Elizabeth Mills while in Virginia. In 1680 he came to Kings Town, Rhode Island." He had a collegiate education, and taught Latin, Greek and Hebrew.

The more immediate ancestors of Levi L. Sprague in the middle of the eighteenth century came from Rhode Island and settled in Putnam and Dutchess counties, New York, the Spragues in the former county and the Spencers in the latter. They were people usually of strong moral fiber and of good circumstances in life. His paternal grandfather was a carpenter and joiner, and his father a carpenter and wheelwright. His maternal grandfather was a well-to-do farmer and a strong Methodist, the leading member of the church in that rural community.

Nelson Sprague, the father of Levi, moved his family into Pennsylvania in 1847 and located in Archbald, Lackawanna county. He then moved to Gibson, and afterward to New Milford, Susquehanna county. In these villages he carried on the business of carriage making. In 1858, because of impaired health, he moved to a farm near LeRaysville, Bradford county. The education of Levi during these years was committed largely to teachers of private schools. He was fortunate in having among these teachers men eminently qualified for their work. Their skill as teachers and fine character as men impressed his youthful mind and stirred him with aspirations for intellectual training. It was a fortunate event in his life, also, when, at the age of fourteen, his father moved his family to a farm. Here Levi had ample opportunity for reflection, and all the advantages that come from

a close contact with nature. He here attended a private school in LeRaysville conducted by Chester P. Hodge, a superior teacher, a former student of Wyoming Seminary and a graduate of Union College. These two factors, together with a strong physical constitution built up by farm work, framed largely the mental, moral and physical foundation for his future career as a teacher. When seventeen years of age he began teaching, and for two years he taught the winter terms in the public schools of the community in which he lived, and attended the LeRaysville Academy a term during each interval excepting one term of four months when he attended Eastman's Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York. When he was twenty years of age he became principal of the LeRaysville Academy, Professor Hodge having taken up the practice of law in the west, and continued this work of instruction until the spring of 1866, when he entered Wyoming Seminary as a student. He remained here in college-preparatory work for two years. During his student life at the seminary he first came under the influence of Dr. Reuben Nelson, the president of the seminary at that time. The energy, the moral power, the qualities of leadership, the keen interest in young people and the fine understanding of their needs and aspirations, of this great schoolmaster, had a potent and salutary influence upon his own life.

After finishing his course as a student in the seminary he was elected principal of the College of Business connected with the seminary, expecting ultimately to become a lawyer. Contemporaneously with entering upon the duties of this position he registered as a law student with the late Hon. W. W. Ketcham, but after eighteen months of law study, and notwithstanding a passionate fondness for the subject, he became convinced that his duty lay in the Christian ministry. He accordingly dropped the study of law and began a course of theological studies preparatory to entering the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. These were carried on successfully in connection with the onerous duties of teaching. He joined the Wyoming Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1874, and has been appointed to the seminary annually by the bishops presiding at the sessions of that body. He continued as principal of the College of Business until 1882, when he was elected president of the seminary, the position he now (1905) holds. He followed Rev. David Copeland, Ph. D., D. D., a scholarly and able teacher, who held that position for ten years.

During his presidency Nelson Memorial Hall, Nesbitt Science Hall and the Caroline M. Pettebone Gymnasium have been erected. The roll of students has more than doubled.

Allegheny College in 1879 conferred upon Dr. Sprague the degree of Master of Arts and the Wesleyan University in 1886 the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He is a trustee of the Wyoming Seminary 1882-1905, of Syracuse University 1884-1905, and of the Wyoming Annual Conference, and is a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. His published works as author are "Practical Bookkeeping," "The Practical Speller," and with Prof. E. I. Wolfe, of the English department of Wyoming Seminary, "The Practical Grammar."

On December 22, 1869, Dr. Sprague married Miss Jennie E. Russell, of Otego, New York, a young woman belonging to a prominent family in central New York, and a niece of Mrs. Nelson, wife of the former president of the Seminary. Dr. and Mrs. Sprague have two children: Dr. E. Russell Sprague, a physician of Syracuse, New York; and Laura J. Sprague, of Kingston.

Dr. Emory Russell Sprague, son of the Rev. Levi L. and Jennie E. (Russell) Sprague, was born April 1, 1878, in Kingston, Pennsylvania, in the house now occupied by his father. He had the educational advantages afforded by Wyoming Seminary, under the presidency of Dr. Sprague, and was graduated from that institution in 1897 at the age of nineteen. He then entered Syracuse University, and after completing a three years course of study matriculated in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which he received his diploma as Doctor of Medicine in May, 1904. Immediately after his graduation Dr. Sprague located in Syracuse, New York, and entered upon a practice in which he has made constant advancement, devoting his entire time to his professional duties, and giving special attention to surgery. He is attending physician in the Syracuse Homoeopathic Hospital, and lecturer in its Nurses' Training School. He is a member of two college fraternities: Psi Upsilon, of Syracuse University, and Phi Alpha Gamma, of the Homoeopathic Medical College of Philadelphia. He married, in Syracuse, New York, June 7, 1904, Helen Breese Graves, a native of that city, daughter of Maurice A. and Christina (Reed) Graves; her father is an extensive dealer in real estate in Syracuse. Dr. and Mrs. Sprague are the parents of one child, Elizabeth Louise, born November 11, 1905.

H. E. H.

PROFESSOR WILLIS L. DEAN, principal of the College of Business of the Wyoming Seminary, traces his ancestry to Walter Deane, of South Chard, Somersetshire, England, who died in 1591. His son, William Deane, who died in 1634, and whose will at London, England, probated in October, 1634, and dated July 22, 1634, is copied entire and preserved in volume 51, of New England Historical and Genealogical Register, page 432, was the father of nine children, namely: William, Isaac, Thomas, Susan, Eleanor, Elizabeth, John, Walter and Marjorie. The younger sons John and Walter came to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1637, resided a year at Dorchester, and then settled at Taunton, Massachusetts. From these two brothers have descended many of the Deans now found in all parts of the United States, a large number of whom have occupied prominent positions in the commercial, educational, political and social circles of the communities in which they resided.

Walter Deane, aforementioned, was born in Chard, England, between the years 1615 and 1620. He took the freeman's oath in Massachusetts, December 4, 1638, was deputy to the Plymouth court in 1640, selectman for the town of Taunton from 1679 to 1686, inclusive, and was a prominent factor in town affairs. He married Eleanor Strong, daughter of Richard Strong, of Taunton, England, and sister of Elder John Strong of Windsor, Connecticut. (See Strong family.) Their children were: Joseph, Ezra, Benjamin and James.

James Deane, youngest son of Walter Deane, learned the trade of blacksmith and iron-worker at Taunton, Massachusetts, after which he settled for a time at Scituate, Massachusetts. A deed from the town of Stonington, to James Deane, dated February 16, 1680, is recorded in the office of the town clerk. He began work there in 1676, and was a prominent man in the affairs of the town until 1698, when he sold out to his son, James Deane, and removed to Plainfield with other pioneers who settled in what was called the Quinnebaug country. Here he was elected town clerk in 1699, a position he filled with great acceptability for many years. He was a large land owner at Plainfield and the neighboring town of Voluntown, and was an active and influential citizen of the former up to his decease, May 29, 1725. His widow died April 26, 1726.

Jonathan Dean, son of James Deane, was baptized April 2, 1693. He probably moved with his father from Stonington to Plainfield in 1698. He became a prominent citizen there, and owned

a large amount of real estate in Plainfield and the neighboring town of Voluntown. The esteem in which he was held is evidenced by the fact that he served as a member of the state legislature in 1750-51-53, rendering valuable service as such. He married, at New London, Connecticut, January 17, 1716, Sarah Douglass. Mr. Dean was an original stockholder in the Connecticut Susquehanna Company.

Captain Ezra Dean, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Douglass) Dean, was born at Plainfield, Connecticut, November 18, 1718. He was prominently identified with the settlement of Wyoming Valley, to which he came in 1769, when fifty-one years of age. He early purchased the right of Barnet Dixon, an early proprietor, and his name appears on the list of shareholders recorded in volume 18, Pennsylvania Archives, series 2, page 5. In the probate records of Cranstons he is called Captain Ezra Dean. He was married four times. His fourth wife, whose maiden name was Phoebe Waterman, whom he married April 20, 1774, survived him. We are informed that one of his wives was from North Kingston, Rhode Island, and it was in her honor that he gave the name of Kingston to the town in the Wyoming valley after the settlement made at Forty Fort. He was the father of fourteen children, five of whom survived him. After a long and useful life Mr. Dean died December 14, 1806.

Jonathan Dean, son of Ezra Dean, was born July 9, 1741. He must have been a man of fair ability as he served in the capacity of town clerk of West Greenwich from 1776 to 1780, and a justice of the peace in the same town during the years 1778-79-90, and possibly he held the same office during the intervening years. He joined the Baptist church in Exeter, Rhode Island, the town adjoining West Greenwich, in October, 1777, and served as clerk of the same from about 1790 to 1796. He moved to Abington, Pennsylvania, in November, 1800, and was the first clerk of the first church in that town from 1802 to 1808, when he was succeeded by his son, Jeffrey Dean, who held the office for twenty years. He married Mary Davis, who bore him the following children: Ezra, born February 15, 1776, died July 29, 1862. Sibyl, April 14, 1777, died February 10, 1842. Abigail, June 28, 1778, died January 21, 1842. James, May 7, 1780, mentioned hereafter. Jeffrey, September 16, 1781, died January 29, 1871. Jonathan Dean, the father of these children, died August 2, 1822.

James Dean, son of Jonathan and Mary (Davis) Dean, was born at West Greenwich,

Rhode Island, May 7, 1780. On December 28, 1803, he married Catherine Tripp, of Providence, Pennsylvania, daughter of Isaac Tripp, the early proprietor of Providence, Pennsylvania, who settled there between 1784 and 1787, and granddaughter of Esquire Isaac Tripp, one of the earliest pioneers in Wyoming valley (see Tripp family), who was killed by Indians, with his son-in-law, Jonathan Slocum, on the present site of the city of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1778. This Jonathan Slocum was the father of Frances Slocum, the lost daughter of Wyoming, who was carried away captive by the Indians when a child of five years, reared among them, married an Indian chief, reared a family, and when in old age was discovered by her brothers near Logansport, Indiana, but refused to return to civilized life and kindred. Catherine (Tripp) Dean, wife of James Dean, was first cousin of this Indian captive. In 1802 James Dean, with his father and a few others, united with the earliest Baptist church of the neighborhood, the second in the Abington Association, under the ministry of the pioneer preacher, Elder John Miller. The children of James and Catherine (Tripp) Dean were: Eliza, born July 10, 1805. Ann Maria, December 5, 1807. Isaac, June 9, 1811, was living in 1901. Nelson N., July 11, 1814, mentioned hereinafter. Laura W., September 25, 1817. Amasa, March 27, 1819. Myron, November 7, 1822. Mary Anne, November 6, 1824.

Nelson N. Dean, son of James and Catherine (Tripp) Dean, was born July 11, 1814. His education was obtained at the public school near his home and Franklin Academy, Harford, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer by occupation. An intelligent citizen, interested in the welfare of his county, he was elected one of the board of three county commissioners for Luzerne county in 1876, the last to serve in that capacity from that portion of Luzerne county that was cut off and became Lackawanna county. Mr. Dean married, April 25, 1850, Clarissa Dayton Searle, born November 14, 1824, on the Constant Searle farm in Pittston township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Her great-grandfather, Constant Searle, a native of Stonington, Connecticut, was killed in the Wyoming massacre, July 3, 1778. Her grandfather, Roger Searle, then a youth of eighteen, was in the battle but escaped. His sister's husband, Captain Dethic Hewitt, was killed in the battle. Her mother was Mary (Stark) Searle, daughter of Henry Stark, of Plains, Luzerne county, and a descendant of General Stark, of the Continental army. (See Stark Family).

Two of the Stark family were also killed in the massacre at Wyoming, and thus on both sides of the family Mrs. Dean came of brave, patriotic stock. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Dean began housekeeping in their own home near Abington Centre, now Waverly, Pennsylvania, where they spent all their married life. Their children were: James Elmer, born September 13, 1851. Willis Leonard, born February 5, 1857, mentioned hereinafter. Nelson N. Dean, died June 1, 1879, soon after completing his term of office as county commissioner. Shortly after his death his son, Willis L. Dean, erected a pleasant home for his mother in the centre of the village of Waverly and she still resides there (1905) with her granddaughter, Anna May Dean, daughter of J. Elmer Dean. The old home in the outskirts of the town was purchased by her nephew, A. D. Dean, who has enlarged and improved it, and his family now (1905) enjoy the fruit and shade of the trees which the uncle's forethought and wisdom lavishly provided.

Willis L. Dean, youngest son of Nelson N. and Clarissa Dayton (Searle) Dean, was born February 5, 1857. He attended Madison Academy, Waverly; Wyoming Seminary, Kingston; and graduated from the commercial department of the latter institution in 1873. Taught in Lowell's Commercial College, at Binghamton, New York, from 1873 to 1875. He became teacher of penmanship and bookkeeping at Wyoming Seminary in 1875 and was made principal of the college of business of that institution in 1882, which position he has filled with great acceptability to the trustees as well as to the patrons of the school. Mr. Dean has not limited his studies to the lines of his own department, but has acquired a broad and liberal culture from reading and contact with men of learning. In recognition of his position and attainments Dickinson College, in 1890, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Professor Dean is also a man of excellent business capacity and from small beginnings, by prudent management, has acquired a handsome competency. Professor Dean married, June 20, 1878, Mary Goodwin, born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1857, daughter of Philip M. and Eliza (Grosvenor) Goodwin. Philip M. Goodwin was born in Towanda, Pennsylvania, a son of Abram Goodwin, who was an old resident of Kingston, where his death occurred in 1880 at the advanced age of ninety-one years. Philip M. Goodwin was for many years a druggist in Kingston, Pennsylvania, where he died February 21, 1874, aged fifty-six years. His wife was born in Scott township, Lacka-

wanna county, Pennsylvania, where her family were among the early settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin had four children, three of whom are living at the present time. Two children were born to Professor and Mrs. Dean: Searle G., November 13, 1880, died October 10, 1881; Marjorie, September 19, 1884, a graduate of Wyoming Seminary, class of 1903. She married, October 12, 1905, George Willard Carey, of Forty Fort, the ceremony being performed at the residence of her parents by the Rev. Dr. L. L. Sprague, president of Wyoming Seminary. The family reside on Wyoming avenue, Kingston, Pennsylvania.

H. E. H.

JENKINS FAMILY. John S. Jenkins, of Pittston, is a descendant in the seventh generation of John Jenkins, of Sandwich, Massachusetts, and his wife Susanna, who probably was the daughter of Job Cooke. The Jenkinsons of Sandwich and their descendants were Friends, but of that quality of the sect who were not "scrupulous of bearing arms" for among them were fighters in the colonial wars, and in the Revolution, also in the more recent war of 1861-65.

John Jenkins (1), of Sandwich, Massachusetts, the first of the family in America, is mentioned by Freeman in his history of Cape Cod as a contributor "toward building a place for public meetings" in 1655; his name is found on a list of land owners in Sandwich, in 1658, and also on a list of "distrainments" made from Friends about this period, "to satisfy fines imposed for attending Quaker meetings," etc.; and for thus exercising his "liberty of conscience" in that New England colony at the time indicated, John of Sandwich was subjected to a penalty of £19 10s od. Whether John of Sandwich was originally a Friend or a convert to that faith is doubtful, but there is no question regarding the fact that he was disciplined because he held to religious views at variance with the teachings of the dominant church. At a town meeting, 23d of 2d mo., 1675, it was "voted to record the names of all those that can make it appear that they have just right to the privilege of the Town;" and the name of John Jenkins is recorded as one entitled to those "privileges." In 1676, March 10, Zachariah Jenkins, son of John, was fined £8 for being a delinquent soldier. This Zachariah evidently was reluctant "on principle" to take up arms in defense of the colony during King Philip's war. In 1678, July 12, John Jenkins was one of the three Friends who "in the name and behalf of the rest of their fellow townsmen that are of their religion, do declare their dissent

against the town's disposing of any privileges that belong to them as townsmen." In 1680, June 1, John Jenkins was elected surveyor of highways. From this time his name is no longer found in Sandwich. John Jenkins and Susanna, his wife had four children.

Their eldest son Zachariah (2), of Greenwich, Rhode Island, born 7th mo. 1651, died about January 1, 1723; married December 11, 1686, Abiah Allen, born December 10, 1666, died 10th of 2d mo. 1712; daughter of Francis Allen, and his wife Mary Barlow, of Sandwich. They had twelve children.

John Jenkins (3), eldest son, fifth child of Zachariah and Abiah, was born April 5, 1697, in Sandwich, and removed with his father's family to Greenwich, Rhode Island, in 1708; married 1722, died March, 1742. His wife's name was Lydia. John and Lydia had nine children, of whom John, born February 6, 1728, the second son, fourth child, was the pioneer of the family in the Wyoming region of Pennsylvania.

John Jenkins, son of Zachariah and Abiah, was a man of consequence in the early history of Kingstown and East Greenwich, Rhode Island. He was admitted freeman in Kingstown, 1722, and in East Greenwich, 1726; was justice of the peace in 1729; auditor, 1731; first deputy to the general court, 1734; moderator of town meeting, 1734; deputy to general court, 1735; second deputy to sit in general assembly, 1737; moderator of quarterly town meeting, councilman, second deputy to general court, and auditor, 1738; commissioner to run dividing line with North Kingstown, 1740; deputy to general court, 1741; commissioner of boundaries, with others appointed by the general court, "with special instructions to examine whether the boundary stones between Connecticut had been tampered or removed."

John Jenkins (4), second son of John (3), who was of Zachariah (2), of John (1), was born at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, February 6, 1827-8, 3rd day of the week, 9 a. m.; married August 1, 1751, at Gardner's Lake, New London, Connecticut, Lydia Gardner, daughter of Stephen Gardner, of that place, formerly of Rhode Island, born March 20, 1727, died October 22, 1804. They had children:

John (Colonel John), born November 27, 1751 (O. S.); died March 19, 1827. Stephen, born February 22, 1753; died September 20, 1808. Benjamin, born July 18, 1754; died March, 1787. Amy, born January 12, 1757; died March 24, 1834. Thomas, born January 19, 1761; died April 22, 1812. William, born October 30, 1764;

died November 1, 1846. Wilkes, born July 18, 1767; died April 1, 1838.

John Jenkins (4), son of John (3) and Lydia (Allen) Jenkins, came to Wyoming from Colchester, Connecticut, in 1762, with the first company of settlers under the grant of Charles II, as the first general agent of the settlement, an appointment conferred on him by the Connecticut Susquehanna Company. He made the discovery of coal at Wyoming in 1762, and reported the same to the company, who, at their meeting in Windham, April 17, 1763, voted to "reserve for the use of the company all beds and mines of ore and coal that may be within the towns ordered for settlement." He was a surveyor and conveyancer by profession, and made the company's first surveys; drafted most or nearly all of its early public documents; was its first magistrate or justice of the peace, and its first presiding or chief judge of court; and was five times sent as its representative to the colonial assembly of Connecticut.

Pioneer John Jenkins was chosen moderator "at a meeting of ye proprietors and settlers of ye town of Westmoreland," August 1, 1775; at which it was "Resolved by this town, that they are willing to make any accommodations with ye Pennsylvania party that shall conduce to ye best interest of ye whole, not infringing on the property of any person, and come in common cause of liberty in ye defense of America, and that we will amicably give them ye offer of joining in ye proposals as soon as maye be;" and this same John Jenkins was moderator of the adjoined meeting of the settlers held August 8, 1775, when it was

"Voted, as this town has but of late been incorporated and invested with the privilege of the law, both civil and military, and now in capacity of acting in conjunction with our neighboring towns within this and the other colonies, in opposing ye late measure adopted by Parliament to enslave America; also, this town having taken into consideration the late plan adopted by Parliament of enforcing their several oppressive and unconstitutional acts, of depriving us of our property, and of binding us in all cases without exception, whether we consent or not, is considered by us highly injurious to American or English freedom; therefore do consent to and acquiesce in the late proceedings and advice of the Continental Congress, and do rejoice that those measures are adopted, and so universally received throughout the continent; and in conformity to the eleventh article of the association, we do now appoint a committee to attentively observe the

conduct of this town touching the rules and regulations prescribed by the Honorable Continental Congress, and will unanimously join our brethren in America in the common cause of defending our liberty.

"Voted, that Mr. John Jenkins, Joseph Sluman, Esq., Nathan Denison, Esq., Mr. Obadiah Gore, Jr., and Lieut. William Buck, be chosen a committee of correspondence for the town of Westmoreland."

On July 3, 1778, John Jenkins and his family, except his eldest son, Colonel John, were prisoners in Jenkins' Fort, with Stephen Harding's family and others—some sick and some wounded. He died at the "drowned lands" in the Minisink region, in the fall of 1784.

Colonel John Jenkins (5) was one of the famous characters of the revolution. In the early settlement times in the Wyoming Valley he was school teacher, surveyor and conveyancer, merchant, and iron monger. He came to live in the valley in 1769 and at once took an active part in the Pennamite war. Early during the revolution he was taken prisoner by the Indians (November, 1777), but succeeded in making his escape. He then was made lieutenant in Captain Spaulding's company, and went with Colonel Hartley to Tioga Point (September, 1778) and took part in the battle of Indian Hill, below Wyalusing. In April, 1779, he visited General Washington at headquarters, and with him planned the Sullivan campaign, in which he acted as chief guide of the army, and for his service and bravery in the battle of Newtown (Elmira, New York,) in August, 1779, he received the thanks of Sullivan in general orders. In 1781, with his company, he joined Washington's army on the Hudson, marched with the troops to Yorktown, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, serving under Steuben. In 1782 he resigned his commission and returned home. He was honored with several public offices—member of the general assembly, surveyor general, general agent of the Susquehanna Land Company; was made major and later lieutenant-colonel of militia; was elected high sheriff in 1796. His house was in Exeter township, and he died March 19, 1827, on the site of the old battle ground.

Thomas Jenkins (5), fourth son, fifth child, of John Jenkins and his wife Lydia Gardner, was born January 19, 1761, died April 22, 1812; married Eleanor Schoutz. They had children: (1) Polly, married (first) James Slocum; (second) Joel Smith; (third) Joseph Shaw; and had two children by her second husband, William and Joel. (2) Hettie, married Dr. John Smith, and





John. S. Greene

had seven children. (3) Adie, married Pierce Smith, and had four children. (4) Benjamin, married Sallie Tuttle, and had twelve children. (5) David, married Mary Hallock, and had five children. (6) Thomas. (7) Fanny, married Beech Tuttle, and had two children. (8) John, married Lydia Barber, and had seven children. (9) Catherine, married Daniel Jones, and had twelve children.

Benjamin Jenkins (6), eldest son, fourth child, of Thomas Jenkins, was born November 26, 1792, on a farm where a part of West Pittston now stands, known as the Jenkins Ferry farm. He learned the trade of carpenter and joiner but was chiefly a farmer by occupation. He was captain of a company of state militia, and there gained the military title of "Capt. Ben," by which he was generally known. Benjamin Jenkins died May 22, 1861. He married, January 21, 1813, Sallie Tuttle, sister of Captain Chester Tuttle, of Forty Fort, and they had they had children: Thomas; Eleanor, married James Shaw; Elizabeth, died in infancy; Hugh, died in infancy; Martha Ann, married Peter Sine, of Exeter township; Rachel, married Jude L. Vandenburg; Catherine, married John Baker; Holden T., died aged ten years; Mary, married Jacob Kern; Sarah, married Thomas S. Knapp; John S., married Rhoda A., daughter of Miles Spencer, of Dallas; Adeline E., married Jesse Gangwer.

John S. Jenkins (7), (Benjamin 6, Thomas 5, John 4, John 3, Zachariah 2, John 1) fourth son, eleventh child, of Benjamin Jenkins and his wife Sally (Tuttle) Jenkins, was born Exeter, January 21, 1835; married December 29, 1860, Rhoda A. Spencer, daughter of Miles Spencer and his wife, Rhoda Montross. Their children are: Thomas W., born August 4, 1862; died in infancy. E. Coray, born July 13, 1864, now living in Moosic, Pennsylvania. He is a clerk in a store. He married Elizabeth Leyshon, and their children are John S., May, Reta, Ralph, Rhoda, Walter and Eleanor. Maggie, died in infancy. Charles G., born March 4, 1869, near Scranton, Penn., now living in Brooklyn, N. Y., a boiler maker and steam fitter. He married Elizabeth Sanesberry; two children, John S. and Charles G.

John S. Jenkins, of Pittston, spent his early life in Exeter, where he acquired the rudiments of an education in the public schools. In 1847 he started out for himself and found employment with Samuel Benedict, of Pittston; two years later, 1849, he began business for himself, boat-

ing coal on the North Branch canal, between Pittston and New York. He helped to take the first boat load of coal that the Pennsylvania Coal Company ever took to New York City. In the second year of the war of 1861-5 he enlisted as private, and was promoted sergeant of Company G, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, and served with the regiment until mustered out August 3, 1865. He then returned to Pittston and took charge of the Greenwood colliery in August, 1865, and was its superintendent outside and inside till 1876. August 1, 1877, he was made superintendent of the Spring Brook railroad, a lumber carrying road chiefly, and from 1871 until 1876 he was interested in a large general store which was operated under the firm style of John S. Jenkins & Co. He then sold out, but in 1879 he started a new store in this same building and continued this with a slight interruption till 1882, then sold out. From 1879 to 1887 Mr. Jenkins was engaged in various mining enterprises, leasing and re-letting coal mines and rights, in many cases developing coal lands which were supposed to be unproductive. In 1887 he purchased of John Jermyn a mining property in Blakeley borough, developed it into a paying operation, organized the Rush Brook Coal Company, and became its president, a position he held till 1899 when it was sold to the Ontario and Western Railroad. All that the company was, and all that the mine was, was due almost wholly to the efforts of John S. Jenkins. His efforts in business life have been successful and that success has been deserved.

Mr. Jenkins is a Republican, and has held the office of councilman of West Pittston a number of terms and is still serving. He is a Mason, a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 233, of Pittston; a member of the A. A. S. R., up to and including the thirty-second degree; of Keystone Consistory, S. P. R. S.; and also past commander of W. G. Nugent Post, No. 245, G. A. R., of Pittston.
H. E. H.

BENNETT FAMILY. "*Mihi Consulit Deus.*" Such is the motto of that branch of the Bennett family under consideration here; "a very ancient family of which a pedigree of thirteen descendants is recorded in the College of Arms," says Burke; and a family, according to accepted authority "of the order of decent gentry," who were descended from two brothers of Berkshire who migrated to London toward the close of the six-

teenth century. The immigrant ancestor of the family in America was Edward Bennett, of Wiltshire, England, who was one of the first colonists of Weymouth, in New England; freeman there 1636, and one of the founders of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where he died, 1646. Little is of record regarding Edward Bennett, but among his sons was one Samuel, born 1628, died 1684, of Greenwich, Rhode Island, where he bought lands, 1652; was made freeman, 1655, sergeant of militia at a salary of £20, 1656; was voted 100 acres of public land in consideration of his military services during the war with the Narragansetts and also with King Philip; was deputy to the general court, 1678. This Samuel Bennett had a son Samuel, born 1654, died at Coventry, Rhode Island, 1735; married (1) Sarah Forsman, (2) Desire Berry, (3) Rachel ———. He was by trade a carpenter; was made freeman, 1684; grand juror, 1688; deputy to the general court, 1688; and was lieutenant of militia. He had a son, Samuel Bennett, born in Coventry, Rhode Island, 1690, to whom was granted by his father, in 1711, ten acres of land. He married Mary Stafford, one of their children was Ephraim Bennett; another was Thomas Bennett, the hero of Wyoming, who was in Forty Fort at the time of the massacre, and whose services during the Revolution and also during the Pennamite war have been referred to by almost every chronicler of contemporary history. Thomas always wrote his surname Bennet, and nearly all of his direct descendants have adopted that way of spelling the name. No satisfactory record of the progeny of the third Samuel Bennett is found, but it is reasonably certain that Ephraim Bennett and Thomas Bennet were brothers and sons of Samuel Bennett and Mary Stafford. Another son was Ishmael Bennett, senior, who married Abigail (Beers) Weeks, widow of Philip Weeks, who was killed in the massacre.

Ephraim Bennett, senior, also married a Mary Stafford, a descendant of Stukely Westcott and Rosanna Hill, who were of the twelve persons baptized by Roger Williams upon the organization in 1638 of the First Baptist Church in the colonies. Ephraim Bennett, the elder, was a soldier in Colonel Williams' Massachusetts regiment, and was in the battle of Lake George, September 8, 1755. He was taken prisoner with others to Canada and held in confinement there until 1758, when he was released through the intercession of the general assembly of Massachusetts. It is therefore probable that at the time of the battle Ephraim Bennett was a resident in the province of Massachusetts. That he emigrated

with the Connecticut settlers after the close of the Revolutionary war is certain, as he paid taxes in Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1783 and 1785; and that he soon afterward went up the Susquehanna is equally certain, for in 1795 he owned and sold lands in what is now Chemung county, New York.

Ephraim Bennett, son of Ephraim Bennett and his wife, Mary Stafford, was born in Rhode Island in 1762, and died in 1843 at Watkin Glen, New York. His wife was Hannah Bentley, born in Rhode Island, 1759, died 1839. The Bennett and Bentley families appear to have been intimately associated from an early date. They left Kingstown, Rhode Island, together previous to the Revolution, remained in Orange county, New York, during the war, and afterward removed in company to the Wyoming regions of Pennsylvania, probably in 1782. In 1789 they went up the Susquehanna and settled between Athens, Pennsylvania, and Elmira, New York, near where Bentley creek, named for the Bentleys, empties into the Susquehanna. Here the pioneer heads of the families lived many years, and from here their children and descendants went forth into the activities of business life and settled themselves in various sections of the land. The Bentleys were conspicuous figures in American history during the colonial period and the Revolution. The American ancestor of the family was William Bentley, who sailed from London for New England, September 19, 1635. His English ancestors were superior men in all ways. Military records show that fourteen Bentleys, all of this family, served in New York state during the Revolution and they were conspicuous for bravery and daring. William Bentley, the immigrant, had a son William, who had a son William, of Stonington, Connecticut. He married Mary Elliott. Their son, Green M. Bentley, was one of the famous men of his time and of his family. He served through the French and Indian wars and also in the Revolution, and the old Tioga county (New York) town was named "Veteran" in allusion to his long and loyal military service. He was the maternal great-grandfather of Stephen Beers Bennett, of Pittston, Pennsylvania.

Ephraim and Hannah (Bentley) Bennett had eleven children, six sons, five daughters. Ephraim was a private in Colonel Hathorne's regiment under Captain David McCambly; and at least three of his brothers, James, Abraham and Thaddeus, were members of the command in which their father was sergeant. Ephraim Bennett located at the head of Seneca lake. His fourth

child, Colonel Green Bentley Bennett, was born near Elmira, New York, November 27, 1797, died 1878. He removed with his father to Catharinestown, now Havana, Schuyler county, where his young life was spent. Colonel Bennett, as he was generally known, married (1) Cynthia McClure (otherwise known as McClure and also as McLeur), and (2) Anna Beers Tyler. He was the owner of extensive timber lands and milling properties, and accumulated a fortune, but this was swept away by his mistaken confidence in the capacity and integrity of one whom he set up in business. He was colonel of militia previous to 1840, and was member of assembly in 1839; was superintendent of the Chemung canal, 1846-48, and 1851-52. He was a prominent figure in New York politics, state and local, and was a Democrat of the old school. His children, born of his first marriage, were: Thomas Streight, born 1822, married Mary Brown. John McClure, born 1824, married (1) Elizabeth Tyler, (2) Clymena Shutts. Charles Mitchell, born 1826, married Melissa Cole. Ephraim, born 1828, died 1853 unmarried. George Coryell, born 1830, died 1848. Emily Peck, born 1833, married L. W. Morse. By his second marriage he had one child:

Stephen Beers Bennett, born Moreland, Chemung county, (now Schuylkill county) New York, February 12, 1840, married, December, 1866, Sarah Clymena Shutts, born Terre Haute, Indiana, daughter of Nehemiah Shutts and wife Louisa Sanford.

Stephen Beers Bennett, being country bred, became accustomed to all the diversified labors belonging to the occupation of farming. He enlisted in the Forty-eighth New York Volunteer infantry, September 7, 1861, and served with that command in the operations at and near Port Royal Inlet and later at Port Royal. At the end of about fifteen months he was discharged, and later became a member of the Norfolk post band, stationed at Norfolk, Virginia, and remained there until the general muster out in 1865. Returning home he entered the service of the Fall Brook Coal Company at Corning, New York. In March, 1872, he removed to Pittston, Pennsylvania, to take charge of the operations at the old Butler colliery, one of the first mines operated in that district. He was appointed postmaster of Pittston in 1885, and during his term established the free delivery system in both the Pittstons. In 1894 he was elected burgess of West Pittston, and served in that capacity three years. He was a delegate to the Indianapolis convention that nominated Palmer and Buckner, and felt it

an honor to act with the distinguished Democrats and citizens who were opposed to the Bryan Democracy. He is now president of the Pittston Hospital Association; a member of Nugent Post, No. 245, G. A. R.; past eminent commander of Wyoming Commandery, K. T.; a member of the Scranton New England Society; the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; and member of the Pennsylvania Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett had two children:

Elizabeth, born in Corning, New York, August 5, 1868, married Charles S. Morrow, son of the late President Judge Charles D. Morrow, of Bradford county, Pennsylvania; removed to Duluth, Minnesota, where he died, December, 1893, leaving one daughter, Henrietta Bennett Morrow, born Duluth, June 6, 1891.

Charles Frederick, born West Pittston, December 31, 1876, educated West Pittston High School; graduated St. Johns' Military School, Manlius, New York; commissioned first lieutenant Company C, Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers for service during the Spanish-American war; mustered out of service October 29, 1898, retaining his commission in N. G. P.; appointed, 1900, inspector of rifle practice with rank of first lieutenant; subsequently raised to rank of captain on staff of Colonel Dougherty; served thirty-eight days during the coal strike of 1902; member of the Wyoming Commemorative Association; the New England Society of Foreign Wars, and of the Military Service Institution. H. E. H.

S. JUDSON STARK. In the early days of the New England colonies there were those of the surname Starke (sometimes written Stark, and occasionally Start, for these forefathers of ours in early American history knew no arbitrary rules of spelling) in Massachusetts, in Connecticut, and in Rhode Island.

(1). Aaron Starke was among the first of the name in Connecticut. He served under Captain John Mason during the Pequot war in 1637, and several years later this same Aaron was again in military service in the Narragansett war of 1675, under the same commander. Aaron Starke was of Mystic (the eastern part of the township of New London, Connecticut) as early as 1653, and in the year 1666 was made a freeman in Stonington and in New London in 1669. He was a man who had much to do with the affairs of the church in Stonington. He was born in England in 1608, but the year of his immigration and the first place of his settlement in the colonies is uncertain. He died in New London, Connecti-

cut, in 1685, and had the following named children: 1. Aaron, born about 1654, married Mehit-able Shaw; 2. John, born about 1656; 3. William, born 1664; 4. Margaret, married John Fish; 5. Elizabeth, married Josiah Haynes.

(II). William Stark, son of Aaron, born 1664, died 1730. He was reared in the faith of the dominant church (Congregational) but afterward became a Baptist, and one of the most sincere exponents of its teachings, as well as one of its pillars, being deacon of the church until his death. He married Elizabeth ———, and his wife was equally devout in religious walk, and a faithful mother to her children, who were as follows: 1. William, born at Groton, Connecticut, 1687; 2. Christopher, of whom later; 3. Daniel; 4. Phebe, married Thomas Walworth.

(III). Christopher Stark, son of William and Elizabeth Stark, born at Groton, Connecticut, 1698, died at Wyoming, 1776, married at Groton, April 1, 1722, Joanna Walworth, daughter of William and Abigail Walworth, of New London, 1691. Christopher Stark was one of the earliest purchasers of land in the Wyoming Valley from the Susquehanna Land Company at Hartford, November 20, 1754. He moved first to Beekman's precinct, Dutchess county, New York. Thence, after deeding to three of his sons his full "one right" at Wyoming, he moved with them in 1772-73 to Wyoming. Here he and his children shared with the other Connecticut settlers the privations of pioneer life in the wilderness regions of Pennsylvania. They likewise joined with the Yankees in the defense of home and property against the unrelenting Pennamite authorities, and also shared the hardships and disasters which befell the Westmoreland county settlers in the terrible massacre of July 3, 1778, when their son, Aaron, fell a victim of Indian revenge. Christopher was commissioned ensign, Third Company of Groton, Connecticut, 1742. Christopher and Joanna Stark had among other children: 1. Aaron Stark, born November 3, 1732, slain in the massacre of Wyoming, July 3, 1778; married Margaret ———. After the massacre she fled with her children back to Connecticut, but when Sullivan had driven the Indians from the Wyoming section some of the sons returned to Westmoreland; among them was Daniel Stark, who married Charlotte Worden, and had: John D.; Olive, married James Worden; Sarah, married Isaac Wilcox; and Hannah, married Jacob Miller. Many of the descendants of these children still live in the Wyoming Val-

ley. (See Starke Family, Wilcox Family, and Miller Family). 2. James Stark, see later. 3. William Stark, born about 1747, died in Orange county, New York, 1795. He married Polly Carey. He also returned to the Wyoming Valley, but returned later to Orange county, leaving a large family of descendants on Tunkhannock Creek, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, and in Wyoming Valley.

(IV). James Stark, third son of Shristopher and Joanna (Walworth) Stark, was born May 22, 1734, died July 20, 1777. He married, 1758, Elizabeth Carey, daughter of the Rev. Henry Carey, one of the first Baptist ministers of Dutchess county, New York. James Stark had entered the army under Washington, probably in 1776, but returned to the valley when danger threatened, and died of smallpox. James Stark and Elizabeth (Carey) Stark had, among other children: 1. Henry, who married, November 3, 1791, Elizabeth Kennedy, and was the ancestor of James Frederick Stark, of Wyoming. He returned to the Valley to live, and his descendants are still there, some of them holding high positions in the activities of life. 2. Samuel Stark, of whom later.

(V). Samuel Stark, son of James and Elizabeth (Carey) Stark, born in Dutchess county, New York, October 8, 1771, died September 30, 1840, in Michigan. He married August 10, 1793, Polly Birdsall, who bore him thirteen children, four sons and nine daughters.

(VI). Samuel Stark, third son of Samuel and Polly (Birdsall) Stark, born Cherry Valley, New York, June 9, 1810, died Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1879. He married, March 29, 1838, Lydia, daughter of Colonel Abel and Affa (Harding) Marcy, and granddaughter of Zebulon and Jerusha (Conant) Marcy, of Tunkhannock. Affa Harding was daughter of John Harding, of Exeter, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, who was a boy at the time of the Wyoming massacre of June 30, 1778, and saved himself from the Indians by hiding among the willows on the river bank. (See Harding Family). Zebulon Marcy was one of the prominent characters in Wyoming Valley history. In 1770 he erected the first log house in Pittston, and removing from thence in 1772, he built his log cabin on Tunkhannock Creek, and was a land surveyor in old Putnam township, also town clerk, frequently moderator of town meetings, and proprietor's agent and clerk. He was in the Valley during the troubles with the Pennamites, and also during the Revolution, and was as loyal to the cause of

the colonies as he was to the Connecticut claimants, and fought with all the determination of his Yankee ancestors. In 1779 he was commissioned justice of the peace under Connecticut authority, and in 1800 was appointed to the same office by the governor of Pennsylvania. He died in Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, in 1834, aged almost ninety-one years.

Samuel Stark went to Tunkhannock, 1827, and found employment there as clerk for his cousin, Henry Stark. In 1833 he became partner in the business, and from that time until 1877 was a conspicuous figure in the mercantile and financial history of that interesting locality. He dropped merchandizing in 1864, and was one of the organizers of the Wyoming National Bank of Tunkhannock, and was its cashier from 1865 until he retired from active business life in 1877. In many respects he was a factor for good in the community in which he lived. His name was a synonym for integrity and moral worth. He was liberal and public-spirited, generous with friends, kind to the distressed, charitable with those who were poor, and was indeed an earnest, Christian man, a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Samuel and Lydia (Marcy) Stark had five children who grew to maturity: 1. Kate M., married John Day; 2. Eleanor G., married Stanley W. Little; 3. Affa C., married (first) Calvin Detrick, (second) James E. Seeley; 4. Abel M., died unmarried; 5. S. Judson.

(VII). S. Judson Stark, youngest child of Samuel and Lydia (Marcy) Stark, was born at Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1850; married, October 2, 1873, Eva W. Keeney. Mrs. Stark is the only daughter of Ephraim J. Kenney, and wife Elizabeth Neigh, of Windham township, Pennsylvania. Ephraim was prothonotary of Wyoming county two terms. The pioneer of the family in Wyoming Valley was Mark Keeney, of Litchfield county, Connecticut, where he was born. He was a soldier of the French and English wars, and of the Revolution, and came to Wyoming in 1787, settling in Braintrim township soon after 1790. His son Joshua married Phebe Sturdevant, and had Seth L. Keeney, who married Mary Wall and had Ephraim J. Keeney, who married Elizabeth Neigh.

S. Judson Stark was educated in the Tunkhannock public schools, Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Philadelphia; he was not graduated from Dickinson College with the class of 1873 as was his purpose, as ill health compelled him to abandon the college course. He then entered as student the

Bryant & Stratton Business College, and took a regular commercial course of study. In 1872 he became partner with Dr. A. B. Woodward in the drug business in Tunkhannock, and soon afterward became senior member of the firm of Stark, Osterhouse Brothers, dealers in general merchandise. Later on he was secretary and treasurer of the Tunkhannock Toy Company, and from 1886 to 1888 was engaged in the furniture business on the court house square in Tunkhannock. He was one of the organizers in 1872 and the first treasurer of the old Triton Hose Company. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason; member of Temple Lodge, Temple Chapter, and of Temple Commandery, all of Tunkhannock, and of Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, the latter constituted in 1890, and he is one of its charter members. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of more than thirty years' standing, and has served as steward, trustee, and superintendent of its Sunday school. He is now a resident of West Pittston, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the real estate business. H. E. H.

GRIFFIN LEWIS BALDWIN is a descendant of one of the original settlers of Milford colony, his line being Abed (7), 1803; Jude (6) 1775; Jared (5), 1731-2; Caleb (4), 1704; Samuel (3), 1674-5; Josiah (2), about 1644; John (1). The latter came with the Milford colony from Buckinghamshire, England, and the vicinity of Aylesbury, Clinton parish, in 1639. It is worthy of note that his ancestor, Josiah Baldwin, was married to Mary Camp, of New Haven, daughter of Edward Camp, June 25, 1667, and himself to Anna D. Harrison, daughter of Jackson Harrison and Rebecca Millard, June 25, 1867, two hundred years to a day, thereafter, there having been five intervening generations.

The people of that period having the aborigines, an unsubdued wilderness, and poverty, as surrounding conditions to contend with, were not disposed to disseminate themselves over the new country. The heads of four generations of Baldwins were born where the original ancestor had settled, at Milford. The marital unions of this line were John to Mary ———, second to Mary Bruen, of Stapleford, England; Josiah to Mary Camp; Samuel to Rebecca Wilkinson; Caleb to Ann Tibbals; Jared to Damaras Booth; Jude to Elenor Watson; Abed to Philena Lewis, and G. L. to Anna D. Harrison. The latter three marriages occurred in Luzerne county.

Jared Baldwin, who was born the same year with Washington, had been a commissary of a

regiment of the Connecticut line in the Revolution. He came to Luzerne about the year 1795 or earlier, with his sons, Jared, Tibbals, Amos and Jude. They purchased of the Susquehanna Company, who acted under the Connecticut title, a tract of land extending nearly to Harvey's Lake from the Falls of Toby's Creek. Their residence was at the Falls, where the village of Huntsville now stands, which was then a part of Plymouth township. This accounts for their names appearing in the Plymouth tax list in 1796. When the treaty of Trenton confirmed the Penn title they were again obliged to pay for their lands. At the Falls they built a saw mill, grist mill and felt hat factory, Jude having learned the latter's trade in Connecticut. The grist mill, which was an important feature of a new settlement in those days, stood in the bank between the road leading to Trucksville, over the hill, and the one leading down the creek. In 1809 it was destroyed by fire. The saw mill stood at the first bend of the creek, say five rods above the present stone bridge. These were the first mills ever built at the Falls of Toby's Creek. An unusual flood in this creek in 1850 uncovered the apron of the original flume, the planks whereof were fastened down to the bed pieces with wooden pins. This floor revealed to the writer the work of his ancestors done more than fifty years before, when all that country was a forest. Tibbals died at Huntsville and Amos removed to Pitcher, Chenango county, New York. Their mother died in 1816, and the father returned to Connecticut, where he died the next year, at the home of his son, Dr. Gabriel Baldwin, whose wife was a daughter of President Burr, of Princeton College.

Jude Baldwin, son of Jared Baldwin, remained on a part of the original purchase, in what is now Dallas township, and married, 1797, Elenor Watson, daughter of Amariah Watson, who owned a farm on Elm Hill, in now Plymouth borough, and who later removed to Huntington, driven as others were out of the valley by fever and ague. A part of what is now the Huntsville reservoir was once a tamarack forest and the rest a marsh. A dam standing where the present dam stands, raised the water sufficiently to flood and kill this timber, which caused an epidemic of typhus fever, of which Jude Baldwin and several of his family died in the years 1819-21. Eventually all his living sons removed to Ohio—save Abed, who entered upon mercantile and manufacturing pursuits at Huntsville, where he died in 1854. Abed's name originated with his mother, it being an abridgement of Abednego.

Abed Baldwin, son of Jude Baldwin, was much esteemed by his neighbors. He was of large stature, and commanding presence. He took much interest in military affairs and held the rank of major in a state regiment. His wife was Philena, daughter of Rev. Griffin Lewis, a pioneer Baptist minister, an immigrant from Rhode Island, whose wife was Hannah, daughter of Jonah Rogers. Her mother was Dille Chaffee, and it was her grandmother, the Mrs. Rogers (Hannah Ford), who died in the "Shades of Death," during the flight after the Wyoming massacre in 1778. The Rogers house stood where is the yard of the old Gaylord house in Plymouth. Mrs. Lewis' brothers were too young to be at Wyoming, though her brother Jonah Rogers, Jr., figures in the history of that period as a prisoner with Abram Pike, in the hands of the Indians. This connection makes G. L. Baldwin a direct descendant in the tenth degree (counting John first) from John Rogers, who was burned at the stake at Smithfield, England, in 1555, the first victim of Bloody Mary's reign. The generations are: John (the martyr), Noah, John, Joseph (emigrant to America), Hope, Josiah, Jonah, Hannah, Philena, Lewis, G. L. Baldwin. Philena died at Berrien Springs, Michigan, in 1860.

The children of Abed who became adults were: Evaline Ayers, 1827; Columbus Jackson, 1831; Augusta Eliza, 1835; Griffin Lewis, 1837, of whom later; Ira Rollin, 1842. Evaline, died in 1847. Columbus J. married Lucy Ann Gager, of Norwalk, Ohio, and now resides there. He was elected clerk of the courts of Luzerne county in 1858, and was re-elected in 1862 by the aid of the votes of the soldiers in the field. This vote was adjudged unconstitutional, and thereby he lost the second term. He was thereafter appointed assistant United States internal revenue assessor for the district west of the river. Augusta E. married Elisha Atherton, and removed to Norwalk, where she, her husband, and their only son, Walter Abed, have since died. His remains lie in the Soldier's plot at Tombstone, Arizona. He was a member of the Eighty-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and later of a Kansas State Regiment. His history is well told in the following from the *Wilkes-Barre Record*:

"The following extract is from an article on 'Arizona's Development' in the San Diego (California), *Golden Era*, for May, 1889:

"In concluding it is only fair to mention that in his efforts to make the hospital a model one, Dr. Willis is ably seconded by Ira R. Baldwin, an old Union soldier, who holds the position of

steward. The latter is the hero of many battles, many hairbreadth escapes, wounds, imprisonments and deprivations in our country's defense, and, besides being personally qualified for his present position, it is eminently fitting that such posts of duty and responsibility be given to such men.

"A telegram from Tombstone, Arizona, announces that Ira R. Baldwin died there Sunday, February 2, 1890.

"Mr. Baldwin was born December 2, 1842, at Huntsville, this county. He was a son of the late Major Abed Baldwin, and a brother of C. J. Baldwin, of Norwalk, Ohio, and of G. L. Baldwin, of Shickshinny, the latter of whom is the only living relative of the name of a once numerous family, now living in Pennsylvania. The breaking out of the war found Ira in Ohio, where he joined an infantry regiment and hastened to the front. While his brother Lewis, with the Pennsylvania Reserves was driving the Rebels from the crest of South Mountain and from the plains of Antietam, Ira was a paroled prisoner in the rear of Lee's army, having remained with his regiment ten days after the expiration of his enlistment to help drive back the Rebel horde from the borders of his native state, only to be ignobly surrendered almost without a struggle, at Harper's Ferry, by General Miles, whose name he ever after held in desecration, and always insisted it was his own indignant soldiers who shot Miles—for it is true he was killed a few minutes after he had capitulated.

"The enemy held more prisoners than we, hence the government would not exchange paroled prisoners whose enlistments had expired, so Ira hastened to Kansas, joined the militia and helped to drive Quantrell into Indian Territory after he had sacked Lawrence. After the muster out he went to Old Mexico, and later to Vancouver's Island, and finally settled in Tombstone, where Sunday ended a life fittingly portrayed in the extract from the magazine above quoted.

"Burnside Post, 37, Department of Arizona, in which he was O. D., bore his remains to their last rendezvous with all the honors due a dead patriot.

"Rest in peace, patriot, friend and brother."

Griffin Lewis Baldwin, son of Abed Baldwin, was born August 27, 1837, in Huntsville, Pennsylvania, where he spent twenty years of his life. He attended the public schools and Wyoming Seminary until 1857. He then went to Norwalk, Ohio, where he remained two years, then took a six months' trip through what was at that per-

iod the far west; then returned to Wilkes-Barre, where he clerked in Reuben J. Flick's store for half a year. He then engaged with Smith & Shupp of Plymouth, to conduct a branch store at Huntsville. In the contract with Smith & Shupp, June, 1860, it was provided that, in the event of the election of Mr. Lincoln, and war should ensue, Mr. Baldwin could cancel this contract in order to take up a musket for the defence of the Union. Under this provision he gave the required two weeks notice and started for the front, enlisting in Company K, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps. On this contract he bases his belief that he was the first Unionist to arrange his business to meet the emergency which soon arose. He was immediately appointed clerk to the regimental adjutant, and though not required by army regulations to do so, always took his place in line when a battle was imminent. At the battle of Mechanicsville, Virginia, he was wounded in the right arm by a minie ball which passed through it near the elbow, its course being nearly three inches through the flesh. He was the first man of his company to feel the sting of a rebel bullet, though two others of the regiment were wounded about the same moment. He was sent to Eckington and Findlay general hospitals, where he remained two months, but was discharged at his own request. He joined the army at Upson's Hill, which at once went to intercept General Lee in his invasion of Maryland. They passed through Frederick City and Middletown, Maryland, and fought the battle of South Mountain, Sunday afternoon, September 14, 1862, in which General Lee was defeated. As the regiment reached the top of South Mountain the contour of the ground was such as to cause the flanks to crowd the centre. At the moment when an order was given to fall back to straighten the line, Mr. Baldwin and comrades Byron Fairchild, Samuel Mershon, Charles Adams and Peter Williamson found themselves two rods in advance of the line. At this crucial moment the enemy gave direct attention to these five eager men. Fairchild and Baldwin threw themselves prone behind a stump, and several sissing minies intended for them lodged in the friendly barrier. Williamson fell with a compound fracture of the thigh. Adams stooped to render needed assistance when a rebel bullet entered the crown of his head, and, falling across Baldwin's legs, he made the three dying gasps which soldiers had become familiar with when a comrade is shot dead.

On the evening of the 16th the Reserves took position in line in front of Antietam creek. The

Seventh Regiment was assigned to support Ransom's battery. This was before sundown, and, lying prone upon the ground, it was ten o'clock before it was safe to sit up, owing to the enemy's "spherical case" skimming the surface, and percussion and fuse-shells exploding every second about them. They could but watch the cannoniers see them fight and die for the old flag. In one instance a headless body fell to the ground, a passing shot having obliterated the head. For sheer thirst the men could eat little hard tack for supper, or breakfast next morning. At first sign of light on the 17th the bugle call sounded along the line—the most solemn sound he ever heard. It was the death summons to thousands. None knew whose turn to die had come; had they known, few would have shirked, for the old flag had become dearer than life. The Seventh Regiment now moved up to the famous cornfield near the Dunkard church, its right resting on the turnpike, then moved by the left flank, filed left, thus changing front, and there met a line of the enemy which had emerged from the cornfield. Now ensued a clear, open fight, not so much as a mullen stock intervening. It was a case of stand up, look your enemy in the face, and take your chances. Mr. Baldwin was now on the right of the regiment—the right fell back under the storm of bullets. He held his position, thinking the line would come up. But it did not, immediately. The enemy was getting nearer. He threw himself on the ground; turned upon his back to load, then on his face to fire, while our line was firing over him and those who lay dead and wounded about him. The enemy got near enough to distinguish the faces. He sprang back to the line just as the major ordered it up, and then sprang to a line with the colors and the flank dressed on him. A minie now struck his fingers. The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment came to the relief and the enemy retreated. This was the most supremely happy moment of his life. Three balls had cut his equipments, besides the one which hit his fingers.

The remnant of the Seventh took shelter in a depression. A falling ball passed by Baldwin's head, striking Jerry Cooper in the neck, passing through, lodging against the skin on the opposite side. Later Sergeant Baldwin was detailed to take a file of men and find and bury the body of Lieutenant Saunders, who had been shot through the heart earlier in the day. Three times they partially dug a grave, and each time were driven away by the enemy's batteries. Later Mr. Baldwin was present at the great review at Culpeper,

when General McClellan was removed from command.

At the battle of Fredericksburg, when the Reserves had advanced beyond the railroad, Comrade Joseph Tubbs and Baldwin, having reached musket range, sought a fallen tree top from which they poured buck and ball into a rebel battery which was enfilading our line. A few moments later he was on top of Fredericksburg heights (the left), the Reserves having cleaned up the enemy the full length of their front. Had not their support been withdrawn while they were in action they could have cut off Lee's right division, rolled up his line on its centre, and Fredericksburg would have been a Union victory. As our brigade was rallying on a big oak tree, Christopher Keck and Comrade Baldwin, still on the very front, had a private fight with a few rebels. Each man sprang behind a tree, and thus partially protected carried on the fight. Keck received a ball through his left side, and, though he still lives, never again was fit for service on the front. What the results of our shots were we never knew, but the enemy was first to cease firing. On the night of the retreat from Fredericksburg, Baldwin was sergeant of the detail which stood at the river and directed the different arms of the service to their proper bridge. The following February the Reserves were ordered to Alexandria, where Mr. Baldwin was prostrated by severe rheumatic fever. In June, 1864, his regiment was mustered out, and he reported to Adjutant-General Russell, who sent him to the assistant provost marshal general, who detailed him as chief clerk of his several combined offices, where he served to March 28, 1865, when he was discharged.

Soon thereafter he entered partnership with his former employer, Peter Shupp, in the mercantile business at Plymouth. In 1869, on account of impaired health, he went to his farm in Caroline county, Virginia, where he also kept a store. In 1873 he sought a higher altitude at St. Albans, West Virginia, where he engaged in shipping walnut timber. Regaining his health he returned to Ohio, thence to Shickshinny, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in general business, lumber, mercantile and quarrying. In 1890 Mr. Baldwin purchased one half interest in the Wilkes-Barre Business College, of which he became principal. After two years, his health again failing, he sold out his interest and has since lived a retired life.

During his residence in Virginia he served as postmaster, and was three times commissioned by

Military Governor General Canby, as a magistrate of Caroline county, but declined to serve. He was charter member of Wadsworth Post, No. 10, Department of Virginia, Grand Army of the Republic, at Fredericksburg, Virginia. Later he was a member and commander of Post No. 257, Grand Army of the Republic, at Shickshinny, Pennsylvania, and of Encampment No. 32, Union Veteran League at Bloomsburg, and has held the office of colonel of Encampment No. 135 at Wilkes-Barre, and was on the staff of General-in-Chief G. H. C. Miller. He is a member of Conyngham Post, No. 97, Grand Army of the Republic, and is now its commander. He holds membership in the Christian Church at Plymouth, and his son and daughters are members of the Methodist church.

From the school of the anti-slavery Democrat, in which Mr. Baldwin had been reared, it was but one step into the Republican party in 1856, and it is a matter of pride that his maiden vote was cast for John Sherman for congress, and Salmon P. Chase for governor of Ohio, and his first presidential vote for the great Lincoln, in 1860. For forty-nine years he has been a steadfast Republican, ever ready with pen or vote to vindicate true Republican principles by contending and voting against all shades of corruption in civic affairs. He holds that a candidate who secures a nomination by corrupt means is not a candidate of his party, but of boodlers, and therefore, has no claim upon his support.

Mr. Baldwin married, June 25, 1867, Anna D. Harrison, daughter of Jackson and Rebecca (Millard) Harrison, of Huntington township, Pennsylvania. The issue of this union was three children, the first of which died unnamed. 2. Glenn Abed, born August 30, 1872, educated in the private school of Professor Walker, at Shickshinny; Wyoming Seminary, and Drew Theological Seminary, New Jersey. He read law with Hon. C. D. Foster, was admitted to the bar, and practiced law two years. He then entered the above named seminary, studied theology, and was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, Oneida Conference, New York, and later missionary to Rhodesia, Africa, and is now stationed at Sodus Point, New York. 3. Philena Harrison, born January 18, 1878. She is a graduate of Wyoming Seminary and of Syracuse University. Anna D. (Harrison) Baldwin, mother of these children, died April 15, 1885. Mr. Baldwin married (second) December 6, 1893, Sallie De Jarnette, daughter of Hon. D. C. De Jarnette (member before the war of the United States Congress

and former member of the Confederate Congress) and Louisa (DeJarnette) of Caroline county, Virginia. Mr. Baldwin now resides in Wilkes-Barre.
H. E. H.

LEARNED FAMILY. William Learned, of the parish of Bermondsey, in the county of Surrey, England, the ancestor of the earliest New England families of Learned, Lerner, Larned, and Larnett, and various other perversions of the original surname, was among the early immigrants in Boston, and one of the colony of planters who founded Charlestown, Massachusetts. He does not appear to have been one of the founders of the church there, but was admitted about two months afterward, in the tenth month, 1632. The year of his immigration, also, is not certain, but probably was 1625 or 1626. In 1634 he was admitted freeman in Charlestown; in 1635-36 was appointed selectman; in 1637 was chosen one of four, "instead of Goodman Brakenbury," to divide for stinting the common land; in 1637 was chosen with Goodman Ewer to lay out Widow Wilkin's two acres; and at the time of the controversy with Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, when the general court condemned and banished Rev. John Wheelwright, William Learned was one of the signers of the remonstrance against that proceeding. In the minutes of the court, book I, 205, it is recorded: "Willi Larnet, acknowledged his fault in subscribing the seditious writing and desiring his name to be crossed out, it was yielded to him and crossed."

In 1638 William Learned with five others were "desired to consider some things tending toward a body of laws" for the Charlestown plantation; from which it may be assumed that he was a man of good sense, and of consequence among the planters, but as his name has no title prefixed, he probably was not a man of any high position. He was one of thirty-two persons who signed the town orders in 1640, when a movement was on foot to settle Woburn, and he was one of the seven who on August 14, 1642, formed the first church in Woburn. In 1643 and again in 1644-45 he was chosen constable and one of the selectmen, and he held these offices at the time of his death, March 1, 1646. He had a wife, Goodith, who survived him, as also did nearly all of their six children. Isaac, their only son and youngest child, sold his lands in Woburn, April 2, 1652, and removed to Chelmsford, where lands were laid out for him, and where he evidently was a man of some consequence, selectman, sergeant of the "train band," and otherwise useful in town affairs. He died November 27, 1657. He mar-

ried, July 9, 1646. Mary Stearns, daughter of Isaac and Mary Stearns¹, of Watertown, Massachusetts. They had a son, Isaac, born September 16, 1655, who married Sarah Bigelow and settled in Framingham, near a beautiful pond, thirty-six acres in extent, which to this day is called after him "Learned's pond." This Isaac was a soldier in Captain Davenport's company, and was at the "Narragansett fight," where he was wounded. He was of that part of Framingham afterwards called Sherborn, where he was received as an inhabitant, 1679, and was one of the committee to procure the act of incorporation of the town, 1699, was four times selectman, and fence-viewer once. He died September 15, 1737.

William Larned was the fifth child, second son, of Isaac Learned and wife Sarah Bigelow. He married Hannah Bryant, eldest of seven daughters of Simon and Hannah Bryant, of Killingly, Connecticut. William and Hannah settled and lived in Killingly until they removed to Sutton, where he was one of the founders of the church in 1720, but he afterward removed to Killingly, settling in the north parish, where he was deacon of the church, surveyor of highways, selectman, and town treasurer. He was a cordwainer. He died, 1747. He left a son Ebenezer, who was for many years deacon of the church in North Killingly. He was selectman of the town, and is referred to in one conveyance of land in 1745, as a "husbandman," and in another in 1750 as an "inn-keeper." He was one of the organizers and original proprietors of the Connecticut Susquehanna Company, and his name is found on the deed given by the Six Nations Indians to the company, 1754, conveying to the latter the Wyoming valley region of country. Ebenezer Larned married Kesiah Leavens, one of eight daughters of Justice Joseph Leavens, of Killingly, who was one of the first settlers of that town. Ebenezer and Kesiah had seven sons² and four daughters.

1. Isaac Stearns came to America in 1630, probably from the parish of Nayland in Suffolk, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was admitted freeman, 1631; was selectman, 1659-70-71, and had charge in 1647 of the first bridge of which any mention is made across the Charles river, at Watertown.

2. Amasa Larned, eldest son of Ebenezer and Kesiah, was a Yale graduate, 1772, and was member of congress, 1791-95; member of the convention to ratify the federal constitution, 1788. His son Ebenezer graduated at Yale, 1798, and his grandson, William Law Larned, graduated there, 1851; LL. D., 1878. He became justice of the New York state supreme court, and at one time served on the general term bench, and was also of the faculty of Albany law school. He still lives in Albany, New York.

among the former being Theophilus, fifth son and fifth child. He married, 1780, Patience Whipple, of Killingly, and in 1795 set out for the Ohio country, but stayed within the territory of Pennsylvania until 1806, when he removed to Ontario county in the Genesee country in New York state, where he died, 1815. A deed executed in 1795 described him as of Colchester, Ulster county, New York, and conveys to Ephraim Lockwood a right in the Connecticut Susquehanna Land Company which Theophilus inherited from his father.

Theophilus and Patience (Whipple) Larned had five sons and five daughters, and among them Theophilus was the sixth child and fourth son, born 1791. He married Elizabeth (Betsey) Smith, daughter of David Smith and wife Lucy Murphy, widow, daughter of Obadiah Gore. John Murphy, first husband of Lucy Gore, was killed in the massacre and battle of Wyoming, but she escaped and found temporary refuge on the Delaware, near Stroudsburg, where she gave birth to a son in Esquire Depew's barn. She afterward returned to Wyoming and married David Smith. This Theophilus Larned came to the Wyoming region when he was a boy, and subsequently owned a farm near the village of Wyoming. Theophilus and Betsey (Smith) Larned had children: Fanny, born December 12, 1815, died February 23, 1825. Mary, born December 22, 1816, married J. H. Jenkins; lived in Pittston, Pennsylvania. Lucy Ann, born October 13, 1813, married Burton Courtright. Minerva, born January 26, 1820, married Benjamin Smith. Daniel, born January 30, 1822. Henry, born April 20, 1824. Sarah, born February 18, 1826; married James Hoyt. Frances Elizabeth, born August 30, 1827. Hiram D., born February 28, 1829. Ann Maria, born March 13, 1832. George Marvin, born March 8, 1834. Rosanna, born August 30, 1836.

George Marvin Larned was born at Wyoming, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1834. He is a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of the Central Pennsylvania conference, and lives now in Hazelton, Pennsylvania. He married, July 5, 1856, Samantha Benscoter, died May 26, 1902, daughter of Warren Benscoter.³ They had children: Frank Warren, born May 30, 1859. Clara Emma, born March 1, 1861. Minnie Jane, born May 16, 1869. Eddie

3. The ancestors of the Benscoters were of the early Dutch colonists who settled in the valleys of the Hudson and Delaware rivers. James Benscoter, grandfather of Warren, came from the Delaware valley, and brought to Huntington five sons—Anthony, John, Abra-





Francis W. Larned

Robert Ashley had six children: David, born Gore, born August 4, 1875, died December 3, 1875.

Frank Warren Larned was born in Hunting-ton, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1859, and was educated in Dickinson seminary, Williamsport, Dickinson College, Carlisle, where he graduated, B. S. 1880. He read law with Hubbard B. Payne and George K. Powell, of Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to practice in Luzerne county May 21, 1888. Since that time he has engaged in the general practice of the law, giving special attention to the branches of his profession which relate to real estate, insurance, and banking. In 1902 he organized the Luzerne County Trust Company, and is its secretary, solicitor, and one of its directors. In 1902 he organized the First National Bank of Weatherby, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, and is a director and one of its stockholders. In 1902 he organized the Columbia County National Bank, of Benton, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and is one of its directors. In 1902 he organized the Citizens' National Bank of Lehigh, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, and is one of its directors. In 1902 he organized the Fargo and Moorhead Street Railway Company, of Fargo, North Dakota, and is its president. In 1902 he organized the Hazelton, Weatherly and Mauch Chunk Traction Company, and is its president. He was one of the promoters of the American Lumber Company, of Chicago, with \$6,000,000 capital, one of the largest corporations of its kind in the world, operating in New Mexico, and cutting 400,000 feet of lumber per day. He is attorney for the Reading Trust Company, of Reading, Pennsylvania, and solicitor in Wilkes-Barre for the Colonial Trust Company, of Reading. He is a member of the several Masonic bodies of Wilkes-Barre—Lodge No. 61, Shekinah Chapter, and Dieu le Veut Commandery, of Keystone Consistory, Scranton, Pennsylvania, and of Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Reading, Pennsylvania.

Frank W. Larned married (first) February 19, 1881, Helen F. Kautner, died February 21, 1882, daughter of Lewis M. and Emma Kautner, of Ashland, Pennsylvania; married (second) December 15, 1888, Estella L. Neuer, born March 23, 1863, daughter of William W. Neuer and wife Elizabeth Drake, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

They have three children: Lewis Marvin, born January 7, 1882. Ruth Elizabeth, born March 12, 1890. William Neuer, born November 18, 1892. H. E. H.

ASHLEY FAMILY. Robert Ashley, the head of this family, was an early settler in Springfield, Massachusetts. The town of Springfield was founded in the spring of 1636, by William Pynchon, and was known by the Indian name of Agawam. The planters there led by Pynchon came from the older settlement of Roxbury, and they welcomed to their homes all new comers who should be "approbated" by the committee chosen to examine and pass upon the characters of such strangers as appeared within their gates. The early Springfield records do not mention the date of the arrival at that plantation of Robert Ashley, but show that he was there in 1639, and that he died there November 29, 1682. This, so far as known, was the first recorded appearance of Robert Ashley in early New England history, and that he was approved and accepted as a townsman is evident from the prominent part he afterward took in public affairs, and the influence he exercised among the planters there and at Woronoco (Westfield) and Nonotuck (Northampton).

Burt's "First Century of the History of Springfield," (1899) says: "The first mention of Robert Ashley in the town records relates to a rate agreed upon to build the minister's house, and for Mr. Moxon's maintenance, which was voted January, 1639. It is probable that he came here the previous year; from whence he came it is not known. He had land granted him soon after his arrival, and his home lot as first mentioned was between that granted to John Searle and that to John Dibble, but the lot on which he later resided was that next north of the present State street. He was elected to several minor offices, and in 1653 was chosen one of the selectmen." He was selectman from 1653 to 1656, 1661, 1663 and 1666.

Robert Ashley married, about 1641, Mary Horton, widow of Thomas Horton, of Springfield, who came to the town in 1636, and died 1641, but was not one of the original settlers of that year. He witnessed the deed by which the Indians conveyed their land to Pynchon's company. In early Springfield history Robert Ashley was engaged in various employments, was frequently jurymen, selectman seven years from 1653 to 1666, and otherwise served his town in various capacities. He was industrious and upright, and a man of strong religious principles.

ham, Isaac and Jacob. Abraham was the father of Warren, who was the father of Samantha, who married Rev. George Marvin Larned. This surname is known in some localities as Van Scoten, also as Vanbenscoten, and occasionally as Benschoten and Benschoter.

June 8, 1642, of whom later. Mary, born April 6, 1644, married John Root. Jonathan, born February 25, 1644, married Sarah Wadsworth. Sarah, born August 23, 1648, married John Root (2). Joseph, born July 6, 1652, married Mary Parsons, daughter of Cornet Joseph and Mary (Bliss) Parsons. (See Parsons Family).

David Ashley, of Westfield (originally Woronoco), eldest son of Robert and Mary (Horton) Ashley, born in Springfield, Massachusetts, June 3, 1642; died in Westfield, Massachusetts, December 8, 1717; married, New Haven, Connecticut, November 24, 1663, Hannah Glover, born New Haven, Connecticut, May, 1646, died Westfield, Massachusetts, June 7, 1722. In 1661 grants of land were made in the west field (Westfield) to Captain Pynchon, George Colton and Robert Ashley, and in 1663-4 David Ashley was granted a thirty-acre lot at Woronoco on condition that he and other grantees pay the Indians for their title to the lands and "go there to dwell," which he did in 1666. He was to Westfield more than his father had been to Springfield; was one of the founders of the town, and one of its prominent men; was selectman twenty terms; clerk of the writs three years; treasurer 1694; and a member of the church in Westfield from January 1, 1679-80 to the time of his death in 1718. He had eleven children, of whom Samuel was eldest.

Samuel Ashley, son of David and Hannah Ashley, was born Springfield, Massachusetts, October 26, 1664, died Westfield, 1722; married, Hadley, Massachusetts, April 27, 1686, Sarah Kellogg, born Hadley, August 27, 1666, died Westfield, January 30, 1729. Samuel Ashley was a carpenter, farmer, innkeeper, mill owner, land proprietor in Westfield and prominent in town affairs; his name appears in the records as tythingman and selectman, one of the committee to build the schoolhouse, and one of the committee to settle the bounds between Westfield and Springfield. He united with the Westfield church, April 15, 1714, and was one of the committee to build a new meeting house in 1719. He had eleven children, all born in Westfield.

Daniel Ashley, third child of Samuel and Sarah (Kellogg) Ashley, born Westfield, September 7, 1691, died about October, 1726; married (published intention of marriage November 15, 1718) Mrs. Thankful Taylor, widow of Thomas Taylor, of Deerfield, Massachusetts, and daughter of Deacon Eleazer Hawks, (of John), and his wife, Judith Smead (of William). Daniel Ashley was a farmer in Westfield, and one of the original proprietors of the "Lower Township" (Sheffield), on the Housatonic river. He was a

commissioner from Deerfield to attend the delegates from the Five Nations, and conduct them to Boston in 1723 to hold a conference with the English commissioners. He had at least two children, Samuel, born March 20, 1720; and Martin, born September 17, 1724.

Colonel Samuel Ashley, oldest child of Daniel and Thankful Ashley, born Westfield, Massachusetts, March 20, 1720, died Claremont, New Hampshire, February 18, 1792; married, Northfield, Massachusetts, 1742, Eunice Doolittle, born Northfield, Massachusetts, July 24, 1724, died Claremont, New Hampshire, 1807, daughter of Rev. Benjamin and Lydia (Todd) Doolittle.

Colonel Ashley was one of the prominent men of New Hampshire during Colonial and Revolutionary times. He enlisted in the colonial service at Fort Drummer, under Captain Josiah Kellogg, Massachusetts militia, August 7, 1740, and was discharged November 20, 1740; re-enlisted the next day in Captain Josiah Willard's company, serving until discharged, March 4, 1741-2. Two months later he enlisted again under Captain Willard, served from May 25, 1742, to November 21, 1742, and later from July 12, 1748, to June 7, 1749. He became one of the original grantees of Winchester, New Hampshire, under the Massachusetts charter, but when the boundary line was settled throwing Winchester into New Hampshire, 1753, he was an original grantee under the new incorporation. He was one of the first selectmen of the town. He was also an original grantee of the towns of Hinsdale, New Hampshire, 1760; Windsor, Vermont, 1761; Shrewsbury, Vermont, 1763, and Claremont, New Hampshire, 1784. He was appointed a justice of the peace and an officer of the militia in 1760, and was prominent as a land owner and a man of means. He was a staunch patriot, and threw himself with zeal on the side of the colonies in the Revolutionary period. He was a delegate to the provincial council from Winchester, May 10, 1774, and to the convention at Exeter, July 21, 1774, which appointed representatives to the continental congress at Philadelphia, 1775. He was also elected a member of the committee of safety from June 14, to October 31, 1775. He was appointed also colonel of the First Regiment, New Hampshire militia, August 24, 1775, but continued to serve as a member of the committee of safety until January 3, 1776, when he was made a member of the council from Cheshire county, serving until 1780. He was a justice of the common pleas for Cheshire county, January 10, 1776, and was authorized, June 26, 1776, to enlist and command a company of fifty men to

guard the western frontier of the state. In 1777, when Ticonderoga was in great danger, he enlisted 109 men and marched to its defense, serving from May 7 to July 11. He was also at the battle of Bennington, serving upon the staff of General Stark, and was with Gates at Saratoga. He held his rank as colonel in the Thirteenth (afterward Sixth) New Hampshire Regiment, until he resigned, June 18, 1779, having been chosen, March 24, 1779, a member of the continental congress, which office, however, he declined before congress assembled. Colonel Samuel and Eunice (Doolittle) Ashley had nine children.

Colonel Samuel Ashley, third child of Colonel Samuel and Eunice (Doolittle) Ashley, was born, Northfield, Massachusetts, September 29, 1747; died Springfield, Pennsylvania, October, 1820; married, Northfield, Massachusetts, August 9, 1770, his cousin Lydia, daughter of Lucius Doolittle, born December 25, 1735. Samuel Ashley settled in Claremont, New Hampshire, and from there entered the Revolutionary service as first lieutenant of the fourth company in Colonel Bellow's Sixteenth New Hampshire Regiment. Later he was made captain in the New Hampshire line, and after the close of the war was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, December 25, 1784, and subsequently colonel, September 25, 1786, of the Fifteenth Regiment, New Hampshire militia. In the spring of 1818 he removed with his son Charles to Springville, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and although then more than seventy years old and somewhat infirm as the result of his earlier strenuous life, he must be regarded as the pioneer of the Ashley family in Pennsylvania. He died two years after his settlement in Springville, and the work of pioneer life in the then wilderness region of Susquehanna county really fell upon his son Charles.

Charles Ashley, sixth son of Colonel Samuel and Eunice Ashley, was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, in 1782; died in Waterloo, Wisconsin, March 30, 1848; married, about 1802, in Claremont, Roccena Goss, born February 11, 1748, died Waterloo, Wisconsin, November 9, 1861, daughter of Nathaniel and Rachel (Gould) Goss. Charles Ashley took the oath of allegiance at Lemington, Vermont, probably at the first town meeting, in 1796. After his marriage he settled in Danville, Vermont, where he lived until 1811, when he returned to Claremont, his native town. In the spring of 1818 he removed to Springville, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where he lived until he removed to Waterloo, Grant

county, Wisconsin, a few years before his death. His occupation was farming. He held a number of town offices at different times in his life. Children of Charles and Roccena (Goss) Ashley:

1. Nathaniel, born 1803. 2. Lydia, born June 25, 1805; married September, 1831, Daniel Raymond Burt, of Waterloo, Wisconsin, his first wife. He was eight generations from Henry Burt, of Springfield, born February 29, 1804, and died January 7, 1884. 3. Charles, born June 2, 1807. 4. Roccena, born 1809, married, 1834, Jeremiah E. Dodge, of Waterloo, Wisconsin. 5. Oliver, born January 2, 1811. 6. Samuel, born June 18, 1813. 7. Lucius, born May 7, 1815, of whom later. 8. Caroline Jones, born April 10, 1817; married, April 10, 1838, James L. Blakeslee, and lives (1896) in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. 9. William Drinker, born Springville, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1819. 10. Rachel Matilda, born Springville, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1822; married, 1843, Jeremiah E. Dodge, of Waterloo, Wisconsin, and lives (1896) in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Lucius Ashley, son of Charles and Roccena (Goss) Ashley, was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, May 7, 1815; died in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1873; married in Mount Laffee, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, Caroline Beadle, born Middletown, county Durham, England, March 9, 1821, daughter of John and Jennie (Lowthaine) Beadle. Lucius Ashley, when an infant went with his parents to Springville, Pennsylvania, and from there to Grant county, Wisconsin. For several years he was in the employ of the American Fur Company in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and then returned to Pennsylvania. After marriage he lived several years in Nesquehoning, Pennsylvania, and then removed to Mauch Chunk, where the remainder of his life was spent. There he engaged in the business of building boats for use on the Lehigh canal, and later was in the lime business. Children of Lucius and Caroline (Beadle) Ashley:

1. Herbert Henry, born December 1, 1843, of whom later. 2. Ellen Bathsheba, born March 9, 1848, married, June 25, 1868, Asa Robert Beers, Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. 3. Rollin Robert, born March 15, 1851, married, October 21, 1874, Emily Frances Kline, born Mauch Chunk, June 27, 1854, died December 23, 1884, daughter of Frederick C. and Marietta (Staples) Kline. 4. Caroline Blakeslee, born March 13, 1857, died June 1, 1857. 5. Mary Alice, born May 11, 1859, died December 29, 1864.

Herbert Henry Ashley, eldest son of Lucius and Caroline (Beadle) Ashley, was born in Nes-

quehoning, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1843; married (first), October 23, 1867, Sophia Bixley Struthers, born Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1845, died Newport Mines (now Wanamie) Pennsylvania, May 31, 1871, daughter of James Robb and Ellen (Tolan) Struthers; married (second), Plymouth, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1875, Lydia Kreidler Davenport, born Plymouth, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1847, daughter of Oliver and Livia (Ransom) Davenport. (See Ransom Family).

Mr. Ashley was formerly superintendent and treasurer and is now president of the Parrish Coal Company. He is also vice-president of the First National Bank, Wilkes-Barre; life member and trustee of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. He lives in Wilkes-Barre. He had three children: By first marriage, Sophia Ellen, born May 25, 1871. By second marriage: Marion Livia, born July 8, 1877; Roccena Goss, born January 1, 1880.

H. E. H.

REV. THOMAS POAGE HUNT. The Hunt family here recorded are descendants of "The Good Chaplain Hunt," who came to America with Captain John Smith and others who were among the first settlers of Virginia. Chaplain Hunt returned to England, where his sons were warm friends of King Charles, but were compelled to flee from Cromwell's sword. One of these sons came to Virginia with his three sons, each of whom became the founder of a family of prominence in American colonial history. Of these sons, one remained with his father in Virginia; another settled in New Jersey, and the third located in Alabama, at the place afterward named for him—Huntsville.

Rev. Thomas Pitt Hunt was a descendant of James Hunt, of the Virginia branch of the family. This James Hunt was one of the first three Presbyterians in Virginia. His second son was Rev. James Hunt, born Hanover, Virginia, 1731. He is said to have been pastor of the famous "Captain John Church," Maryland, which was founded about 1761, and afterward became known as the "Cabin John Church." Rev. James lived on a farm called Tusculum, and he partly maintained his family by teaching school, his parish not being strong enough to entirely support a pastor. Among James Hunt's pupils was the afterward celebrated William Wirt, who remained there until the school was closed in 1787. During the last two years of that time he was a member of the Hunt household, and was thus brought directly under the influence of his teacher and pastor, who was a man of cultivated

mind, a careful student himself, and the possessor of valuable philosophical apparatus. As a teacher he was agreeable and quick to appreciate the tastes of his pupils, and was kind and indulgent in his intercourse with them. Rev. James Hunt died in the pastorate of the "Cabin John Church" in Montgomery county, Maryland, June 2, 1793, aged sixty-two years. He married, June 3, 1762, Ruth Hall, widow of Elisha Hall. She was born at Neshaming, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1725, and died in May, 1793, aged sixty-seven years. Their eldest son was James Hunt, born November 25, 1763, died August 10, 1794.

William Pitt Hunt was the second son of Rev. James and Ruth (Hale) Hunt. He was born January 3, 1767, baptized February 28, 1767, and married, April 14, 1790, Susanna Watkins, born Charlotte county, Virginia, January 7, 1769, died April 28, 1849, daughter of Joel and Agnes Watkins. The children of William Pitt and Susanna (Watkins) Hunt were: James Watkins Hunt, born May 20, 1791, died June 8, 1817. Ruth Hall Hunt, born January 11, 1793, died November 16, 1821. Thomas Poage Hunt, born December 3, 1794, of whom later. William Pitt Hunt, born Charlotte county, Virginia, April 18, 1797, died October, 1810. William Pitt Hunt was a lawyer, a graduate of Princeton College, and a tutor there before he took up the study of the law. His wife, Susanna Watkins, was a daughter of Colonel Joel Watkins. After the death of her husband she married Rev. Moses Hoge, D. D., who at the time of his death was president of Hampden Sidney College, and professor of theology in Union Theological Institute of Virginia and North Carolina.

Rev. Thomas Poage Hunt, born Charlotte county, Virginia, died Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1876; married, at Charlie Hope, Brunswick, Virginia, October 5, 1832, Ann Meade Feild, born Hobson's, Brunswick, Virginia, January 31, 1804, and died Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1875. They had children:

1. Susan Caroline Hunt, born Wilmington, North Carolina, August 18, 1833, now living in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

2. Anna Meade Hunt, born New York city, December 15, 1835, married, December 14, 1857, Andrew J. Welles, of Glastonbury, Connecticut. Children: Susie Meade Welles, born Wyoming, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1859; died December 30, 1860. Elizabeth Welles, born Wyoming, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1860; married, May 7, 1890, Rev. Casper R. Gregory, born Oneida, New York, November 13,

16 Sanford.



Thos P. Hunt

1859; graduated from Princeton College, New Jersey, 1880, and from Lincoln College, Oxford, Pennsylvania, 1884; came to Memorial Presbyterian Church, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and served acceptably until his death December 2, 1891. Thomas Poage Hunt Welles, born Carbondale, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1862; died December 24, 1863. Albert Hunt Welles, born Wilkes-Barre, June 11, 1864; principal Scranton high school; married August 29, 1895, → Stella D. Leach. They have one child, Anna Hunt Welles, born October 4, 1896. Anna Meade Welles, born Wilkes-Barre, June 11, 1867; died April 5, 1875.

3. Ruth Hall Hunt, married June 13, 1865, S. Henri Hibler. She died March 5, 1866.

4. Lucy Jane Hunt, married November 19, 1868, Edward B. Twaddell, of Philadelphia. Children: Lucy Twaddell, born July 7, 1876. Thomas Poage Hunt Twaddell, born March 19, 1872; died March 19, 1874. Alice Worrell Twaddell, born December 10, 1874; died September 19, 1878. Ruth Hunt Twaddell, born November 8, 1879; died November 12, 1879. Francis Twaddell, born September 9, 1881; died March 17, 1886.

5. Mary Elizabeth Watkins Hunt, married October 19, 1865, George S. Rippard, of Wilkes-Barre. She died July 17, 1899. Their children: Anna Hunt Rippard, born February 9, 1868; died June 17, 1874. Kate Linden Rippard, born January 7, 1873; married October 1, 1902, Ralph Shaver, of Kingston, Pennsylvania. Helen Watkins Rippard, born August 25, 1874. Meade B. Rippard, born July 1, 1876; married June 20, 1900, Emily Williams, of Baltimore, Maryland.

The American ancestor of the Feild family was Theophilus Feild, who came from Wales. He was prominent in affairs of the church and also in the business life of the town in which he lived. His home was in Blandford, Virvinia, and he more than any other one person was instrumental in bringing to Blandford from England materials used in the construction of the first church there. He was married, but the name of his wife is not recalled. He had five sons. His third child and son, Theophilus, married a Miss Taylor. Their children were Theophilus, George Richard, Sarah, and Mary. Dr. Richard Feild, the third son, then of Octagon Hall, Brunswick, Virginia, married Ann Meade, who was a daughter of Andrew and Susannah (Stith) Meade. Their children were Dr. Andrew Feild, Dr. George Feild, Richard Wythe Feild, Ann Meade Feild, who married Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, and Theophilus Agricola Feild.

Andrew Meade was a merchant and planter having a large estate in lands. His son, David Meade, married Susanna Everard, daughter of Sir Richard Everard, Bart., who was governor of North Carolina under the Lords Proprietors. When the province was purchased from the crown, Sir Richard returned to England and died there in 1732 or 1733.

A tribute by a gentleman of Wilkes-Barre to the memory of the late Thomas P. Hunt brings to our mind a venerable, wise and good man, whose life and labors were largely devoted to the welfare of the people:

"No man exerted a greater moral and religious influence in the valley than did the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, or, as he was familiarly called, 'Father Hunt,' who had a nature filled with kindness and sympathy for erring humanity, and by the union of benevolence, mildness and energy adapted himself to any character and to every situation. He acquired a thorough knowledge of the moral ills which affect human nature and it is to the profound impression this knowledge made upon his life and character that we ascribe that tender commiseration which he displayed so powerfully in all his actions. He was renowned as a temperance lecturer and reformer, and he brought to the work a courage inclined to aggression, and strengthened by an unshaken conviction of the duties and of the greatness of the mission.

"His simplicity of character was a testimony in favor of the charm of virtue, and he considered nothing as innocent that could wound virtue in the slightest degree. He detested affectation and his mind was dead to vanity. He possessed a natural eloquence, and even those who did not yield to his pathetic exhortations did not refuse him esteem, confidence and admiration. He was a friend of the afflicted, the bold reprover of vice, the gentle guide to the wanderer, and the spirit of christian love in him was a power that touched the souls of men, and drew them from the wine-cup when it was red. He was deservedly eminent for his learning, compact reasoning, purity, vigor and picturesqueness of his style, the graphic fervor of statement, the grandeur of the truths he reiterated and illustrated, and the directness, faith and zeal with which he persuaded men to enlist under the banner of temperance. His religious papers were excellent for their high ethical tone and for their natural and fine reflectiveness.

"He was contemporary with Father Theobald Matthew; both were world-renowned and earnest missionaries, and exercised an immense influence over the intellectual. Societies and leagues were

formed, periodicals were established, and the Temperance Society then pledged to the temperate use of intoxicants, but having for its object the suppression of the liquor traffic, rapidly grew into total abstinence. Father Hunt was a Godly man whose hallowed memory we delight to honor. He was eminent as a preacher of the gospel, also the leading temperance advocate on the continent, and the purpose to which he has concentrated the powers of his great intellect and heart, during a long and laborious life, with earnest zeal and Christian humanity, was to honor God and do good to his fellowmen. In the varied walks of life, in the scenes in which he mingled, in the pulpit, in the council of the church, in the social circle, in the sacred precincts of the family, his example radiated the sunbeams of christian benevolence and kindness all along his path.

"This expression and tribute of personal regard is due him whom the entire community know only to honor, and we will ever cherish his christian example, which bore a stamp of sacred truth which the revolution of the world will never efface. He left behind him an imperishable reputation as a forcible, eloquent and conscientious minister of the gospel, and with the grace that adorns the christian and entitled him to the esteem of prosperity, he possessed the virtues that constitute an amiable, enlightened, virtuous and wise man."

H. E. H.

HON. CHARLES H. PRICE. The first American ancestor of Hon. Charles H. Price of whom we have direct or positive knowledge was James Price, of Maidenhead, now Lawrenceville, New Jersey. He was probably a son of John Price, who brought a certificate from Wooster, England, to the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of Friends, dated 3 mo. 14, 1683.

(I) James Price was a large landholder in Maidenhead township as early as 1698, and was also a prominent man in that community. He was commissioned a lieutenant of provincial militia March 19, 1714, and his son John was a captain in the provincial service later. His sons so far as the old records disclose, were: Captain John, died in Maidenhead in 1773, leaving three sons, James, David and John, and four daughters, Elizabeth, wife of James Slack; Susannah, wife of William Hunt; Letitia, Mary Price, and a daughter of his deceased son Solomon. James Price, son of James, married in 1737 Elizabeth, daughter of George Ely, of Trenton, and died in 1741, leaving an only child, George. Of Thomas Price we have little record; he was named as one

of the administrators of his brother James in 1740.

(II) David Price, son of James, became an extensive landowner in Hopewell township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and in 1756 purchased two hundred acres in Middletown township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, near Newtown, of John Crawley, and removed thereon. He died in 1765, leaving two sons, Nathan and James; and four daughters, Rebecca, wife of Daniel Price, of Kingwood, New Jersey; Eleanor, wife of Benjamin Stackhouse; Sarah, and Susanna. The two latter were minors, and guardians were appointed for them by the orphans' court of Bucks county, in March, 1766, Sarah being nineteen and Susanna twelve. Sarah died in 1767 in Merion, Chester county, leaving a will in which she devises her estate to John, Rebecca, Smith, Elizabeth, Sarah, Phebe, James and David Price, children of her brother Nathan; James, Pamela and Rebecca, children of her brother James; Peter, and Thomas, and Elizabeth Price, children of her sister Rebecca Price; Rebecca and James Stackhouse, children of her sister Eleanor; and to her sister Susannah. On February 6, 1768, Daniel Price, of Kingwood, New Jersey, and Rebecca, his wife, and Benjamin Stackhouse and Eleanor his wife, executed a deed to Nathan and James Price for all the interest of Rebecca and Eleanor in the several tracts of land which their father, David Price, died seized, situated in Hopewell, New Jersey, and Middletown, Bucks county. This deed recites the death of Sarah, "unmarried and without issue," and that Susannah was yet a minor. May 18, 1776, Susannah, having come of age and the wife of Joseph Mahr, of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, makes a conveyance of her interest to "Nathan Price, eldest son of David Price, deceased, now of the County of Hunterdon and State of New Jersey," and to William Satterthwaite and Sarah Price, executors of the will of James Price, late of Middletown township, Bucks county, deceased. James, having married Sarah Huddleson, October 11, 1762, died leaving a widow Sarah, and children James, Pamela and Rebecca. The latter married William Weaver, and the former John Keuser, 1784.

(III) Nathan Price, as shown by the above recited records, removed to Kingwood, New Jersey, soon after his father's death, where he became a prominent citizen. He was elected sheriff of Hunterdon county in 1806, and served a term of three years. His sons, John, James and Smith, either remained in Bucks county on the re-



Charles N. Price

moval of their father to New Jersey, or returned there soon after. Smith, born September 11, 1748, died October 17, 1816, married, September 1, 1776, Martha, daughter of Joseph Carver, of Buckingham, and (second) Hannah Burroughs. He was a storekeeper at Gardenville, Plumstead township, and became a large landowner in that vicinity. He left five sons and one daughter, who have numerous descendants in Bucks county and elsewhere. James was married at Buckingham Meeting of Friends in 1785 to Naomi, daughter of Paul Preston.

(IV) John Price was a taxpayer in Plumstead township in 1779, and "John Price's Estate" is taxed for one hundred and sixty acres of land in the same township in 1781. No record of probate proceedings on his estate have been found. From the family Bible of his son George Price, we learn that his wife's name was Jane, and that George was born August 2, 1774.

(V) George Price was a resident of Kingwood, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, on arriving at manhood, and had probably resided with his grandfather, Nathan Price, after the death of his father. He married in 1797 Catharine, daughter of John and Margaret (Keiple) Snyder, of Kingwood, who was born November 19, 1781. Children of George and Catharine (Snyder) Price: John Snyder, born November 28, 1798, died June 27, 1827. Joseph, born September 2, 1800, died July 22, 1804. Eleanor, born February 21, 1802, married William Thornton. Jane, born October 14, 1804, died July 28, 1870. Letitia, born April 14, 1807, married Levi Brown. Emeline, born April 5, 1809, died May 22, 1878, married Captain James Maloney. George Price, born July 14, 1811, died October 3, 1892. Elizabeth, born November 15, 1813, still living (1905) in the same house where she was born at Brownsburg, Upper Makefield township, Bucks county, aged ninety-one years. Charles Burroughs, father of Charles H. Price, born August 1, 1819, died April 20, 1888. George Price, father of these children, died February 13, 1852, at Brownsburg, and his widow Catharine on April 10, 1867. George Price sold his real estate in Kingwood, New Jersey, in 1808, and shortly afterward removed to Brownsburg, where his death occurred.

John Snyder and wife Margaret Keiple, parents of Catharine Price, were married February 22, 1781, and the records show that Catharine was their only child. John Snyder died in 1789, and his widow married a year later Isaac Van Camp. The Snyders were doubtless Germans, but had been residents of New Jersey for several genera-

tions. John Snyder, grandfather of John Snyder, who married Margaret Keiple, was a large landowner in Morris county in 1748, and his son John Snyder purchased land in Kingwood in 1762. John Snyder, the father of Catharine Price, was the owner of one hundred and fourteen acres in Kingwood at his death, and this descended to the said Catharine Price and was conveyed by her and her husband to her stepfather, Isaac Van Camp, in 1808. Margaret Snyder Van Camp was the daughter of Jacob Keiple, of Amwell township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, who died in 1797, far advanced in years. His widow, Catharine Keiple, died in March, 1801. They were of Holland descent.

(VI) Charles Burroughs Price was born August 1, 1819. In 1840 he came to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and purchased the first hearse ever owned in that city. For a number of years he followed carpentering and undertaking, and, as was the custom in those days, made all his coffins by hand. Later he gave up the undertaking part of the business, and devoted his attention exclusively to carpentering and building. Subsequently he erected in connection with O. B. Hilliard, the first planing mill in this part of the country, which he operated for a time and then disposed of his interest to O. B. Hilliard and in 1856 he built another mill which he continued to operate up to the time of his death. In 1875 his son, Charles H. Price, special subject of this review, was admitted to partnership and the firm conducted an extensive business, giving employment to a number of men. Mr. C. B. Price was a Republican in politics, taking an active interest in city affairs, and was a member of the council. On November 7, 1842, Mr. Price married Mary A. Goucher, who was born in Solebury, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1820, daughter of William and Hannah (Quick) Goucher, of Solebury, whose family consisted of four other children, namely: Louis, Elizabeth, John and Mary Ann. William Goucher was a native of Sussex county, New Jersey, and was probably of French Huguenot descent. He settled in Plumstead township, Bucks county, about 1800, and later purchased land near Carverville, Solebury township, where he died in 1822. His widow, Hannah (Quick) Goucher, died in 1824. She was the daughter of John Quick, of Kingwood, who died in 1798, and granddaughter of John Quick, who died in 1771. Their American ancestor was Tunis Quick, who married, October 30, 1689, Vrutje Haring, born March 3, 1663, daughter of Jan Peterson Haring, who was born

in Holland, December 26, 1633, and his wife Grietje Cosyn, whom he married in 1662. Tunis Quick and his mother Romora Quick, purchased a large tract of land in Hunterdon county in 1713. Their descendants are now very numerous in that county. Mr. and Mrs. Price were the parents of five children: 1. Emma. 2. Jennie, died young. 3. Charles H. 4. George E. 5. Laura K., wife of H. C. Miller, who resides on Main street, Wilkes-Barre. Mr. and Mrs. Price were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their deaths occurred respectively April 20, 1888, and July 1, 1894.

Laura K. Price, youngest daughter of Charles Burroughs and Mary A. (Goucher) Price, was born March 31, 1859, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. She was educated at the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, and this was supplemented by a four years' course at Seminary, from which she was graduated in 1879. She is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilkes-Barre. October 24, 1884, she became the wife of Henry Clay Miller, who was born November 9, 1858, was educated at the public schools and at Wyoming Seminary, graduating from the latter institution with the class of 1877. For six years thereafter he served as bookkeeper for his father at Valley, New Jersey, and then came to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where for several years he served in a similar capacity for the Morgan gun factory.

G. M. Miller, father of Henry C. Miller, was for many years engaged in iron mining at Valley, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and later took up his residence in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he served for a number of years in the capacity of city treasurer and tax collector. He was a worker along the lines of advancement and higher civilization, was a man of irreproachable character, and well endowed with firmness and stability. His wife, Jane Stark Miller, daughter of John and Cornelia (Wilcox) Stark, bore him five children: Eva, married P. R. Borden, of Wilkes-Barre, and they are the parents of three children: Garrett M., John F., and Evert Borden. Ida, married Woodward Leavenworth, and their children are: Alice, wife of Frederick Boynton, of Chicago, Illinois; Helen, who resides at home; and Woodward, Jr., who died in February, 1905, aged fifteen years. (See Leavenworth sketch elsewhere in this work). Kate E., married Jesse Morgan. Henry Clay. A child who died in infancy. Mr. Miller, father of these children, died at his home in Wilkes-Barre, in 1895, aged sixty-six years.

(VII) Hon. Charles H. Price was born in

Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1848. He was educated in the common schools of Wilkes-Barre. Early in life he became actively associated with his father in the milling business, becoming a partner in 1875, and this connection continued up to the death of his father, when he leased the mill, which was located on the site of what is now the yards and station of the Lehigh Valley Traction Company, known as the "Laurel Line." He then engaged in his present business, real estate, and a considerable portion of his time is devoted to looking after the Price estate and in settling up its affairs. He takes an active interest in the Republican party, and has held various offices of trust and responsibility. In 1902 he was elected mayor of the city of Wilkes-Barre, his term expiring in 1905. He was a member of both branches of council, in which he served in the capacity of presiding officer. He is a member of Wyoming Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Malta.

In 1874 Mr. Price married Harriet L. Agin, who was born in Brownsburg, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Albert G. and Mary (Brown) Agin, the former named, now deceased, having been engaged in general merchandise and real estate. Their children were: Charles B., born April 20, 1875, died at the age of seventeen years while a student at the Harry Hillman Academy. Albert G., born January 12, 1878, died at the age of two years. Stacy B., born October 9, 1883, who was educated in the common schools of Wilkes-Barre and is now (1905) in the Pennington Seminary of New Jersey. Marshall O., born June 25, 1890, now a student in the Wilkes-Barre High School. The mother of these children died April 25, 1898. Mr. Price married (second) Emily P. Hann, who was born in Hackettstown, New Jersey, daughter of Morris Hann and Harriet (Pell) Hann, an old Wilkes-Barre family; her father was a prosperous agriculturist. One son is the issue of this union, Burroughs Hann Price, born April 10, 1900.

H. E. H.

WALTER STERLING CASTERLIN, attorney, of Wilkes-Barre, and also chief deputy coroner of Luzerne county, having served in the latter capacity since January, 1905, is a native of the city in which he now resides, born September 27, 1871, a descendant of a Scotch-Irish ancestry.

George Casterlin (great-great-grandfather) was born in New Jersey, and there followed the trade of blacksmith for a number of years. At

an early date he came to Pennsylvania and located in the Wyoming valley. He married Hannah Lickers, whose brother, Henry Lickers, is buried under the Wyoming Battle Monument. George and Hannah (Lickers) Casterlin were forced to flee in the night to escape from the Indians; they lost sight of each other, and were not reunited until after they crossed the Delaware river and landed in Sussex county, New Jersey. Here they remained and reared their family, among whom was George Casterlin, of whom further.

George Casterlin (great-grandfather) was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, 1775, and there followed the trade of blacksmith. He married, 1805, Jennie Evans, born 1776, daughter of Robert and Kathrine (Decker) Evans, the former of whom came to America and settled in New Jersey, and the latter was a daughter of Squire Decker, of Deckerstown, New Jersey, which was named for him. George and Jennie (Evans) Casterlin were the parents of ten children: William, George, Nathaniel, James (see forward); Thomas, Robert, Harvey, Harriet, Mehitabel, and Eleanor. They were Scotch Presbyterians in religion.

James Casterlin (grandfather) was born July 25, 1808, died February 13, 1882. He was a native of Sussex county, New Jersey, where he was educated, and where he learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed for many years. In 1832 he located in Franklin township, Pennsylvania, where he purchased five hundred acres of land, two hundred of which he cleared and cultivated in conjunction with his trade. His wife was Eliza (Alling) Casterlin, born in Sussex county, New Jersey, October 11, 1810, died October 10, 1901, daughter of Benjamin and Nancy (Roarich) Alling, who came from Scotland, the latter a daughter of Captain Goshen and Betsy (Massam) Roarich, who were natives of Pepper-cotton, New Jersey. Captain and Betsy Alling have six children: Lucy, married a Whalen; Sally, married a Carre; Lizzie, married a Search, of New Jersey; Kate, married a Clay; Millie, married a Smith; Nancy, married Benjamin Alling, mentioned above. Benjamin Alling's parents died when he was only seven years of age. They were natives of Scotland.

James and Eliza (Alling) Casterlin were the parents of ten children; two died in infancy, and eight came to maturity: 1. John, married Julia Rosencranse and resides in Scranton, Pennsylvania. 2. Mary, now dead; married C. H. Williams, resides in West Pittston. 3. Louis, married Malisia Whitam, both deceased. 4. Joseph, married Mary Rosencranse, a sister of Julia,

mentioned above, and they reside in Orange, Pennsylvania. 5. J. George, married Elizabeth King, both deceased. 6. Louisa, married Robert Furman, of Wyalusing, now deceased. 7. Asa, of Orange, Pennsylvania, see forward. 8. Minda, born March 17, 1849, in Franklin township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; married, 1868, Alvin Holmes, born January 30, 1842, in Dexter, Pennsylvania, son of Alvin and Minerva (Ingersoll) Holmes, who came from England. Alvin and Minda (Casterlin) Holmes had two children: Herbert Leland, born June 23, 1871, died June 19, 1881; and Frederick Sackett, born May 22, 1887. Mr. Holmes is a member of the contracting firm of Holmes & Son, and resides in West Pittston, Pennsylvania.

Asa Casterlin (father) was born at Orange, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1842. In early life he learned the wheelwright's trade, which he followed at different places for several years. After his marriage he removed to Scranton, where he remained two years, then located at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he resided four years, after which he took up his abode in Pittston, remaining eleven years, and in 1881 came to Franklin township, where he purchased a part of the old homestead, consisting of one hundred acres, on which he now resides, and which he has cultivated to a high degree of perfection. On August 4, 1891, his house took fire and burned down, and subsequently he erected a fine modern residence on the same site. For a short period of time he served as a private in the Civil war. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Casterlin married, March 17, 1868, Mary Blakslee, born in Wilkes-Barre, 1845, daughter of Jerome and Margaret Blakslee, and a representative of an old New England family, members of which followed various professions, including the bench, bar, and pulpit. Their children are: Walter Sterling, born September 27, 1871, see forward; and Frank, born at Pittston, January 29, 1873, educated at the schools of Wilkes-Barre, and the Business College at Glen Falls, New York, and now has charge of the Anthracite Detective Agency. He resides at Scranton, and is a member of the Ninth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania. He married Edith Parrish, of New York City. Asa Casterlin and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Walter Sterling Casterlin acquired his preliminary education at the public and high schools of West Pittston, and this was supplemented by attendance for one year (1890) at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, and two years at the Mans-

field Normal School, from which he was graduated with honors in 1893. He served for one term as teacher in the public school at Cambra, after which he went to Nanticoke and was principal of the public schools there for six years. He then accepted the office of deputy prothonotary for a term of three years, but after two years service resigned and entered the University of Pennsylvania Law School, which he attended one year. He then opened an office for the active practice of his profession in the Bennett block, Wilkes-Barre, and now enjoys a lucrative patronage. He casts his vote for the candidates of the Republican party, and in January, 1905, was appointed chief deputy coroner of Luzerne county under Coroner Dr. D. W. Dodson, of Nanticoke. Mr. Casterlin attends the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of Camp No. 408, Patriotic Order Sons of America, and Lodge No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons, of Nanticoke. Mr. Casterlin married, December 31, 1903, Blanche McHenry, daughter of Hon. James and Bethia (Tubbs) McHenry, of Cambra, Pennsylvania, whose family consisted of ten children: 1. Pauline, deceased. 2. Silas, a salesman. 3. Alice, widow of Clinton Hughes, late of Wilkes-Barre. 4. Stanley, a professor of music, resides at Cambra. 5. Eva, resides at Cambra. 6. Ray, a clerk, resides at Nanticoke. 8. Torrence, a clerk, resides at Nanticoke. 8. Warren, deceased. 9. Fannie, deceased. 10. Blanche, wife of Walter S. Casterlin. Hon. James McHenry, deceased, was a prosperous merchant of Cambra, and for two terms represented his district in the state legislature, when this and Lackawanna county were one. Mr. McHenry and his family were members of the Christian Church.

Mr. Casterlin owns a fine home at No. 269 North Main street, and also purchased the old homestead at Cambra, where he resides in the summer months.

H. E. H.

THOMAS ALLEN WRIGHT. This well-known civil engineer and general manager of the Wilkes-Barre Traction Company was born in Quakertown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1863, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Morgan) Wright. He is the fifth Thomas in direct line, his father, grandfather, great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather having borne the same name, and is a representative of an old and highly estimable Quaker family of Bucks county, the original American ancestor of which settled in Maiden Creek township prior to or early in the eighteenth century.

The first Thomas Wright was born May 15, 1719. The second Thomas was born February 14, 1757, died March 18, 1821, married December 10, 1783, Deborah Starr, whose birth took place February 8, 1764, and she died December 21, 1836. The third Thomas Wright, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1789. He was a prominent farmer of Maiden Creek, and served as an elder in the Friends' Meeting of that township, where he died June 26, 1852. On November 14, 1833, he married Abigail Foulke, who was born January 5, 1794. Her death occurred in 1869. Abigail Foulke was a daughter of John and granddaughter of Samuel and Ann Foulke. Samuel was the son of Hugh and from the latter the line of descent is traceable through Edward, Jr., and Edward, Sr., to its English progenitors, who had their origin in one of the early dukes of Cornwall, living in the early part of the Fourth century. The fourth Thomas Wright, father of Thomas A. Wright, was born in Maiden Creek township, August 19, 1837. He was in early life a farmer, but relinquished that occupation and became a civil engineer. After serving as city engineer in Reading and also in Philadelphia for a number of years, he went to Luzerne, Luzerne county, where he engaged in the milling business. In 1897 he resumed his profession, but three years later retired permanently from active business pursuits and is now residing in Wilkes-Barre with his son. On December 27, 1860, he married Elizabeth Morgan, who was born in the vicinity of Philadelphia, in 1838, daughter of Joseph and Theresa (Wint) Morgan. Of this union there were three children, two of whom are living, namely: Mary, born September 14, 1861, is the wife of George Walton, of Factoryville, Pennsylvania; and Thomas A., the principal subject of this sketch. The youngest child, Elizabeth, born March 3, 1867, died August 22, 1867. Mrs. Elizabeth (Morgan) Wright died in 1865. She was a member of Friends' Meeting, as is also her husband.

Thomas Allen Wright acquired his early education in the public schools of Quakertown. He subsequently pursued a course of study at the business college of Wyoming Seminary in Kingston, Pennsylvania, and then turned his attention to the study of civil engineering. For a number of years he served as assistant to the well-known civil engineer, W. H. Sturdevant. He finally turned his attention to railroad work, assisting in the survey of the Harvey's Lake Branch Railway, and in 1892 entered upon the survey of the present street railway system of Wilkes-Barre, with which he has ever since been officially connected.

In 1897 he was made general manager of the maintenance of way department, and two years later was appointed general superintendent of the entire system, consisting of nearly one hundred miles of track, all of which was surveyed, constructed, and brought to its present high standard of excellence under his immediate direction. Mr. Wright is prominently identified with the Masonic order, in which he has taken thirty-two degrees, Scottish Rite. In 1886 Mr. Wright was united in marriage with Miss Helen Reese, who was born in Luzerne, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (France) Reese, the former of whom was a native of Hunlock township, and his wife was born in Dallas, this state. Her father, who was a prosperous farmer, died in Hunlock, in 1890. Mrs. Wright is the eldest of six living children, the others being: Edward Reese; Emma, wife of D. A. Gilbert; Calista, who married George Shepherd; George Reese, who with his sister Sadie is residing at the old homestead in Hunlock. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have one son, Thomas A., Jr., who was born July 30, 1887. H. E. H.

JEROME GREEN MILLER is of Irish descent. His great-grandfather, Rev. Alexander Miller, who was born in Ireland came to America when eleven years old, studied for the ministry of the Gospel, and became a clergyman of the Congregational church. He was reckoned an eminent scholar for that day and a dignified preacher. His son Alexander Miller, born Voluntown, Windham county, Connecticut, is said by his son, Rev. John Miller, in his autobiography, to have been "a man of more than ordinary talents, refined manners and good education," and a member of the Universalist church. He married Mercy Hall, a member of the Baptist church in Rhode Island across the line from Connecticut. He had five sons and one daughter. In 1789 he moved his family to Plainfield, Connecticut, bought a farm, and probably died there.

Rev. John Miller, son of Alexander and Mercy (Hall) Miller, was born at Voluntown, February 3, 1775, died Abington, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1857, aged eighty-two years and sixteen days; married (first), Plainfield, Connecticut, February 18, 1797, Polly Hall, second daughter of Jonathan and Elsie Hall. She died about 1817, aged forty-two years. He married (second), April 13, 1823, Elizabeth Griffin, daughter of James Griffin, of Providence, now Scranton, Pennsylvania, and sister of the Rev. Samuel Griffin, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Elder Miller, as he was always called, had very few educational facilities in his

youth, as he worked on a farm when sixteen years old, but he was a great reader and had the power of discrimination and retention; he read only good books. He records the fact in his autobiography that, "the winter when he was seventeen years old he taught a large school at Plainfield, following this occupation for several years." In 1794 he bought one hundred acres of land near Albany and farmed it for three years; in 1797 returned to Plainfield, and early in February, 1802, removed to Abington, then Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and under very great difficulties built a home for his family, his three hundred and twenty-six acres costing him forty dollars. His wife was the first woman to start housekeeping in this wilderness neighborhood. Business on the farm prospered and his property soon became one of the best cultivated farms in Abington. Mr. Miller had learned the tinner's trade and had also learned something of farming, and was a practical surveyor and naturally ingenious. He was postmaster of Abington sixteen years, from 1811 to 1827. He was a generous contributor to education and religion, giving over three hundred dollars, nearly the whole cost, to build Abington Baptist Church, one hundred dollars to Madison Academy, of which he was the first president and a trustee, and as much to build the Baptist church at Waverly. His heart was not in worldly affairs. Converted when eighteen years old he united with the Baptist church, and obeying the call of duty he aided the Rev. Samuel Sturdevant in organizing at Abington, November 18, 1802, a church of which he was ordained the pastor. His field was large, his energies untiring, his zeal according to knowledge, and the membership in time extended sixty miles east; west, north and south. His relations to this church lasted over fifty years, from 1802 to 1853. "Eighteen hundred funeral sermons, nine hundred marriages and near two thousand baptisms," indicated the life work of this tireless, devoted and godly missionary. In 1853 he retired from this church and continued his ministry in the Newton church until his death. At the close of his pastorate he could say that no church of any denomination in northern Pennsylvania had so many members as Abington Baptist church. Rev. John and Mercy (Hall) Miller had eight children, among whom were:

Joseph B. Miller, of whom later. Rev. Benjamin Miller, born Abington, March 4, 1809, now deceased; he married, April 25, 1833, Ruth Dean, daughter of Ezra Dean, of Abington. She died about 1886, aged seventy-seven. Mr. Miller was a farmer, a Baptist deacon and minister. He

had Caroline, John W., of Scranton, and Elizabeth. Sophia, born Abington, June 5, 1811, died 1843, married, January 31, 1829, Immanuel Northup, son of John and Patience (Clark) Northup, and grandson of Jeremiah G., and Deborah (Arnold) Northup, of Rhode Island and Abington, Pennsylvania. They had one son, Henry W. Northup, of Scranton, and four daughters.

Joseph B. Miller, son of Rev. John and Mercy (Hall) Miller, was born in Abington. He married Emily Green, daughter of Dr. Henry Green, the first resident physician of the township. Joseph B. Miller was a farmer, an active member of the Baptist church of Abington, of which he was also a deacon, and of which he was the clerk for twenty-eight years.

Jerome Green Miller, only son of Joseph B. and Emily (Green) Miller, was born in Abington, February 27, 1835, married October 13, 1864, Emily Lindsey Hollenback, daughter of John Hollenbeck, of Wyalusing, and his wife Rebecca Daugherty, and granddaughter of George and Hannah (Barton) Hollenback, the former a son of Johannes and Eleanor (Jones) Hollenback, and a brother of Colonel Matthias Hollenback, with whom John Hollenback, of Wyalusing, was long engaged in business. (See Welles and Hollenback Families). Mr. Miller was educated at Madison Academy, Waverly, Pennsylvania, of which his grandfather, Rev. John Miller, was president. At this academy were educated also Hon. Garrick Mallery Harding, George R. Bedford, Esq., Alexander H. Farnum, Esq., G. B. Nicholson, Esq., D. L. Patrick, Esq., and others of the Luzerne county bar. After leaving the academy Mr. Miller studied law with the firm of Fuller and Harding (Henry M. Fuller and Judge G. M. Harding), at Wilkes-Barre. He was admitted to the bar April 24, 1898, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession with success ever since. He was the Republican candidate in 1861 for the office of district attorney of Luzerne county, and was declared elected, but his election was contested in the courts. By counting the votes of the soldiers in the field he had a majority of about 150, but by rejecting this vote he was defeated. The question was brought before Judge John N. Conyngham of the lower court, who decided that the vote of the soldiers was legal, should be counted and that Mr. Miller was elected. The case was, however, appealed to the supreme court, where it was held that the act allowing the soldiers in the field to vote was unconstitutional and their votes should not be counted. Mr. Miller, after holding the office for

six months, was removed by the decision of the supreme court and Hon. E. B. Chase, his Democratic opponent, took the office. Mr. Miller enlisted in the Pennsylvania Volunteers as second lieutenant of Captain Agib Ricketts' company in 1861 at the time of the battle of Antietam or Sharpsburg, Maryland. He was discharged from this service, but at the time of the battle of Gettysburg he again enlisted as a private soldier, and when the emergency was passed returned to his practice. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have two sons: George Hollenback, of Long Island; and Walter, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

H. E. H.

JAMES MARTIN COUGHLIN, superintendent of the city schools of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and a well-known educator, is a native of Fairmount township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, born November 12, 1848, a son of John and Diana (Seward) Coughlin, grandson of Dennis and Mary (O'Brien) Coughlin, and a descendant of Irish lineage.

John Coughlin was born in Kilrish, county Clare, Ireland, 1810. He was reared and educated in his native land, and at the age of nineteen years came to the United States, locating in the state of Pennsylvania. He was employed by Titus Seward, of Huntington township, Luzerne county, who was a contractor for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and who also devoted considerable attention to the buying and selling of land. Later Mr. Coughlin settled on lands in Fairmount township, Luzerne county, and in addition to agricultural pursuits served as fireman and engineer in various sawmills. During the civil war he enlisted as a private in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Captain Hughes, served two and a half years, and was honorably discharged with a sergeant's certificate. He married Diana Seward, daughter of Titus and Clarissa (Forbes) Seward, the former of whom came to Huntington Valley from Connecticut and died in the prime of life, and the latter died at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Titus Seward was a descendant of Enos Seward, Sr., born July 7, 1735, and a son of Enos Seward, Jr., who married Sarah Goss and lived in Granville, Massachusetts, until he came to Huntington and occupied the farm formerly owned by his father-in-law. Philip Goss, Sr., the father of Mrs. Sarah (Goss) Seward, was one of the first claimants of land in Huntington. His sons (Philip, Solomon, David, Comfort and Nathaniel), were with their father in the place before the Indian and Tory



James M. Poughlin

invasion of 1778. Solomon Goss was a prisoner in Forty Fort with Captain John Franklin and others for a short time. The names of Philip and Comfort Goss are enrolled among the first two hundred settlers who braved the hardships and dangers of the advance force who came "to man their rights." Before the massacre of Wyoming the family of Philip Goss, Sr., lived on the farm now occupied by Levi Seward.

John and Diana Coughlin had children: Mary Ann, a resident of Shickshinny; Caroline, who became the wife of Nathan Laning; Titus, died in infancy; James Martin, mentioned later; Dorothea, died in early life; Clarissa, widow of Simon Remaly, of Shickshinny; Henrietta, married Clarence Wheeler; Nan S., a teacher in the city schools of Wilkes-Barre, and Dennis O'Brien, a well-known lawyer of Wilkes-Barre, who, February 20, 1883, married Emma Hughes, a daughter of Edward W. and Elizabeth (Norris) Hughes, of West Berwick, Columbia county. Her father, Edward W. Hughes, was the son of James Hughes, whose wife was Elizabeth Swetland, daughter of Joseph Swetland, a descendant of Luke Swetland, of Kent, Connecticut, and one of the early settlers of Wyoming, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis O'Brien Coughlin had nine children: Nanette, Elizabeth, Clara, Donald, Otto, Frank, Edward, Emma, Evaline, and Walter James.

James M. Coughlin, eldest son of John and Diana (Seward) Coughlin, is in a large degree self-educated. Much of his study when young was at night, and his instruction by others was limited to that which he received in the public schools of his native village. Of a naturally receptive mind and possessing a desire for knowledge, he equipped himself so thoroughly that when twenty years of age he was well qualified as a teacher. His first experience was gained in the Montgomery school, where he taught for one term. For two years following he taught in the Mossville school in Fairmount township and, in succession, in a private school for one year; in a public school in Red Rock for two years; in a private school at McKendry, Union township; and a public school in Butler township. He then advanced to the principalship of the Bennett grammar school at Mill Hollow, borough of Luzerne, in which he rendered efficient service for a period of three years. For a year afterward he taught in a private school in Muhlenburg, and then was appointed principal of the New Columbus Academy. Here he remained three years, and then removed to Kingston, where he taught in the public schools until 1878,

when he was elected superintendent of schools for Luzerne county. The efficient manner in which he filled this important position is attested by the fact that his official term of three years was three times extended by successive re-elections to cover a period of twelve years, and this is of greater significance in view of the further fact that none of his predecessors had served for more than two consecutive terms. The magnitude of his labors while here is in some degree measurable by statistics. When he first entered upon the duties of superintendent the county of Luzerne included that of the present Lackawanna. More than eight hundred schools came under his supervision, and in the first year he examined eleven hundred and fifty-five teachers. Since then, coming down to the present year, in addition to the other duties of the office, he has examined fifteen thousand teachers. During the year of 1890-91 he was vice-principal of the Bloomsburg State Normal School, having under his supervision the department of civics and history. He was re-elected for another term, but resigned in order to accept the superintendency of the Wilkes-Barre city schools, a position which he is still holding, having been re-elected to another three year term in 1905.

Mr. Coughlin has made a fine record as an educator. From his very entrance upon his vocation and during his entire career as a teacher, he has never ceased to be a student. As a teacher he has been engaged in every department of schoolroom work, from the primary to the grammar school, and in private schools and academies. His intimate knowledge of school conditions, necessities and possibilities, his enthusiasm in their interests, and his enterprise and progressiveness in all pertaining to their advancement in usefulness, have for many years past brought him into frequent demand as a lecturer before educational bodies. He has appeared before Teachers' Institutes in every county in Pennsylvania except three, and has spoken in the principal cities of the state. He delivered a course of lectures at Lebanon Valley College, and has addressed educational assemblages in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio and Nebraska. He served as president of the State Teachers' Association of Pennsylvania, and is a member of the College and University Council of Pennsylvania under appointment of Governors Hastings, Stone and Pennypacker. He enjoys a wide and personal acquaintance in educational circles throughout the Union, and is regarded as one of the advanced practical educators in the country. He is a member of the order of Free and Ac-

cepted Masons, of Kingston. He and his family are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Wilkes-Barre. He was formerly a member of the Kingston Methodist Episcopal Church and superintendent of the Sunday school, and is a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Mr. Coughlin married, December 26, 1878, at Kingston, Pennsylvania, Mary E. Welter, born November 10, 1853, daughter of Joseph F. and Barbara (Lawrence) Welter. She taught school in Dallas, later in Kingston borough up to 1876, and graduated from Wyoming Seminary, 1878. She also became proficient in art and painting. Their children are: Ellen Martin, born December 13, 1879, a graduate of Wellesley College, Massachusetts, class of 1902; Florence Rowena, born December 21, 1881, died May 8, 1883; Clarence D., born July 27, 1883, a graduate of Harvard College, class of 1905; James Martin, Jr., born February 15, 1886, a student at Cornell University; Joseph Welter, born September 29, 1889, a student at the city high school, Wilkes-Barre; Mildred Marion, born July 16, 1892; Hale Seward, born September 7, 1894; Robert Lawrence, born March 24, 1900.

Joseph F. Welter, father of Mrs. James M. Coughlin, was born in Warren county, New Jersey, October 27, 1828, son of Conrad and Mary (Fulkerson) Welter. Conrad Welter was born near Hackettstown, New Jersey, 1799, a son of Jacob Welter, who was a son of Henry Welter, who was born in Germany, 1735, enlisted in May, 1775, in the war of the Revolution from Roxbury, Morris county, New Jersey, under Colonel John M. Helme, and served three years. July 24, 1832, at the age of ninety-nine years, he applied for a pension and the claim was allowed. After the war he settled at Foxhill, New Jersey, and followed the occupation of farmer. He died in 1839, having attained the extreme old age of one hundred and four years. Conrad Welter (grandfather) was a farmer by occupation; he died at the age of eighty-seven years and five months. His wife, Mary (Fulkerson) Welter, died at the age of forty years.

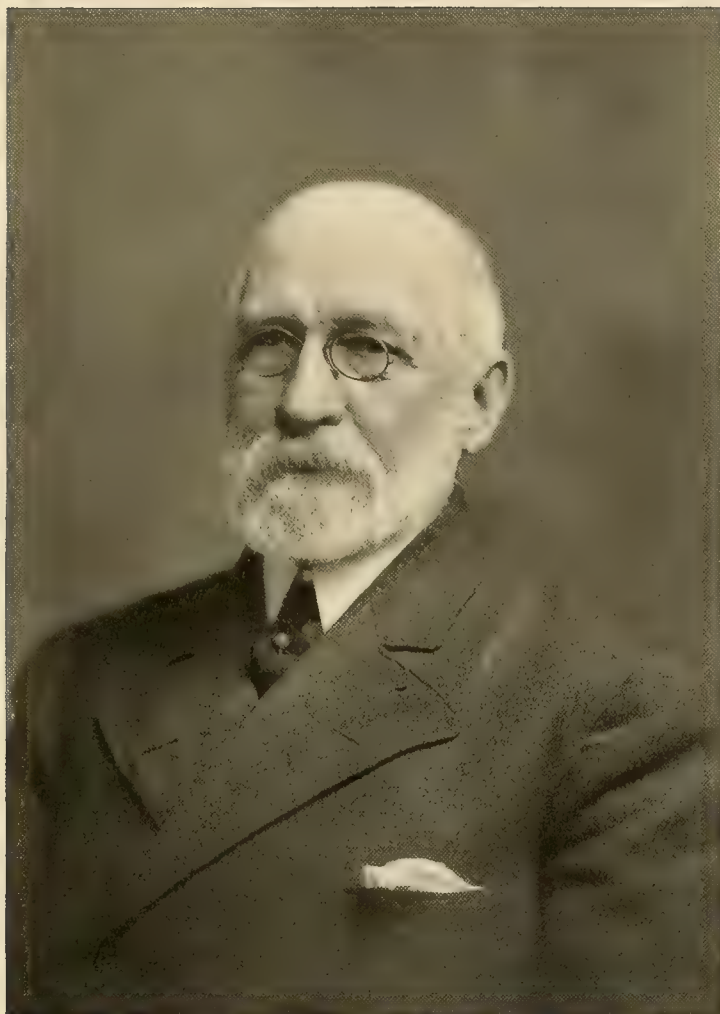
Joseph F. Welter, son of Conrad, was educated in a private school in the neighborhood of his home, and was a farmer. In 1856 he removed to Pennsylvania, and settled in Avoca, Luzerne county. In 1859 he moved to Orange; in 1866 to Dallas, and in 1871 to Kingston township, now Dorranceton borough, where for many years he has led a retired life. He was appointed a member of the first borough council, served twelve years, and as assessor two

terms. He has also taken an active interest in the public schools and served at times as a school director. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Kingston, has held the office of trustee thirty years, served on the board of stewards ten years, has been class leader and superintendent, librarian and secretary of the Sunday school. He married, January 1, 1850, Barbara Lawrence, born April 11, 1828, daughter of John and Mary (Labar) Lawrence, the former a farmer in Bushkill, Pike county, Pennsylvania, and died aged seventy-six years, the latter dying at the age of seventy years. They had six children: Alvan, born November 26, 1850, died 1878; Mary, born November 10, 1853, the wife of James M. Coughlin; Horace, born March 1, 1857, died in infancy; Joshua Lewis, born February 23, 1858, see below; Rosa, born July 24, 1860, died 1861; Edith, born September 23, 1868, died June 10, 1897; she was a graduate in art in Wyoming Seminary, and married Harry D. Flanagan, of Kingston, Pennsylvania, cashier of the First National Bank of Nanticoke. Mr. Flanagan is a member of the State Bank Association, the Methodist Episcopal church, Free and Accepted Masons and Knights Templar of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Flanagan and his wife were the parents of two children: Ruth and Dorothy, the latter of whom died in infancy.

Joshua Lewis Welter, fourth child of Joseph F. and Barbara (Lawrence) Welter, was educated in the public school of Luzerne borough; Wyoming Seminary, graduating in 1878; and Syracuse University, New York, graduating in 1882. He is now head of the chemistry department in the high school of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Mr. Welter was for years instructor in mathematics in the Colorado State School of Mines at Golden, Colorado. He returned to Wyoming Valley and studied law with Edwin P. and J. Vaughan Darling, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, June 6, 1885. He is a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, was for years Curator of Palaeontology, and is now Curator of Palaeozoology in that society.

H. E. H.

SAMUEL LE ROI BROWN, a leading merchant of Wilkes-Barre, and head of the oil house of S. L. Brown & Co., was born in the village of Pleasant Mount, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1833. His life history is prolific in suggestion and encouragement to aspiring youth, and is particularly remarkable and instructive as illustrating the power of a resolute character in the face of disaster and ob-



Very Truly Yours
S. L. Brown

stacles sufficient to discourage, if not appal, the stoutest heart. He is descended from New England ancestors who were of English origin. His paternal grandmother was a cousin of John Hancock, of Massachusetts, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Thomas Hancock Brown, father of Samuel L. R. Brown, was a native of Stonington, Connecticut. In early life he removed to Otsego county, New York, where he remained until 1822, when he married Lucy Howe, a native of Danbury, Connecticut, and they removed to Pleasant Mount, Pennsylvania, where he was successfully engaged for many years in general merchandise and in the saddlery and harness business, being at that period the largest manufacturer in that section of the state, his trade extending from Binghamton, New York, to Cochection on the Delaware, as also through the then extensive lumber regions on the Delaware river, and where the remainder of his life was spent. Mr. Brown was brought up among Quakers, and the moral and practical tone imparted to his character by his early association with these worthy people exerted a most benign and favorable influence upon his entire subsequent life. His business career was marked by the highest probity and integrity, was remarkably successful, and in every respect a model worthy of the closest imitation. The old family homestead of his parents at Pleasant Mount is still in the possession of his son, Samuel Le Roi Brown, also the parental farm, and both are preserved in good condition by the present owner. In 1872 Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Brown celebrated their golden wedding with an unbroken family circle. He died in 1878, at the age of eighty years, and his wife passed away six years later, aged eighty-five years.

Samuel Le Roi Brown began to attend school at the early age of three years, and terminated his studies at the age of thirteen, with the consent of his father. Having a decided inclination toward commercial life, he at once found employment as junior clerk in a store at Pleasant Mount and developed such a remarkable aptitude for business that at the expiration of the first three months he was put in full charge of the books. His salary to begin with was \$50.00 a year, but the third year it was raised to \$150.00, and out of this limited compensation a small portion was saved each year. At the close of the fourth year he accepted a clerkship in the largest store at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, but two years later ill health forced him to resign. Upon recovery he spent two years at Burrows Hollow, in the large

general store conducted by Judge Burrows, one of the most worthy residents of that section, and that time doing the largest business of any house in Susquehanna county. In 1853 young Brown, now nearing manhood, engaged in a general merchandising business with his elder brother, H. W. Brown, at Pleasant Mount. Six years later he assumed charge of a branch of the business, then established at Herrick Center, and gave it his personal attention for a period of four years. In both of these stores he retained an interest, the latter named being conducted under the style of S. L. Brown & Company. In 1863 Mr. Brown purchased a tannery property at Pleasant Mount, which afterward became known as the Pleasant Mount Tannery. This establishment was converted by him into a sole leather tannery, and for several years was conducted with remarkable success. The great decline in prices which took place in 1866 and 1867 seriously interfered with this era of prosperity, and Mr. Brown was forced to succumb after carrying his extensive stock nearly twenty months. This unfortunate circumstance cost him the sum of \$60,000, and even his household goods were swept away in the financial disaster. It was a startling experience for the careful merchant to see the results of twenty years' prudent saving and unremitting labor vanish into nothingness through causes over which he could exert no control. But although the blow was a severe one, his business instincts were not demoralized, and without wasting any time in futile grief, he resolutely reentered the business field, determined if possible to conquer adverse fate.

Mr. Brown secured a position as traveling salesman for the wholesale grocery firm of Weed, Ayers & Co., of Binghamton, New York, with whom he remained for six months, in the meantime removing his residence to the city named. The vocation of traveling salesman not being congenial to him, however, he accepted a position as bookkeeper and general manager of the wholesale department of the firm of Conyngham & Paine, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, a concern then conducting several thriving stores in various parts of the county, and doing a business of nearly \$1,000,000 annually, and for ten years remained in their service. In 1879, when this firm was dissolved, Mr. Brown was again the possessor of considerable capital. He purchased a plot of ground on Market street, the same being a portion of the site now covered by the large block which bears his name (which is two hundred feet square, four stories high, completed in 1886, but in 1900 was torn down by a cyclone, but

rebuilt by him in one hundred days), having a frontage of one hundred and fifty-four feet on Market street and two hundred feet on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and established thereon a general wholesale oil business, which from the beginning was a marked success. The site of this imposing structure is one which is admirably adapted for a large wholesale business, being in the immediate neighborhood of, and having track connections with four lines of railroads, and otherwise favorably located. Mr. Brown early perceived its great advantages, and it speaks volumes for his business shrewdness to record the fact that on the same day the announcement was made of the dissolution of the firm employing him, he was negotiating for its purchase. The present firm of S. L. Brown & Co. is the most extensive oil house in northeastern Pennsylvania, and his partners in it are his cousin, W. W. Brown, and his eldest son, T. W. Brown. His younger son, Russell S. Brown, was in charge of a branch establishment at Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, but is now in Phillipsburg. The business of the house, although chiefly local, is very large, comprising as it does almost all of the oil trade of the Wyoming Valley region. A further illustration of Mr. Brown's excellent business judgment and methods is afforded by his experience in "Brown's Book Store," in Wilkes-Barre, a property which he purchased in 1876, and made a success of, notwithstanding the fact that he gave it but little personal attention, and that his four predecessors in ownership had failed in the same establishment.

In 1887 Mr. Brown became interested in developing coal lands at Mill Creek, Luzerne county, where he, with other capitalists, organized the Keystone Coal Company with a capital of \$200,000, of which he was chosen president. Mr. Brown is a large owner of the stock of this company. He was also one of the organizers and a director of the Langcliffe Coal Company, located at Pleasant Valley, Pennsylvania, with a capital of \$300,000; a new breaker was completed in 1890 which had a capacity of from six hundred to eight hundred tons per day, and in 1900 the Langcliffe Coal Company leased these mines. Since 1886 Mr. Brown has been a director in the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, a position to which he was elected without his knowledge. He is also a director in the Hazard Manufacturing Company, (of which he has been secretary and treasurer since 1899) (wire rope works) of Wilkes-Barre, which is the second in size in the country, ranking immediately after the Roebling works at Trenton, New

Jersey. He was a director in the Wilkes-Barre Electric Light Company, which was run to good advantage, and sold out at a profit to the Wilkes-Barre Gas Company. He was one of the organizers of the board of trade of Wilkes-Barre, in which he held the offices of trustee and first vice-president for twenty years, then tendering his resignation. He is a life member and trustee of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, one of the oldest and most reputable scientific bodies of the Wyoming Valley and of Pennsylvania. He takes a deep interest in church work, is one of the incorporated trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, a member of the Board of Missions, and warden of St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. For forty years Mr. Brown has been a total abstainer from liquors, and he is well known as a believer in temperance and a supporter of temperance movements. He is a Democrat in politics. He has been a member of the Masonic order for fifty years, joining Lodge No. 218, at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, 1855. He is a member of the Westmoreland Club.

Mr. Brown has achieved his business successes wholly independent of speculation, which he has conscientiously avoided. Every dollar he possesses has been earned in open and legitimate business enterprises, honorably conducted in every detail. No better proof of the innate honesty of the man can be adduced than the fact that he has voluntarily paid off debts, aggregating \$14,000, from which he was legally relieved at the time of his bankruptcy in 1869. He is quick to perceive the merits of new inventions and appliances and never hesitates to adopt the most modern. He was the first merchant in Wilkes-Barre to make connection with the telephone exchange for business purposes. He was also the first to introduce incandescent lighting, putting into his establishment a private plant which is still in use in the block. He was the first to employ steam elevators, supplying his block with six of the most approved design. In many other ways he has shown that he is a progressive type of citizen and business man, not only willing but anxious to keep fully abreast of the times. It is rarely that there is compressed into the record of one business life so many and such varying experiences. Beginning as a clerk, at the age of thirteen years, he succeeded and without assistance, save that which is open to any ambitious spirit and tactful judgment in this great country of ours, in securing for himself a leading position in commercial life and acquiring a snug competence. Then, in a new enterprise, offering





Geo. V. Reichard

still higher business rewards, and during several years seeming to fully justify the offer, he meets reverses from causes arising exclusively out of the general business conditions of the country, loses all and goes back to the duties of a wage earner. In a comparatively few years more, however, we find him once again established on his own account, the responsible head of several large enterprises and a promoter of and assistant in others, in possession of another snug fixed income, a leading man in the industrial, religious and social world about him. In the midst of his struggle to regain the lost ground, he loses his efficient wife and helpmeet. The qualities requisite to the surmounting of the difficulties, the heroic meeting of the misfortunes and ultimate recovery therefrom, with restoration of fortune wholly lost, are those upon which progressive communities and successful states are builded. Honesty, untiring industry, readiness in the perception of the value that is in new things and courage in applying them, these are the important, the essential factors that are conspicuous among the characteristics of Mr. Brown which are commended to the young of the land, who have a genuine ambition to become something more than mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" as a necessary equipment for the attainment of their goal.

Mr. Brown married in 1855, Miss Almira Gritman, of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, daughter of William C. Gritman, a physician, who practiced successfully there for a number of years, dying at the age of eighty, and a sister of P. C. Gritman, a prominent lawyer of Carbondale. The issue of this marriage was seven children, the sole survivors being the two sons previously mentioned, T. W., who married Emily P. Foster, daughter of Thomas L. Foster, who was president of the Second National Bank of Mauch Chunk; and Russell S., who has charge of three telephone stations in Philipsburg, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Brown, the mother of these children, died in 1871. In 1877 Mr. Brown married Miss Ellen May Woodward Chapman, daughter of Judge J. W. Chapman, of Montrose, Pennsylvania, formerly associate justice of the Thirty-fourth judicial district of Pennsylvania. Judge Chapman was a prominent factor in politics, was frequently called the father and later the grandfather of the Republican party, and for many years edited the most prominent Republican paper in Susquehanna county. He was a civil engineer by profession and followed the same up to 1886. He died in 1888, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Mr. Brown has a book on

engineering used by Judge Chapman and his father, which was printed in 1784, and from this book he received his first lesson in surveying, and later his son did likewise. Three sons were the issue of this marriage: Carlton Conyngham, connected with the Manganese Steel Safe Company, manufacturers of safes; he married Florence E. Casey, of New York City. Robert Chapman, who resides at home. Stanley Wardwell, a student at Lehigh University, class of 1907, pursuing a course in mechanical engineering. Mrs. Brown, the mother of these three sons, died May 3, 1905, aged fifty-five years.

H. E. H.

COLONEL GEORGE N. REICHARD, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, is a native of that city, born October 13, 1834, son of Judge John and Wilhelmina (Schrader) Reichard. The families of which he is a representative in both parental lines were of early establishment in Pennsylvania, and its members were among the industrial pioneers of the Wyoming Valley.

(1) John Reichard (father) was born in Frankenthal, Rhenish Bavaria, May 24, 1807, a son of George Reichard, keeper of the Red Lion Inn, on the public square of that city. In 1833, when twenty-six years old, John Reichard emigrated to the United States and came to Lower Smithfield township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he resided for a year with George F. Bamberger, deceased, for many years a resident of Wilkes-Barre, who was from his native town, and had then been in the country about three years. In 1834 Mr. Reichard located permanently in Wilkes-Barre, where he engaged in the brewing business. The beginning of the brewery was made by Thomas Ingham, on River street, below Union, in the days when all the materials used were wagoned from Philadelphia. Ingham was succeeded by Christian Reichard (a cousin of John Reichard), who conducted the business until 1834, when it was purchased by John Reichard. John Reichard materially enlarged the buildings, and later they were dismantled and the machinery reinstalled in the spacious new structures now occupied by the Pennsylvania Brewing Company, but retains the name of Reichard & Weaver.

John Reichard was not only an enterprising man of business, but he was prominent in community affairs and exercised a potent influence therein. In 1843 he aided in organizing the Wyoming Jaegers, one of the earliest German organizations in Wilkes-Barre, and for many years the most prominent, was elected its first captain, and occupied that position for several years. He

also aided in organizing the Concordia Society, of which he was the first president, was an honorary member of the Saengerbund, and was a member of various social organizations. He was postmaster in Wilkes-Barre in 1853 and 1854. In 1861 (November 23), he was commissioned an associate judge of the Luzerne county courts. In 1867 he was appointed by President Johnson to the United States consulship at Ravenna, Italy. For the more than half a century during which Captain Reichard (as he was more frequently called than by his judicial title), was active in business and public affairs, his honesty and integrity were never questioned, and he was held in honor as one of the city's useful citizens. During his later years he spent much of his time in the land of his nativity, and died while on a return voyage home (his twenty-seventh across the Atlantic), and was brought to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and buried. In April, 1833, the year in which he engaged in business in Wilkes-Barre, he married Wilhelmina Schrader, who was also a native of Frankenthal, Bavaria, a daughter of Nicholas Schrader, and who died October 3, 1874. Her family figured conspicuously in the early history of the valley, one of its members being Captain Philip Schrader, who was with General Sullivan as captain-lieutenant of the German Battalion in the expedition against the Indians in 1779. John Reichard, Jr., son of John Reichard, had in his possession (and they are still in the family), various commissions issued to Captain Philip Schrader: As captain-lieutenant, June 16, 1779; captain of a company of rangers, September 10, 1781; captain in the corps of infantry commanded by Major James Moore, September 25, 1783; and one as a justice of the peace of Northampton county, April 1, 1806. Judge John and Wilhelmina (Schrader) Reichard had sixteen children, eight of whom grew to maturity, and the following named survived their father: Colonel George N. Reichard, see forward; Henry Colt, married Jenny, daughter of Elias Griffin; John, married Eliza C., daughter of Gould P. Parrish; Charles Wolf, married Carrie E., daughter of David C. Harrington; Albertina L., deceased, married the late J. H. Swoyer; Catherine F., of Wilkes-Barre, married C. H. Leonard, deceased; Helena, married the late M. A. Holmes, and second wife of J. H. Swoyer; Julia, deceased, married Colonel E. A. Hancock, of Philadelphia (See sketch elsewhere in this work), and who is survived by a son, James Hancock, a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1883.

(11) Colonel George Nicholas Reichard,

eldest child of Judge John and Wilhelmina (Schrader) Reichard, received his preliminary education in private schools, and pursued advanced branches in Deacon Dana's Academy in Wilkes-Barre. On leaving school he entered upon clerical work in his father's brewery, and was thus engaged at the outbreak of the rebellion. When President Lincoln issued his first call for seventy-five thousand men, in April, 1861, Mr. Reichard was among the first to respond, and at once recruited a company which was mustered into the service of the United States as Company G, Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and of which he was elected and commissioned captain. At the expiration of his term of service he returned home, and shortly afterward aided in recruiting Company C, One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, being elected and commissioned in the same rank as in the three months' service. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel just after the battle of the Wilderness, May 5-6, 1864, served with that rank during the remainder of the war and was honorably discharged June 12, 1865, two months after the cessation of hostilities and the disbandment of the rebel armies. His service had thus covered the entire civil war period, and he had participated in many of the most momentous campaigns and desperate battles of that stupendous conflict. He was engaged in all the battles with his regiment, among which were Fitz Hugh Creek, Pollock's Mill Creek, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the Mine Run campaign; also the battles in the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, and other minor engagements. In the movements against Richmond, the rebel capital, in 1864, and the storming of Petersburg, June 18, he was also an active participant. He was twice wounded—at Gettysburg, and in the charge at Petersburg.

After his return home Colonel Reichard was appointed United States assistant assessor of internal revenue, under the United States Treasury Department, and served in that capacity for several years, handling business of the greatest importance and much complexity, and acquitting himself most creditably. He also gave some time to law reading, and, while he did not enter upon the practice, he found the technical knowledge thus gained to be of great advantage in his subsequent business career. In 1869 he became associated with his father in the brewing business, under the firm name of Reichard & Son, and this style was maintained until the death of Judge Reichard, August 19, 1884. Shortly afterward

Colonel Reichard's brother, John, junior, came in as a member of the firm of Reichard's Sons. The business was conducted under the latter name until January 1, 1889, when John Reichard, Jr., retired on account of failing health, and George Weaver and Mrs. J. G. Reichard (the last named being the widow of Colonel Reichard's brother Henry), were admitted to partnership, the firm name appearing as Reichard & Company. The interest of Mrs. Reichard was subsequently purchased, and the firm name of Reichard & Weaver was adopted. In 1897 the property was sold to the Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company, in which corporation Colonel Reichard became a director and vice-president, and the Reichard plant continued to be known by its own corporate title, thus preserving to it the identity of the family which had brought it to such large dimensions.

In addition to his connection with the great industry above named, Colonel Reichard has also served for many years as a director in the Anthracite Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and is now vice-president of that corporation, and is a director in the Hazard Manufacturing Company, the Interstate Telephone Company of New Jersey, Wilkes-Barre & Wyoming Valley Traction Company, the Dallas & Harvey Lake Traction Company, and the Consolidated Telephone Company. In all his business relations he is recognized as a man of signal ability and entire integrity, and through the various corporations with which he is identified he has aided materially in promoting the industrial and financial interests of the city and the region dependent thereto. In politics he holds independent views, but has ever taken a deep interest in the larger affairs of the community. In 1868 he was elected to the city council, and there rendered efficient service for a period of three years. During this time the first stone pavements were laid and the first street improvements made. Colonel Reichard treasures with loyal interest the memories of the dreadful battle years, and is numbered among the most active of the members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Pennsylvania Commandery; the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Union Veteran Union, and was the first colonel commanding the last named body, whose distinction it is to limit its membership to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who have to their credit two or more years of honorable military service. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for nearly half a century, having been made a craftsman and master mason of Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 61, in the year he attained his

majority, and now affiliated with Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a charter member. He is also connected with Mauch Chunk Council, Royal and Select Masters, and with Packer Commandery, Knights Templar, of the same city; and holds membership with local lodges of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and with various other fraternal and social organizations, including the Westmoreland Club. With his wife he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church.

October 27, 1875, Colonel Reichard was united in marriage with Miss Grizzly E. Gilchrist, daughter of Peter McC. and Elizabeth (Horton) Gilchrist, natives of the state of New York, the former born in Saratoga and the latter in Windsor, and who died respectively in 1870 and 1884. Peter Gilchrist was proprietor of the Phoenix Hotel, which was erected near the present site of the Wyoming Valley Hotel. His wife was a daughter of Miller Horton, who was a man of great enterprise—a farmer, real estate dealer, and who in the early days conducted a leading stage line.

H. E. H.

FREDERICK C. AHLBORN, a late resident of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, whose death on April 30, 1893, removed from the city one of its representative business men, was a native of Bavaria, born February 10, 1830, one of the nine children born to Henry and Elizabeth (Gagel) Ahlborn, five of whom came to the United States, namely: Frederick C., Mrs. Kleuert, Mrs. Hilbert, Henry and Charles.

Henry Ahlborn (father) was born in Hanover, where the early part of his life was spent. After his marriage he lived in Schney, Bavaria, where he was a manufacturer of porcelain china, making goods for the Turkish government. He died at the age of fifty-six years, and his wife passed away at the comparatively early age of forty-eight.

Frederick C. Ahlborn was a resident of Bavaria until he attained the age of twenty-two, in the meantime attending the common schools and pursuing his studies under the tutorship of his uncle, a clergyman. In 1852 he came to America, locating in Philadelphia, where he accepted a clerkship, and also spent a short period of the time in traveling. He then changed his place of residence to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and for a number of years was actively connected with a country produce concern. Later he removed to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, purchased a soap factory, and up to 1870 devoted his entire atten-

tion to the manufacture of soap. In that year he engaged in the pork packing business in connection with his other enterprise, but later, owing to the steady increase in the new project, abandoned his former occupation, and directed his entire energy and thought to building up the new line, which at the time of his death had reached extensive proportions and was one of the leading industries in that section. In all his transactions he acquitted himself in such a way as to gain the confidence and esteem of all with whom he was associated, and his business capability was recognized throughout the community. He was a director of the Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Saving Company, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and an adherent of the principles of Republicanism.

Mr. Ahlborn married (first) in 1855, Maria Stahlmann, who died in 1866, leaving three daughters who are now the wives of Emil Rohrig, of Bamberg, Bavaria; Carl Finger, and Ira Marvin, of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Ahlborn married (second) in 1871, Henrietta Teufel, a native of Bavaria, who was the eleventh child of Andrew and Sophie Teufel, the former a Lutheran clergyman. Henrietta Teufel was educated in the family of Baron von Thungen, a fraternity brother of her father's, being especially instructed in foreign languages. It was as a teacher of French and German that she came to America; after her arrival in the United States she went west, where she taught in the high school at Marshall City, Michigan, until her marriage. Two sons and five daughters were the issue of this marriage, namely: Frederick, a wholesale grocer; Dr. Maurice B., and three of the five daughters surviving—Hildegarde, Ernestine and Emma.

Dr. M. B. Ahlborn married Eleanor Thomas, daughter of Isaac M. Thomas, (see Thomas Family), and they are parents of one son, Hervey Dunlap Ahlborn.

H. E. H.

WILLIAM LA FAYETTE RAEDER is of German and Knickerbocker descent. His grandfather was John Raeder, born February 2, 1794, at Heppenheim, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, died July 14, 1866, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where some years previously he had joined five of his sons who were settled in that locality. He was married in 1817 to Anna Katrina Seilheimer, of Fromesheimer Greiss Alzey, Hesse Darmstadt; they had nine children.

John Raeder, junior, eldest son of John and Anna K. (Seilheimer) Raeder, was born at

Heppenheim, Germany, October 25, 1820, died at Wilkes-Barre, October 3, 1896. He sailed from Havre to New York in the "Oneida," July 1841, and made the voyage in the remarkably short time of twenty-eight days. He at once made his way to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he found employment, first at White Haven, then in Ransom township, and later at Wilkes-Barre. In the autumn of 1841 he was employed on the Lehigh canal at White Haven; from 1842 to 1846 he was employed at Ransom, and in the latter year removed to Wilkes-Barre and took charge of the old Wyoming Hotel, a once famous hostelry which stood on South Main street, where the Christel Block now stands. In 1849 he returned to Ransom and took up farm work, but the end of another year found him engaged as a mason in the construction of the North Branch canal, making his home at Gardner's Ferry. He was admitted a citizen of the United States, August 6, 1851, by the court of quarter sessions of Luzerne county. He removed from Ransom township to the borough of Pittston, Luzerne county, in April, 1857, where he took charge of the storage vaults connected with John Reichard's brewery at Wilkes-Barre. He became landlord of the Union Hotel at Pittston, in April, 1864.

While residing in Pittston, Mr. Raeder became one of the organizers, and served as a director of the Pittston Street Railway Company, and for several years was a director of the People's Bank of Pittston. He was elected as a member of the town council of the borough of Pittston in 1868. He was commissioned by Governor Packer, of Pennsylvania, September 17, 1860, second lieutenant of the Pittston Yagers, in the Second Brigade, Ninth Division, Pennsylvania Militia. He was a member of Thistle Lodge, No. 512, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Falling Spring Lodge, No. 236, Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Raeder removed to Wilkes-Barre, April, 1873, having purchased the Washington Hotel on West Northampton street. In the hall on the third floor of this building the old "Wyoming Yagers," (a well known militia company of Germans, which existed prior to the Civil war) had had their armory and held their balls and other social functions. At a later date the Wyoming Artillerists, a militia company dating from 1842, occupied this same hall for their armory. Mr. Raeder conducted a hotel in this building for several years, and then retired from business, but continued to reside in the hotel building until 1895. Since September, 1895, the building has



W. L. Raeder

been occupied by the United Charities Society of Wilkes-Barre and the Luzerne County Humane Association.

John Raeder, junior, was married, November 1, 1847, to Melinda, ninth child of Johannes and Vina (Mowry) Wendell, born October 26, 1828, died at Wilkes-Barre, May 18, 1894. Johannes Wendell, baptized November 16, 1788, was a descendant, in the sixth generation, of Evert Jensen Wendell, born at Emden, Hanover (now Prussia), and came to New Amsterdam (now New York City) about 1642. He was married (first) July 31, 1644, to Susanna Du Trieux (now Truax) and their second son, Captain Johannes Wendell, born February 2, 1649, died November 20, 1691, was in 1682 agent for Maryland to receive the indemnity from the Five Nation Indians for depredations they had committed in that province. He was a justice of the peace, 1684-85; ruling elder in the Dutch Reformed Church, 1686; commissioner of Indian affairs, 1684-90; commissioned captain of the Albany (New York) company, 1685; mayor of Albany, 1690. Captain Wendell married (first) Maritie Meyer, daughter of Jellis Pieterse and Elsie (Hendricks) Meyer, and (second) Elizabeth Staats, daughter of Major Abraham and Catrina Jockemse (Wessels) Staats. Captain Wendell had by his marriages thirteen children, of whom Isaac Wendell, sixth son, was born November 5, 1686, married November 28, 1717, Catalyna, daughter of Dr. Hendrick and Maria (Schuyler) Van Dyke. Dr. Van Dyke was a physician of Albany, and son of Hendrick Van Dyke, schout fiscal of Governor Stuyvesant, and a member of the governor's council. He came to New Amsterdam 1639-40, and was a prominent figure in the early history of that colony. He married, February 3, 1689, Maria Schuyler, daughter of Arent Schuyler, freeman of New York City, 1695, and son of Colonel Philip Pieterse Schuyler, grandfather of General Philip Schuyler of the Revolutionary army. Maria (Schuyler) Van Dyke was the grandaunt of General Schuyler. Isaac and Catalyna (Van Dyke) Wendell had nine children, of whom Hendrick, baptized March 16, 1729, died at Watervliet, New York, in April, 1809, was the sixth son. He was married, June 17, 1750, to Catalina, daughter of Sybrant G. and Janette (Bogaart) Van Schaick, of Albany, New York. Sybrant G. Van Schaick, who was the mayor of Albany in 1761, was the son of Anthony and grandson of Captain Gosen Gerritse Van Schaick, brewer of New Amsterdam as early as 1649. In 1657 Captain Van Schaick owned a large amount

of property in Albany. In July, 1754, Sybrant Van Schaick, junior, son of Sybrant G. Van Schaick and brother of Mrs. Hendrick Wendell, witnessed at Albany—with John J. Wendell, brother of Hendrick Wendell—the deed executed by the chiefs of the Six Nations to the Susquehanna Company for a large tract of land, including Wyoming Valley, on the Susquehanna river. (See Harvey's "History of Wilkes-Barre," I: 276, 277). Hendrick and Catalina (Van Schaick) Wendell had four children, of whom Gerrett Wendell was the second. He was married in 1789 to Machtelt, born October 15, 1758, daughter of Hannes and Elizabeth Van Heemstraat, (or Henstreet), and they had two daughters and two sons, the youngest of whom, Johannes Wendell, was the father of Mrs. John Raeder. Vina Mowry, wife of Johannes Wendell, born 1792, died November 29, 1879, was the daughter of Isaac and Hopie (Harrington) Mowry, who came from Rhode Island to Lake George. Isaac Mowry was descended from Roger Mowry, who came to Massachusetts with the Plymouth colony, was made freeman May 18, 1631, and located at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1643. John and Melinda (Wendell) Raeder had five children, three of whom grew to maturity: Catharine-Elizabeth, married Francis Marion Rush; William La Fayette; and Ella A., married Frederick M. Heitzman.

William La Fayette Raeder, son of John and Melinda (Wendell) Raeder, was born November 27, 1854, near Gardner's Ferry, in Ransom township, Lackawanna (then Luzerne) county, Pennsylvania, and removed in April, 1857, with his father's family to Pittston. He attended the public schools of that borough, and later the West Pittston Seminary, where under Prof. Wallace J. Bruce, the principal, he prepared for college. In September, 1872, he entered the freshman class of Lehigh University, where he pursued the regular course in civil engineering. Locating at Wilkes-Barre, where his parents were then residing, he became a member of the Wyoming Valley Coal Company corps of engineers. Soon afterwards he gave up this employment and accepted a position with Messrs. Virtue & Yorston, publishers, fixing his headquarters at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1877 he returned to Wilkes-Barre, entered the law office of Edwin P. & John Vaughan Darling, as a student of law, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Luzerne county June 6, 1881. While pursuing his law studies Mr. Raeder assisted in establishing Wilkes-Barre's first telephone system, and acted as solicitor and collector for the company.

owning and operating the system until his admission to the bar. In the early years of his practice he established and published for some time *The Real Estate Intelligencer*, which was from the start a local authority on the subjects to which it was devoted.

Mr. Raeder is a Democrat in politics, and has always taken an active part in political matters, particularly in those of his native county. He has never been a seeker after public office, but at the Luzerne county Democratic convention in 1904 was nominated for representative to the Fifty-ninth Congress from the Eleventh congressional district of Pennsylvania (comprising Luzerne county, with a population of over two hundred and seventy thousand), by acclamation, which action was unprecedented in the history of political parties in Luzerne county. However, in the great political upheaval which occurred throughout the country, and particularly in Pennsylvania, in November, 1904, Mr. Raeder was defeated by his Republican competitor.

In 1878 Mr. Raeder became an original member and eighth corporal of the Wilkes-Barre Fencibles, an infantry company which was the nucleus of the present Ninth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and which became Company B of that organization in June, 1879. In the spring of 1879 he was honorably discharged from the service in order to assist in organizing a new infantry company, which became Company F of the Ninth Regiment, and of which he was appointed a sergeant.

Mr. Raeder is now serving his second consecutive term as president of the Board of Trade of Wilkes-Barre; he was representative from that body on the joint committee on election code of Pennsylvania. He is also president of the Gesang-Verein Concordia, the leading male singing society of Northeastern Pennsylvania, which has had successful existence for a number of years, and in competitions at national *saengerfests* in Brooklyn, New York, and Baltimore, Maryland, has won first prizes. Mr. Raeder is and has been for a number of years an active member of the Concordia chorus. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, the Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association, the Lawyers' Club, and the Pen and Pencil Club, of Philadelphia; the Westmoreland Club, the Franklin Club, and the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society of Wilkes-Barre, the Wilkes-Barre Press Club, and the famous Clover Club, of Philadelphia; and is a director of the Boys' Industrial Association of Wilkes-Barre, and president of the Dorranceton Realty

Company. He has been for a number of years an active member of Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 109, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has very frequently filled the station of exalted ruler of the lodge on public occasions, until he was finally elected to that office—which he now holds. He was made a Free Mason in Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons, Wilkes-Barre, August 28, 1882. In 1889 and again 1890 he was master of the lodge, and for several years now has been one of its three trustees. He is a companion of Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, Royal Arch Masons, and of Mount Horeb Council, No. 34, Royal and Select Masters, and a Sir Knight of Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, K. T., all located in Wilkes-Barre. He is also a member of Caldwell Consistory (thirty-second degree), Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, located at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. He was a charter member of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, constituted at Wilkes-Barre in 1895. Mr. Raeder has been chief rabban of the Temple from its beginning, and is also one of its representatives to the imperial council.

Mr. Raeder was married February 17, 1885, to Elizabeth, daughter of George and Eunice (Callahan) Worrell, of Elmira, New York, John Worrell, born in Oare, Berkshire, England, 1658, died Edgmont, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1742, located first in Chester, Delaware county, 1682. In 1684 he removed to Middletown township, Delaware county, whence in 1695 he moved to Edgmont township, where he died. He was a member of the Pennsylvania assembly from Chester county in 1716. He was twice married; first, 1684, to Frances Taylor, died Edgmont, October 13, 1712, widow of Thomas Taylor, of Northenby, Flintshire, England, who died 1682; second, April 9, 1714, to Sarah Goodwin, daughter of Thomas Goodwin, of Edgmont, and a prominent preacher among the Friends. By his second marriage Mr. Worrell had: Elizabeth, born January 29, 1715; Mary, born April 27, 1717; John (twin), born August 26, 1719; Peter (twin), born August 26, 1719; Sarah, born July 19, 1722; Thomas, born September 21, 1724; Thomas, second, born June 29, 1728, and Mary, born February 24, 1730.

John Worrell, fourth child of John and Sarah (Goodwin) Worrell, born August 26, 1719, married April 18, 1741, Priscilla Lewis, of Edgmont township, Delaware county, and had: Samuel Worrell, born Edgmont June 21, 1754, died February 14, 1827, married 1786, Martha Gamble, of Edgmont, born 1759, died December 26,

1826. Mr. Worrell was disowned by the Society of Friends for having served in the Revolutionary war. One hundred and ten young men of this society entered the Continental service from Delaware county and were also disowned. Mr. and Mrs. John Worrell had: Lewis; John, of Pequa Valley; Priscilla and Rachel.

Lewis Worrell, eldest son of John and Martha (Gamble) Worrell, born in Edgemont, October 13, 1737, died Cape May, New Jersey, March 24, 1860, married, in 1810, Millicent Taylor, of Cape May, born 1790, died 1865. He learned the potter's trade at Westtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and in 1817 settled at Wilkes-Barre. He lived on North River street above Market street, until 1840, where he carried on the pottery business, in connection with a lumber yard. In 1848 he retired from business. In 1854 he removed to Elmira, New York, whence in May, 1858, he moved to Cape May, New Jersey, where he died. Mr. Lewis Worrell during his long residence in Wilkes-Barre earned the esteem of all its people. One who remembers him well, having had intimate business and social associations with him, says "He was a man of fine physique, with sparkling blue eyes, intelligent, and in every respect companionable. He was full of energy and business tact and the very soul of honor and integrity. He lived in the Emley house, on River street, and his pottery stood on the present site of the Urquhart property, where Arnold Bertels now resides. It was an industrial establishment of no small consequence in a borough of the size of Wilkes-Barre, and flourished under his careful management. Mr. Worrell was a devout churchman, and an ardent participant in all efforts to help his less fortunate fellows and add to the good and prosperity of his city." Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Worrell had one son, George.

George Worrell, son of Lewis and Millicent (Taylor) Worrell, born in Wilkes-Barre, 1824, died Elmira, New York, July 21, 1887, married October 18, 1853, Eunice Callahan, born December 24, 1831, died, a devout communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, September 21, 1904, at the summer residence of Mr. Raeder, Harvey's Lake, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of John and Mary (Cole) Callahan, and had two sons and two daughters, the younger daughter being Elizabeth, the wife of William L. Raeder. The *Elmira Advertiser*, speaking of Mr. Worrell at the time of his death, said "He was always an active and intelligent business man. At different times in his career he had been associated with the Nobles Manu-

facturing Company, and with the company that operated the woolen mills, but was chiefly known as a successful coal dealer. He brought the first car load of Pittston coal to Elmira in a canal boat on the once prosperous Chemung canal, and was the first to introduce the product of the Pittston mines into Rochester, New York, and other cities. In political life he was not unknown, serving several times as member of the common council of Elmira, and board of supervisors. These trusts were discharged to the credit of himself and the satisfaction of his constituents of the third ward. He was a member of St. Omer's Commandery and was connected with Grace Protestant Episcopal Church." The *Gazette* said of him "Personally, Mr. Worrell was one of the pleasantest of men. He was one of those generous, whole souled men, quiet and unostentatious in his way, but never withholding his aid from any deserving one. Few perhaps knew him intimately, but they can testify to his worth as a man, a citizen and a neighbor."

William L. and Elizabeth (Worrell) Raeder have four children: Millicent Worrell, born September 27, 1888; Marjory Elizabeth, born October 8, 1891; William John, born September 18, 1894, a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; and Marian Irene, born June 12, 1896. (Abridged by permission from sketch of William L. Raeder, by Rev. Horace E. Hayden, in Kulp, 796.)

H. E. H.

JOHN W. RAEDER. William Raeder, fourth son of John Raeder and wife Anna Katrina Seilheimer, the immigrant ancestors of the family in this country, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in 1833, came to America in 1853, and settled in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. For some years prior to his death he was a hotel-keeper and restauranter; in religion a Lutheran; in politics a Democrat. He was married in 1857 and lived about two years in White Haven, Pennsylvania, and removed thence to Wilkes-Barre in 1859. Here they both died, William on February 22, 1866, and Mary Balz,¹ his wife, February 2, 1896.

John W. Raeder, eldest son of William Raeder and wife Mary Balz, was born at White Haven, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1858, and in infancy was taken by his parents to Wilkes-Barre, where he was educated, and

1. Mary Balz, born Hesse Darmstadt, November 8, 1836, was daughter of Nicholas Balz, born Hesse Darmstadt about 1805, came to America about 1850, and died in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1881.

has since lived. He attended the private school of J. B. Dow for a short time and attended the public school until he reached the age of thirteen years, left the schoolroom and learned the trade of book-binding. This he followed as a journeyman until 1881, when he began business for himself, adding to book-binding a department of blank book making. This was the foundation of the present extensive corporate company in Wilkes-Barre known as "The Raeder Blank Book, Lithographing and Printing Company," of which John W. Raeder was the manager and actual head from its incorporation in 1899 until 1904, when he was made president in addition. As now operated the company's business is extensive; its plant occupies a six-story building, gives employment to nearly one hundred employees, and the reputation of the house for good work extends throughout the country. Politically, Mr. Raeder is a Republican. He is a member of the Wilkes-Barre Board of Trade, a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; has filled all the chairs and is now worshipful master (1905) of Landmark Lodge, No. 442, F. and A. M.; member of Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, R. A. M.; of Mount Horeb Council, No. 30, R. and S. M.; of Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, K. T.; of Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and of the Keystone Consistory (32°), A. A. S. R., of Scranton, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre, one of its deacons, and secretary of its Sunday school; a member since 1876 of the Wilkes-Barre Y. M. C. A., in which he has held the offices of secretary, vice-president, and president; is also superintendent of the Nuangola Lake Sunday School, and president of its board of trustees.

John W. Raeder married, at Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1882, Elizabeth Barnes Draper, born February 15, 1858, daughter of William Draper² and wife Agnes Weir. Their children, all born in Wilkes-Barre, are: Robert Duncan, born October 10, 1884; Ruth Weir, born April 4, 1887; Agnes Marie, born July 14, 1889; J. Milford, born April 4, 1892; Irving Balz, born October 6, 1895; Lewis Draper, born February 21, 1901.

H. E. H.

NIRAM P. JORDAN, a representative business man of Wilkes-Barre, being engaged in the

2. William Draper was a native of England, and was a boot and shoe merchant. Agnes Weir, his wife, was born in Scotland; Elizabeth Draper, their daughter, wife of John W. Raeder, was educated in the Tamaqua public schools.

hat and fur business for the long period of thirty-four years, is a native of Hillsdale, Columbia county, New York, born November 15, 1844. This branch of the Jordan family was founded in this country by three brothers who came from England, one settling in the south, one in New York, from which the present line is descended, and one elsewhere.

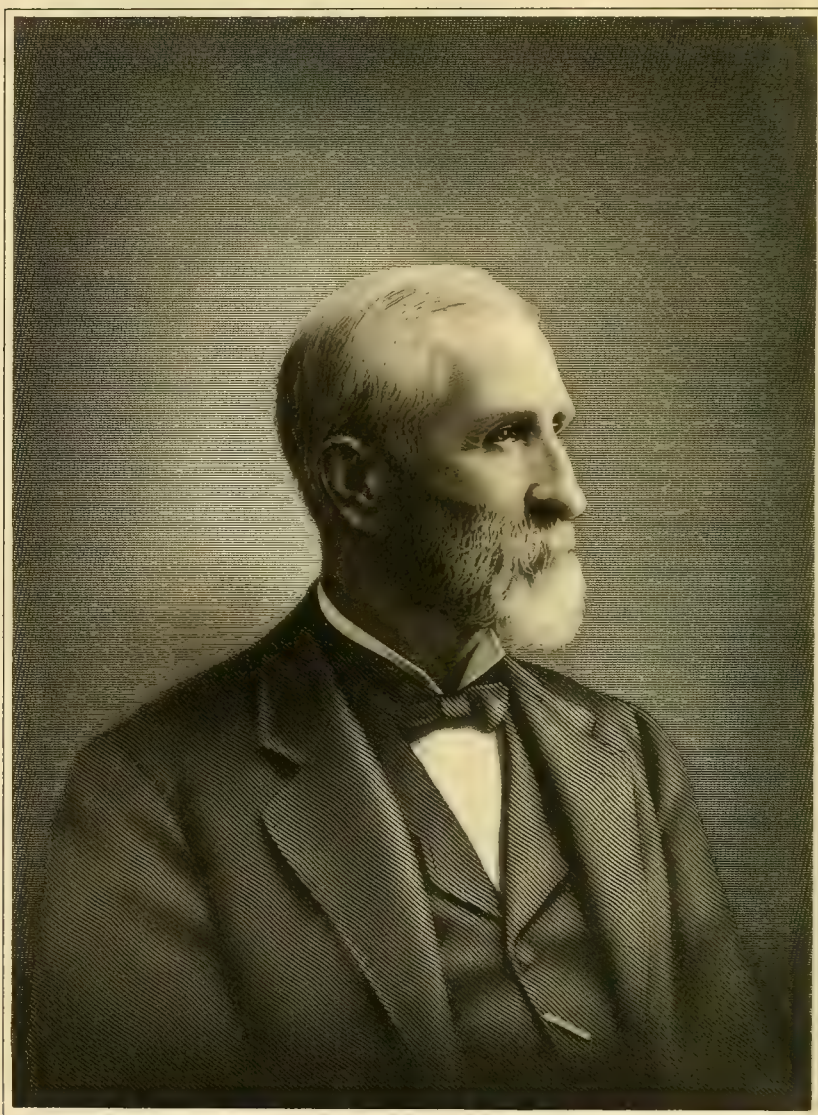
William Jordan, great-grandfather of Niram P. Jordan, a descendant of the brother who settled in New York, was born in Westchester county, New York, and participated in the Revolutionary war. John Jordan, grandfather of Niram P. Jordan, was a resident of Palmyra, New York, where he followed agricultural pursuits. His wife, Sarah (Allen) Jordan, bore him children: Steven, Abram, William, John, Niram and Rebecca.

Abram Jordan, father of Niram P. Jordan, was born at Hillsdale, New York, 1807. He was educated in the public schools, and thereafter cultivated the old homestead farm near Hillsdale, whereon his death occurred. He married (first) Mary Snyder, born 1806, died 1848. They had seven children: 1. Caroline, married Frank W. Henry, of Morris, Illinois, and had three children: Carleton, Everett, and Rose Henry. 2. Ann, married George L. Palmer, of Wilkes-Barre, formerly of Hillsdale, and had four children: Rosina, Ida, Mary and Anna Palmer. 3. John, married in Illinois, Helen Moore, who bore him children: Edith, Clyde, Horace and Lulu. 4. Benjamin, married Christina Pectel, of Hollowville, Columbia county, New York, and had one son, Dewitt C. Jordan. 5. William A., married Mary Apley, of Craryville, Columbia county, New York, and had one son, Fred A. Jordan. 6. George, died and buried at Hillsdale, New York, 1866. 7. Niram P., mentioned hereafter.

Abram Jordan married (second) Ellen Snyder, sister of his first wife, and their children were: 7. Samuel, married Alice Cole, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, and has one son, Floyd A. Jordan; the family reside in Allentown. 8. Carleton, died in infancy at Hillsdale, New York, and buried there. 9. Emma, died at Hollowville, New York, 1899.

Niram P. Jordan, son of Abram and Mary (Snyder) Jordan, spent his childhood and early boyhood at Hillsdale, New York, attending the public schools, where he obtained a practical education. At the age of fifteen he came to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and entered the employ of G. L. Palmer, proprietor of a hat and fur business, with whom he remained twelve years, and





Alexander H. Van Horn

in the meantime attended school and in this way supplemented the knowledge gained during his early days and also thoroughly qualified himself for a life of usefulness and activity. After severing his connection with Mr. Palmer, at the age of twenty-seven, he engaged in business for himself in the same line at No. 15 West Market street, Wilkes-Barre, and has continued there up to the present time, a period of thirty-four years. He is a Republican in politics. He has been a member of the Royal Arcanum since its inception. Mr. Jordan married, May 27, 1861, Eleanor E. Blake, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, eldest daughter of Thomas and Mary (Smith) Blake, who had six children, namely: Eleanor, Fannie, wife of James T. Murphy, of Chancelorville, Pennsylvania; Hettie, wife of Thomas Sperring, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Sallie, wife of Albert Tillyer, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Harrison Wright, died Wilkes-Barre; James Gore, married Abi Butler, of Wilkes-Barre, and has two children; they reside in New York.

Niram P. and Eleanor E. (Blake) Jordan had one son, Harry Emley, born December 18, 1869. He was educated in the public schools and at the Harry Hillman Academy, and at the age of eighteen entered the employ of his father at No. 15 West Market street, Wilkes-Barre, and has continued up to date. He is a member of Lodge No. 109, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Wilkes-Barre; Lodge No. 61, F. and A. M.; Shekinah Chapter No. 182, R. A. M.; Dieu Le Vient Commandery, No. 45, K. T.; and Irem Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Westmoreland Club, Franklin Club and Concordia Society. He is a Republican in politics. Harry Emley Jordan married Marie Elizabeth Lape, born August 14, 1874, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, died July 23, 1902, at Ogunquit, Maine, and buried in Hollenback Cemetery, Wilkes-Barre. Marie Elizabeth (Lape) Jordan was a daughter of Dr. A. A. and Frances V. (Line) Lape, of Nanticoke, Pennsylvania. Niram P. Jordan, wife and son are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre. H. E. H.

ALEXANDER H. VAN HORN. The Van Horns came from Hoorne, in Holland, with the first settlers of New York, and the ancestor of the branch of the family of which Alexander H. Van Horn is a representative was Bernard Van Horn, captain of a Dutch trading vessel, who settled in Tinicum, Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

The line of descent is traced through Sam-

uel Van Horn, who was born in Tinicum, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in November, 1752, and died June, 1852, nearly one hundred years old. He was apprenticed in his boyhood to a Quaker who was a chair and spinning wheel maker in Philadelphia. While in his employ the Revolutionary war broke out, and young Samuel was among the first to enlist under General Washington, serving four years in the struggle for independence. He married Kathryn Evens, daughter of Edwin Evens, of Gwynedd, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. They began their married life in Hamilton township, Monroe county, and in May of 1780 she rode from Hamilton to Philadelphia on horseback to escape from the Indians, carrying her eldest son Isaac, then a babe of six weeks old, in her arms, her husband being still in the service of his country. At the close of the war they returned to Hamilton township. The Indians still troubled them, and in the summer of 1786 Mrs. Van Horn shot an Indian who was hidden behind the out-door oven, but whose feathers in his headdress showed above the same, thus disclosing his hiding place. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Van Horn had five children, all born at Hamilton: Isaac, see forward; Edwin, married Nancy Hicks; Samuel, married Rachel Thomas; Amos, married Ellen Dodson; and Benjamin. Samuel Van Horn and his family removed to Salem, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1794. He later went to Kentucky with his sons Amos and Benjamin, but at the advanced age of eighty-six years returned to Salem on a visit. Returning to Kentucky, he died there.

Isaac Van Horn, son of Samuel and Kathryn (Evens) Van Horn, was born in Hamilton township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1780, and died November 26, 1852. He was married at Salem, Luzerne county, October 2, 1801, to Elizabeth Dodson, born in Mahoning Valley, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1783, died October 24, 1867, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Rhodes) Dodson. Samuel Dodson was a member of the Church of England, while his first wife, a daughter of Samuel Rhodes, and his second wife, Judith Gregory, who was born on the ocean when her parents were coming to this country, were Moravians, and their children were baptized in the Moravian Church, but in 1808 joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which their children were thereafter brought up. Elizabeth (Dodson) Van Horn had an elder sister Abbie, who was captured by the Indians in April, 1780, when she was thirteen years old, and held captive until

she was ransomed, December, 1785. Children of Isaac and Elizabeth (Dodson) Van Horn: Samuel, born July 27, 1802, married Phebe Howe, of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, November 15, 1830, and had Amanda, Mary Jane, Denton, Ira, Christian, Robert, Wesley and Rose; Abram, born February 29, 1804, see forward; John Dodson, born November 24, 1806, married Esther Dodson, January, 1831, and had Frank Asbury, Mary Elizabeth, Julius, Chester, Abigail and Adelia; Hannah, born October 4, 1809, married Henry Ebert, 1836; Rachel Thomas, born July 22, 1812, married (first) William Conner, July, 1830, who died 1833, and she married (second) James Hewett Abbott; Thomas Rhodes, born February 16, 1815, married August 1, 1840, Anna Maria Abbott, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and died November 26, 1882; Joseph Evens, born November 16, 1817, married Mary Canfield; Merrit Isaac, born July 7, 1820, married Mary Barr, of Mauch Chunk, 1851, and died September, 1904; Nathan, born December, 1822, married Ann Armitage Rose, of Susquehanna county; Sarah Elizabeth, born August 29, 1826, married Solomon Washburn (now deceased), 1844.

Abram Van Horn, second son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Dodson) Van Horn, was born at Salem, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, February 29, 1804, and died in 1891, aged eighty-six years. He was a farmer in Hunlock township, and followed that pursuit throughout the active years of his life. He married, October 2, 1829, Olive Hubbs, daughter of William Hubbs, of New York, and wife Hannah Ostrander, whose father was a colonel under General Washington; she died in 1897, aged ninety years. Colonel Ostrander was a man of position and great wealth for his day, holding under grant from the crown one of the large estates for which New York was famous in colonial days. Children of Abram and Olive (Hubbs) Van Horn: William, now leading a retired life at Berwick, Pennsylvania; Alexander H., see forward; Francis, a builder by trade, resides in Houston, Texas; Adelia, wife of William Cook, of Washington, D. C.; James, a farmer, resides on the old homestead in Hunlock township, which property has been in the family since 1829; Elizabeth, deceased; Janette, married Matthew Holgate, July 28, 1875, died February 28, 1876. Mr. Van Horn was a Republican in politics. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Alexander H. Van Horn, second son of Abram and Olive (Hubbs) Van Horn, was born

in Hunlock township, Luzerne county, February 22, 1833. He attended the common schools and pursued advanced studies at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania. He became connected with the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company at Summit Hill, Carbon county, in 1855, and remained as superintendent until 1864, when he engaged in the coal business for himself, continuing until January 1, 1868, and conducting an extensive business. In 1871 he removed to Wilkes-Barre and became interested in various corporations. He was elected a director of the Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank, 1872, and was elected president in 1880, which position he still holds, being one of the oldest bank officers in the city. This bank, erected in 1898, is one of the most beautiful bank buildings in the Wyoming valley. Mr. Van Horn is also interested in a number of other business enterprises in Wilkes-Barre. He is a Republican in politics, and for eight years between 1870 and 1880 was a director of schools. He and his family attend the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Van Horn married, in 1867, Harriet Abbott, daughter of James H. Abbott, a carpenter and joiner by trade, at Summit Hill, Carbon county, where he died in 1872. Two children were born of this marriage: Edwin S., superintendent of the Wilkes-Barre Iron Manufacturing Company, and Maud, wife of Dr. Meixell, of Wilkes-Barre. The mother of these children died in 1875, aged thirty-nine years. Mr. Van Horn was married (second) April 23, 1885, to Dora Louisa Reading, born in Urbana, Illinois, March 4, 1857, daughter of Augustus Bertron and Mary Elizabeth (Barber) Reading. They had four children: Olive, Gertrude, Mary and Dora.

Col. John Reading, the ancestor of Mrs. Van Horn, was a man of gentle birth and good education. He came to New Jersey about 1687, probably from London, England, where his family dates back to the thirteenth century. His son, Gov. John Reading, great-great-grandfather of Dora Louisa Reading, was born in Camden, New Jersey, one of two children, himself and Elise. He was educated in England, and was the wealthiest man in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. He held many offices of trust and responsibility under King George III. At his father's death he was chosen by the king to run the boundary lines between New Jersey and New York. His son, Hon. Joseph Reading, great-great-grandfather of Dora Louisa Reading, was one of the leading men of his day, judge of common pleas, presiding judge of the orphans'

court, and served in the council. He was a member of Amwell Presbyterian Church. His son, Samuel Ryerson Reading, was the great-grandfather of Dora Louisa Reading. William Anderson Reading, son of Samuel Ryerson Reading, and grandfather of Dora Louisa Reading, received under will of his father a large estate on the banks of the Delaware river, near Raven Rock, a part of which is still in the possession of the family. His son, Augustus Bertron Reading, was father of Mrs. Dora Louisa (Reading) Van Horn.

H. E. H.

FRED MARTIN ALLEN, identified with the educational interests of the city of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in that he established and has conducted the institution known as the Wilkes-Barre Business College, traces his ancestry back to Samuel Allen, who came to America in the "Mayflower" in 1620. Said Samuel Allen and wife Ann settled at Braintree, Massachusetts, where was born a son Samuel in 1632. This son is the American representative of the Allen family, and the descendants of the branch to which Fred Martin, the subject of our sketch, belongs, is as follows: Ebenezer (2), son of Samuel (1), born 1674. Jacob (3), son of Ebenezer, born 1702. Jacob (4), son of Jacob, born 1739. He was captain of a company in the Revolutionary war, and was killed at Saratoga at the capture of Burgoyne, September 19, 1777. He had a son Jacob (5), born 1763. Jacob (6), son of Captain Jacob, as above, was a lieutenant in his father's company and stood by his side when he was killed at the surrender of Burgoyne. He married Susanna Alden, sister of John Alden, the Puritan. They moved to Cummington, Massachusetts, and Almon was born 1797. He died 1836, and is buried in the cemetery at Mansfield, Pennsylvania, which cemetery he gave to the town. Almon (7), son of Jacob, married Polly Bates, and they had Fordyce Almon (8), born at Cummington, Massachusetts, 1820, married to Jane Martin 1852, and had Fred Martin (9), subject of this sketch, born October 13, 1854, at Smethport, McKean county, Pennsylvania.

Fordyce Almon Allen, eldest child of Almon and Polly (Bates) Allen, was born at Cummington, Massachusetts, in 1820. He was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania, to which state his parents removed soon after his birth. The great amount of knowledge which he acquired in after years was due entirely to his industry and earnestness as a student. He was an omnivorous reader, and had the happy faculty of being able to select and remember what was best

worth selecting and remembering. He began teaching in the public schools of Coudersport, Potter county, Pennsylvania, and Smethport, McKean county, Pennsylvania. He was also county superintendent of schools of McKean county. About the year 1857 he established a private school at West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, from which school in later years grew the West Chester State Normal School.

In 1864 he became principal of the Mansfield State Normal School, located at Mansfield, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. This position he held almost continuously until the time of his death in the year 1880. This school is greatly indebted to him for its success. He took charge when its fortunes were at the lowest ebb, and by his indomitable courage, energy and strength of character elevated it to the front rank of the state normal schools of Pennsylvania. He also identified himself with the interests of the town of Mansfield; was one of the projectors of the widely known Mansfield Fair; was a vestryman in the Episcopal Church of the town, and secured the passage by the legislature of a prohibitory law forbidding the sale of intoxicants within two miles of the Mansfield State Normal School. Notwithstanding the fact that he was a self-educated man, he was held to be one of the educational authorities on teaching in the United States. Up to the time of his death he had conducted more county teachers' institutes in the different states of the Union than any other person, and was noted as an instructive and entertaining lecturer. He was at the time of his death president of the State Agricultural Society. He was also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. At the time of the invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebels, he was one of the thirty-day militia men, stationed at Reading, Pennsylvania. In politics he was of the Republican party. Mr. Allen married Jane Lovicy Martin, daughter of Alexander Martin, a prominent lumberman of Portage, New York. There was born to them: 1. Fred Martin, the subject of this sketch. 2. Willis Gaylord, died in infancy. 3. George Fordyce, drowned in Narragansett Bay from school-ship "Portsmouth," on which he was serving. 4. Stella Rae, who still resides with her mother at Mansfield, Pennsylvania.

Fred Martin Allen, eldest child of Fordyce Almon and Jane (Martin) Allen, was born at Smethport, McKean county, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1854. At the age of three years his parents removed to West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and at the age of ten to Mansfield, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he resided

until he attained the age of twenty-four years. He was educated in the public schools and in the State Normal School of Mansfield, Pennsylvania. He graduated from the Normal School in 1875; from the Oberlin Telegraph School in 1876; from the Lowell Business College of Binghamton, New York, in 1877; and from the Eastman Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1882. For several years he taught in the Normal School and kept the books, and later was appointed steward of said institution, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his father's death.

In the year 1880 he established a business college in Mansfield in a building which he had constructed for the purpose. This business he conducted until 1882, when, believing that the town was too small for a school of the kind, he removed it to Elmira, New York, and established it in what was known as the Advertiser Building. Forty students accompanied Mr. Allen to Elmira, and a special car was chartered for the purpose. The opening of Mr. Allen's school in Elmira was the dawn of the up-to-date teaching of business in that section, and the present Elmira School of Commerce practically embodies the principles set forth at the time of its inception.

In January, 1886, having sold his Elmira College, he took charge of the Williamsport Commercial College, which he had purchased. This school he conducted until the year 1898, when he sold it and removed to Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and established the Wilkes-Barre Business College, of which he is still president. This institution is very prosperous, and is considered as the leading school of the kind in the Wyoming Valley, being accorded the patronage of a most excellent body of young men and women. (1906).

Mr. Allen married, August 6, 1879, at Mansfield, Pennsylvania, Clara Holloway Wentworth, second daughter of Rev. J. B. Wentworth, D. D., clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was at that time presiding elder of the Elmira district, and resided at Mansfield. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are the parents of three children: 1. Jean Martin, married Percy Miles Safford, great-grandson of Elisha Blackman, so prominently connected with the events of the Wyoming massacre; resides at Muskegon, Michigan, and has one child, Margaret. 2. Richard Wentworth, accountant, resides at present (1906) at Virginia, Minnesota. 3. Elizabeth Stephenia, lives with parents at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Allen is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania;

a Free and Accepted Mason, and in politics is a Republican.

Mrs. Allen is the daughter of the late John Brodhead Wentworth, D. D., a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Genesee Conference, New York. Dr. Wentworth was born in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1826; graduated with honors from Vermont University in 1851; and soon after married Clara M. Drew, daughter of Stephen Drew, M. D., of New Hampshire. His father, Charles Drew, of Virginia, liberated about the year 1820 over fifty slaves and gave to each an acre of land. Dr. Wentworth was a son of Richard Wentworth and Betsey Brodhead Wentworth. Betsey Brodhead was a daughter of Captain Luke Brodhead, of Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania, a captain of Pennsylvania cavalry during the Revolutionary war.

Mrs. Allen possesses a valuable set of library edition books on the Wentworth family. These volumes were compiled by the late Hon. John Wentworth, the first mayor of Chicago, Illinois, the most picturesque and prominent figure of old Chicago. He was familiarly known as "Long John Wentworth" on account of his extreme height, and for thirty years he employed agents throughout Europe and America collecting data of the Wentworth family. From this data we learn that the Wentworth family can be traced in an unbroken line to the year 1066, the time of William the Conqueror, back of which time no family except royalty can be traced accurately as there were no surnames. In the early history of this country the Wentworths took a prominent part, two men, John Wentworth and Benning Wentworth, having been governors of New Hampshire under King George. H. E. H.

BENEDICT J. WETHERBEE. Very little is known of the early history of the Wetherbees of this particular line. David Wetherbee was a farmer on Fishing creek, in Columbia county. Among his sons was William H. Wetherbee, who fought with the Union army throughout the war of 1861-65, first as private in Battery M, Second Pennsylvania Light Artillery, being promoted lieutenant.

William H. Wetherbee was born in Jackson township, Luzerne county, about seventy years ago, and is a farmer. He had little opportunity to acquire an education during his youth, and when he returned from his army life was a man of sense, discernment and wide experience. He married Lucy Harding, who was daughter of Harry Harding, and a descendant of the New

England Hardings, some of whom were pioneers in the Wyoming Valley, and patriots of the Revolution, heroes and victims of the historic Wyoming battle and massacre, and an account of which family will be found elsewhere in this work. William H. Wetherbee and his wife Lucy Harding now live at Orange, Luzerne county. Their children were: Harry, born 1857; Benedict J., born 1859; Norman L., born 1861, now in Chicago, Illinois; Sally May, born 1870, widow of William Crossman, now living in West Pittston; Mary and Delia, who died in infancy; John, now of Orange, Pennsylvania; George, living in Wilkes-Barre; and Lucy, wife of Floyd Nulton, living at Orange, Pennsylvania.

Benedict J. Wetherbee, second son and child of William H. and Lucy (Harding) Wetherbee, was born in Exeter township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1859, and was reared on a farm. He attended the winter term of the common schools until he was nineteen years old, and then taught in Vernon, Wyoming county, thus earning the means necessary to provide himself with a better education. He attended Beaumont Academy one term, then returned to teaching, this time in his own home district; later he attended Orangeville Academy two terms, and then again became teacher. In 1879 he went to Illinois and began the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. Everett, of Troy Grove; while there he taught a district school and also a singing school in order to maintain himself and provide the means necessary to complete his medical education. In 1880 and 1881 he was a student in the medical department of the University of New York; then again he had recourse to teaching; later matriculated at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, and graduated there, M. D., 1884. Then for a time necessity compelled him to return to the pedagogue's desk, and after two years he located for medical practice in Hutchinson, Kansas, where he lived until 1897, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre and entered the ranks of the profession in his native county. While living in the west Dr. Wetherbee was president of the Reno County (Kansas) Medical Society, was secretary of the surgical section of the Kansas State Medical Society and a member of the South Kansas Medical Society. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Luzerne County Medical Society, and also of the fraternal society, Knights of Malta. Dr. Wetherbee married, at Orangeville, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1886, Della Patterson, daughter of Archibald Patterson and Beulah (Welch) Patterson. Mrs. Wetherbee is a graduate of Orangeville Academy, and

also a graduate, M. D., 1896, of Kansas Medical College. Dr. and Mrs. Wetherbee have no children. H. E. H.

EDWARD RHYS RODERICK, M. D., of Wilkes-Barre, born at Warrior Run, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1872, is a representative of a family of Welsh origin. He is a grandson of Edward and Eleanor Roderick, natives of Cardiganshire, Wales, where the entire career of Edward Roderick was spent and his death occurred at the age of sixty years. Dr. Roderick is a son of James Edward and Sarah (Davies) Roderick, whose births occurred in Cardiganshire, Wales, December 10, 1841, and New York City, 1842, respectively.

James Edward Roderick (father) was educated in the land of his birth, and in 1864 emigrated to the United States, settling at Pittston, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in mining for the Pennsylvania Coal Company. After a short period of time he took up his residence in Wilkes-Barre and engaged with the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, remaining with them until February, 1866, when he was appointed mine foreman at the Empire Shaft. In June, 1870, he accepted a position as general superintendent under A. J. Davis & Company, Warrior Run, with whom he remained until June, 1881, when he was appointed by the state to the position of mine inspector for the Fourth District of Pennsylvania; he served the term of five years, and at its expiration was reappointed, and served three years of his second term. He then tendered his resignation in order to accept a more lucrative position as general superintendent for Linderman & Skeer, to which he was appointed in May, 1889; he was in charge of six collieries, which gave employment to fourteen hundred men, and the daily output was about two thousand tons of coal. Mr. Roderick educated himself to qualify as mining engineer, and advanced gradually from the position of miner to that of chief of the Department of Mines of Pennsylvania, which position he holds at present (1906). Mr. Roderick took an active part in municipal affairs and the improvement of his adopted city, and his influence was of vast importance in the ranks of the Republican party, the principles of which organization he firmly advocated for many years. In 1879 he was a candidate for county treasurer on the Labor-Greenback ticket. He is a member of the American Society of Engineers, and several mining societies. He also holds membership in the Ancient Order of Foresters, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Free and Accepted Masons. He is

a member of the Presbyterian Church. He resides in Hazelton, Pennsylvania.

James Edward Roderick married Miss Sarah Davies, a native of New York City, and a descendant of a Welsh ancestry, who bore him the following children: Nellie, born September 25, 1869, wife of D. C. Jones, a grocer, and they reside in Wilkes-Barre. Edward Rhys, mentioned hereafter. James Edward, Jr., born January 28, 1875, a lawyer, resides at Harrisburg. John D., born February 28, 1878, died 1888, interred at Hollenback cemetery. Mrs. Roderick, who prior to her marriage was a teacher and member of the choir in the Presbyterian Church, died in 1880.

Dr. Edward Rhys Roderick, son of James Edward and Sarah (Davies) Roderick, resided until eight years of age at Warrior Run, his birthplace, and then went to Hazelton. He was educated in the public schools of Hazelton, and the Nazareth Moravian School, from which he was graduated in 1888, then Princeton University, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1892, after which he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating M. D. from the same in 1895. He then came to Wilkes-Barre and served as house surgeon of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital during the years 1895-96, and filled a similar position in the Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia, 1896-97, and Manhattan Hospital, New York City, 1898. Since 1898 to the present time (1906) he has been the attending oculist to Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, and since 1903 at Pittston Hospital. In 1902 he was appointed division oculist for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, in which capacity he is still serving. Dr. Roderick is a member of the Medical Society of Luzerne County, State Medical Society, and American Medical Society. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Westmoreland Club. His politics are Republican.

Dr. Roderick married, June 1, 1898, Kathleen Leonard Reichard, daughter of Henry C. and Jennie (Griffin) Reichard, and granddaughter of Colonel John Reichard, who served as colonel of the "Bucktails" during the Civil war, was prominent in military and lodge affairs in the city of Wilkes-Barre, and died in 1884, aged seventy-five years; his remains are interred in Hollenback cemetery. Henry C. Reichard (see Reichard Family), who was also prominent in military and lodge affairs in Wilkes-Barre, died in 1894, aged fifty-six years, and was buried in Hollenback cemetery. Mrs. Roderick was educated in the schools of Wilkes-Barre, and the Moravian Seminary, at Lititz, Pennsylvania. Dr. and Mrs. Roderick had three children: James

Edward, born in Wilkes-Barre, December 22, 1899; George Reichard, born in Wilkes-Barre, October 19, 1901; and Edward Griffin, born in Wilkes-Barre, June 11, 1903. Dr. and Mrs. Roderick are members of the Presbyterian Church.
H. E. H.

JOHN PARRY POLLOCK, of Wilkes-Barre, who at the present time (1905) is alderman of the fourth ward of the city, this being his second term of office, was born in Corning, New York, February 6, 1851, a son of Allan and Susan E. (Parry) Pollock. Allan Pollock was born at Boston, Massachusetts, November 28, 1805, a son of Thomas Pollock, who served as teller in the Royal Bank of Scotland. Allan Pollock was a speculator in real estate, published a magazine at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for many years resided in Washington, D. C., and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died in the year 1889. His wife, whose maiden name was Susan E. Parry, was born in Lexington, Virginia. She was the mother of four children: John P., Effie B., wife of E. C. Prendergast, of Scranton; Susan C., of Scranton; and William B., who died in infancy.

John P. Pollock was educated in the public schools at Philadelphia, after which he took up the drug business and followed the same for a number of years. In 1867 he removed to Scranton, where during his two years residence he followed his profession. He then located in Wilkes-Barre, and for two years served as prescription clerk for P. M. Barber, on Public Square, where the Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank is now located, but resigned from this position in order to accept that of deputy recorder of deeds, and was subsequently a clerk in the office of the prothonotary, which he held until 1878, discharging his duties with credit and efficiency. He was then appointed deputy treasurer of Luzerne county, which responsible position he filled until 1882, in which year he entered the employ of the government at Washington, D. C., and was special examiner of pensions up to 1885. Four years later he returned to Washington and filled the same office again, having been appointed by President Harrison, and when Hon. George W. Shonk was elected to represent the twelfth district of Wilkes-Barre at Washington, Mr. Pollock served as his private secretary, continuing in that capacity up to 1893. He then returned to Wilkes-Barre, and in 1898 was elected alderman of the fourth ward, re-elected in 1903, and during his tenure of office has won the approbation of his colleagues and supporters for the excellent judgment displayed in the discharge of the varied

duties pertaining thereto. His influence as a citizen has been felt in all measures having for their object the welfare of the people and the interests of the community. He is a staunch adherent of the principles advocated by the Republican party. In 1899 Mr. Pollock was married to Mrs. Jessie C. Johnston, widow of the late Andrew C. Johnston, of Philadelphia, who was born in 1868, was married to the above named in January, 1887, died 1890, and was buried at Middleton, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Pollock had one child by her first marriage, Clarie, born 1889, who is now attending the high school at Wilkes-Barre. No children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pollock. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pollock are members of the First Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Pollock is a daughter of the late Van Campen Coolbaugh, who was born at Middle Smithfield, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, 1830, died at Wilkes-Barre, 1889. He was engaged in the lumber business, and for many years owned and operated a large mill at Middletown, Pennsylvania. In 1888 he moved his residence to Wilkes-Barre, retired from business, and his few remaining years were spent in ease and comfort. In 1865 he was united in marriage to Clara Kendig, born in Middletown, 1837, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Rutherford) Kendig, and four children were the issue: Edwin, an electrician of New York City; Jessie C., wife of John P. Pollock; John, a mining engineer of Wilkes-Barre; and Sarah K., who resides with her mother in the city of Wilkes-Barre. H. E. H.

THOMAS R. CONNOR, truant officer of the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in which capacity he has served since 1897, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, March 30, 1841. His parents were John and Rozilla (Madison) Connor, and his ancestors were natives of Ireland, they having left to their descendants many of the admirable characteristics of that race of people.

His paternal grandfather, James Connor, was born in Ireland, November 27, 1788. Upon his emigration to this country he located first in Poughkeepsie, New York, and later moved to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and the tract of land whereon Thomas R. Connor now resides was taken out of the patent office by Hugh Connor and his brother. This tract of land extended from Northampton to Market streets, and from Washington to Canal streets, being now valued at a very high price. He gave his attention to the tilling of the soil, from which he derived a comfortable livelihood. He was one of

the early founders of the Presbyterian Church, in which he served as deacon for many years. James Connor was married three times; his first wife, who was the grandmother of Thomas R. Connor, was a Miss Wilse, whose father was a very wealthy man in his day, owning a number of sloops that plied between Albany and New York. James Connor died in 1834. His son, John Connor, father of Thomas R. Connor, was born in Poughkeepsie, New York. During his boyhood he accompanied his parents to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and there received his education. After his marriage to Rozilla Madison (a descendant of the Madisons who were in the Wyoming massacre and who fled to Easton, together with a large number of the early settlers, fourteen of whom died from fatigue in this flight to escape the savages), he removed to Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. Mr. Connor was superintendent of the Lehigh and Navigation Coal Company, and built the locks in the canals, also the "planes" which are used for hoisting coal over the mountains, and in addition to these built "arks" to carry coal to Philadelphia. He was formerly a Whig and later a Republican in politics. Both he and his wife were consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, in which faith they reared their children, eight in number: William J., Uranah M., who married Thomas Connor and is mother of one child; Wilson B., Hugh C., Emily H., David C., John M. and Thomas R. John Connor died at his home in Wilkes-Barre, whither he had removed from Mauch Chunk, in 1867, aged eighty-two years. His wife, Rozilla (Madison) Connor, was born at Lake George, New York, January 24, 1799, and died May 5, 1865, in the sixty-seventh year of her age.

Thomas R. Connor was reared and educated in Wilkes-Barre, and in 1854, when thirteen years of age, began learning the bakery and confectionery business, working at the same for a period of four years. He then clerked in a dry goods store for one year, and the following three years was employed as a stationary engineer by the Empire Coal Company. April 13, 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil war, he enlisted in Company F, Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, known as the Wyoming Artillery; upon arrival at Harrisburg he was appointed a drummer, and at Chambersburg was transferred to Company B, same regiment. After a service of three months he was honorably discharged August 14, 1861. Later he re-enlisted as a private, September 7th, in Company L, Twenty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and March

1, 1862, was transferred to Company D, Sixty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He participated in all the battles of this regiment from Fortress Monroe to Richmond, as follows: Williamsburg, May 6; Bottoms Bridge, May 19; Fair Oaks, May 31, where he was wounded; the seven days fight before Richmond, June 25 to July 1; the Seven Pines, July 2 and 7; White Oak Swamp and Turkey Bend, July 30; Malvern Hill, August 1 to August 5; Maryland, September 16 and 17; Williamsport, September 19 and 20; expedition on the upper Potomac and Hancock, Maryland, in October. He was transferred from the Second Division, Sixth Corps, to the Fourth Division, Sixth Corps, known as Harris's Brigade, and participated in the following battles: Storming of Maryland Heights, September 3, 1863; reconnoissance of Rappahannock river, May 3 and 4; Gettysburg, July 5; Fair Field Gap, July 5; Rappahannock Station, November 7; Manassas Gap Railroad, November 27; repulse of Mosby's cavalry on wagon train, November 26 to 30, and Luscent Grove, November 27; was wounded at Spottsylvania, May 11, 1864. He was honorably discharged from the service of the United States government September 2, 1864. The five brothers of Mr. Connor (William J., Hugh C., David C., Wilson B. and John M.) also served during the Civil war. John M. rose to the rank of first lieutenant, and participated in the following battles: Bloody Angle, where he was wounded; Cold Harbor; siege of Petersburg; Green Station; Charleston and a number of others.

Upon his return to Wilkes-Barre, Mr. Connor was employed as a stationary engineer for the Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, remaining from 1865 to 1868, and the following two years was engaged in the local express business between Wilkes-Barre and Kingston. On July 1, 1870, he received the appointment of outside foreman at the Gray Breaker of the Wilkes-Barre and Lehigh Coal Company on Coal street, where he remained one year. He then went to the No. 5 breaker, remaining until 1873, then to the Diamond breaker in 1881, then as superintendent of the Empire division for three years, then as outside superintendent of the Hollenback shaft from 1884 to 1887. In 1897 he was appointed to his present position of truant officer of the public schools. Mr. Connor has always taken a keen interest along educational lines, and served in the capacity of school director from 1884 to 1887. He is a Republican in politics and a member of Conyngham Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Connor was married February 20, 1867, to Jennie Pruner, who was born in Dundaff, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Henry A. and Harriet (Brink) Pruner, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Hattie M., Harry P., Ruth B. and Daisy. They also have an adopted daughter, Helen. Mr. Connor and his family are members of Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

H. E. H.

HARRIE BENJAMIN COURTRIGHT, a prosperous business man of Wilkes-Barre, was born in Plains township, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1857, a son of James and Ruth Gore (Searle) Courtright.

James Courtright was born in Plains. During the active years of his career he was extensively engaged in the buying and selling of western horses, deriving therefrom a goodly income. He is now leading a retired life at his home in Kingston, surrounded with peace and plenty, and enjoying the fruits of many years of toil and activity. On September 19, 1854, he was united in marriage to Ruth Gore Searle, who was born January 16, 1832, a daughter of John and Mary (Stark) Searle, a granddaughter of Roger Searle, and a great-granddaughter of Constant Searle, who migrated from Connecticut to Pennsylvania, and who was killed in the Wyoming massacre. (See Greene Family.) His son, Roger Searle, aforementioned, was then sixteen years of age and also participated in the battle but escaped from the terrible slaughter of the Indians.

John Searle (father) was born in Pittston, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1795, died October 20, 1863. He was the owner of stage lines from Wilkes-Barre to Montrose, that being the means of travel in those early days, and was actively interested in stage and mail routes until his decease. In September, 1822, he married Mary Stark, who was born at Plains, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1800, died April 16, 1891, a daughter of the late Henry Stark. (See Stark Family.) All the years of her life were spent on the farm where she was born, where the shaft of the Enterprise colliery is sunk. The house in which she was born was built by her father, who was one of the early settlers of the township of Plains. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Searle are as follows:

1. James, born July 8, 1823, died November, 1863; his wife, Candace (Green) Searle, died November, 1859.

2. Clarrissa, born November 14, 1824, married, April 24, 1850, Nelson N. Dean, now de-

ceased, and their children are: James Elmer, born September 10, 1851, and Willis L., born February 5, 1857. (See Dean Family.)

3. Kathryn, born July 11, 1827, married, April 24, 1850, Edwin Williams, and their children are: James, born September 9, 1851, married Ella Dumbould; George W., born May, 1855, married Eva L. Shoemaker; Mary, born November 22, 1858, wife of D. Rouse, M. D.; Martha C., born April 22, 1861, wife of William Burner; Ruth C., born October 22, 1863, wife of Lewis Yost; Helen, born August 24, 1866, and Elizabeth V., born June 24, 1869, wife of John T. Yoakum.

4. Elizabeth M., born October 5, 1829, married, April 25, 1853, Norman T. Vorse, and their children are: Charles, born September 24, 1854, married Augusta Tyrrell, August 24, 1878, and Frank W., born February 5, 1856, married Agnes Nuten, October 27, 1877.

5. Ruth Gore, born January 16, 1832, wife of James Courtright, as aforementioned, and their children are: John S., born July 21, 1855, married Ellen Lathrop, January 17, 1877, and their children are: Sarah L. and Florence; they reside in Montrose, Pennsylvania; Harrie Benjamin, born February 19, 1857, mentioned at length hereinafter.

6. John R., born July 30, 1835, was a lieutenant in the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, United States Volunteers, and died in the service at Camp Suffolk, Virginia, December 13, 1862.

7. Martha M., born May 29, 1838, wife of James D. Green, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

8. May, born September 13, 1833, became the wife of the Rev. J. K. Peck, and their children are: Carrie, born February 28, 1857, wife of J. Wood Piatt, and mother of two children: William and Ruth Piatt; Mary A., born November 28, 1861; Jesse L., born March 28, 1864, married Jeanette Bryden and they have one child, Kenyon Peck; and Ruth C., born August 14, 1873, wife of Charles C. Hurd.

Harrie B. Courtright, son of James and Ruth Courtright, received his preliminary education in the public schools adjacent to his home; this was supplemented by attendance at Kingston Seminary and Starkie Seminary, at Seneca Lake, New York. He gained his first experience in business life by working for his father, and later served a clerkship in a grocery store and for G. L. Palmer, a hatter. In 1874 he entered into partnership with James T. Murphy, brother of the late Dr. J. A. Murphy, and in 1876 they dis-

posed of the business to Kirkendall & Whiteman. He then engaged in the livery business, disposing of the same in 1880 to George Niver, after which he went to Leadville and Breckenridge, Colorado, and for two years prospected for silver. He then located in Wilkes-Barre, and January 1, 1883, was appointed superintendent of letter carriers, the first incumbent of the office, under A. S. Orr, postmaster. He retained the position under Postmaster Joseph K. Bogert, who died in office, Asa R. Brundage serving as acting postmaster until the appointment to office of Mrs. Bogert, widow of Joseph K. Bogert. On July 15, 1887, after serving over four years, Mr. Courtright resigned from his office and engaged in the livery and sales stable business with his father, James Courtright, who was an extensive dealer in western horses. Upon the retirement of Mr. Courtright, Sr., in 1897, his son continued the business and is engaged in it at the present time (1905). Mr. Courtright believes that the principles laid down in the Republican platform are the best adapted to the needs of the nation and he therefore votes that ticket. Mr. Courtright married, March 7, 1876, Clara Ida Wells, daughter of William S. and Jane A. (Jackson) Wells. Their children are: Ruth Searle, born January 24, 1877; Josephine Wells, born July 17, 1878, and James Wells, born February 2, 1887. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. They reside in a comfortable home at No. 41 North Franklin street, Wilkes-Barre.
H. E. H.

IRA E. HARTWELL, a well known civil engineer of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, who has held many positions of importance, traces his descent back to Solomon Hartwell, the founder of the family in America. Solomon Hartwell was a native of England, who landed in Massachusetts and finally settled at Concord, New Hampshire. He married Abigail Davis, and they had a number of children, of whom were Solomon and John.

Solomon Hartwell was born in Concord, New Hampshire, married Tabitha Hill, and had a numerous family. John, son of Solomon and Tabitha (Hill) Hartwell, married Jane Whitney, of Central, New York, and they raised a family of twelve children, one of whom was Nathan Hartwell, who was educated in the public schools of Chautauqua county, New York, and upon leaving school was apprenticed to a blacksmith. He learned this trade thoroughly and followed it all his life very successfully. He lived in Chau-

tauqua county, New York, until 1861, when he removed to Hammonton, New Jersey. Nathan Hartwell married Almina Lake, of Chautauqua county, New York, daughter of Luther and Lucinda (Walker) Lake, of Chautauqua county, formerly of Vermont. The Lakes were also one of the old pioneer families of New York and some of their ancestors settled near Standing Stone, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. Nathan and Almina Hartwell had three children: Allen, born 1843, who was a lieutenant in the Wyoming Artillery and enlisted at the beginning of the Civil war in the One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment Infantry of Pennsylvania and served until the close of the war with great bravery, and rose to the rank of captain. He married Sadie Webster, of Daleville, near Moscow, Pennsylvania. Allen and Sadie Hartwell both died in Hammonton, New Jersey, and are buried in that town. They had no children. 2. Ida E. (twin), born November 27, 1849, married Alborn Warren, of Chautauqua county, New York, and had two children—Maud and Daisy; Maud residing in Washington, District of Columbia, married F. Bradbery, of Hammonton, New Jersey; Daisy died 1895 at Hammonton, New Jersey. 3. Ira E. (twin), the subject of this sketch. Nathan Hartwell and his wife both died in Hammonton, New Jersey, and are buried there.

Ira E. Hartwell, second son of Nathan and Almina (Lake) Hartwell, was born November 27, 1849, in Chautauqua county, New York. He lived in the town of his birth until the year 1861, when he removed with the family to Hammonton, New Jersey. Here he was educated in the public schools, and upon leaving them went to the East Cleveland (Ohio) Seminary and continued his education there. At the age of nineteen he commenced his business career in Cleveland, Ohio, obtaining a position with the city engineer, a position which he held for three years. He then came to Wilkes-Barre and entered the employ of William V. Ingham, then in business for himself as civil engineer, now city engineer of Wilkes-Barre, remaining with him for one year. At the end of this period he obtained a position with James P. Weller, county surveyor, and held this for two years. He then accepted employment with William H. Sturtevant, also a civil engineer, and remained with him until 1879, when he commenced business in the same line for himself, and has carried this on up to the present time. Mr. Hartwell has been actively connected with many public undertakings, among them the Wilkes-Barre and Harvey's Lake Railroad, now known as the Lehigh Valley; the

Wilkes-Barre and Eastern Railroad from Wilkes-Barre to Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, which Mr. Hartwell built alone, and which is now known as the Susquehanna and Western; the first electric road in Wilkes-Barre, and the electric road from Wilkes-Barre to Luzerne borough, including the North street bridge, Wilkes-Barre; the Binghamton Southern from Binghamton, New York, to Williamsport, Pennsylvania; the road from Lofty, Pennsylvania, to the Allegheny river near Kittanning, Pennsylvania. He was also identified with a number of preliminary surveys for railroads. From about 1883 to 1893 he made a specialty of mining engineering, being associated with P. Butler Reynolds, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hartwell was a member of the Vulcan Lodge, No. —, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he belongs to the Republican party. His family are Presbyterians. Mr. Hartwell has held the following offices: School director for Wilkes-Barre for three years; chief engineer and director of Wilkes-Barre and Harvey's Lake railroad; chief engineer and director in Wilkes-Barre and Williamsport railroad; chief engineer and director in Wilkes-Barre and Eastern railroad; president of the Midway Connecting railroad, Wilkes-Barre to Nanticoke; chief engineer and director in People's Railway, Wilkes-Barre to Port Jervis, New York; president of the Westminster Coal Company of Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. Hartwell married, July 14, 1875, Margaret Jenkins, born April 29, 1848, in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, daughter of Thomas and Mary Jenkins, both deceased, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Hartwell was one of seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Ira E. Hartwell have had six children: 1. Clarence Lake, born April 29, 1876, who graduated from Cornell University, is now engineer for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, stationed at Topeka, Kansas; 2. Ethel M., born October 12, 1877, died June 11, 1905, at Wilkes-Barre; 3. Addison W., born July 3, 1879, died January 26, 1887, at Wilkes-Barre; 4. Jessie C., born August 27, 1883; 5. Natalie, born February 8, 1886; 6. Frances V., born August 30 1889,
H. E. H.

CHARLES W. SPAYD, M. D., of Wilkes-Barre, engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, is a native of the state of Pennsylvania, born in Philadelphia, March 3, 1840, a son of John E. and Catherine Ann (Bibighause) Spayd, who were respectively natives of Germany and Pennsylvania.

He comes of a most honorable ancestry in



Col. W. Sprayd M.D.

both parental lines. His paternal grandfather, John E. Spayd, came to this country a practical gunmaker, and made firearms for the colonial troops during the Revolution, and directed others in the same work. He subsequently returned to his native province of Saxony, served in the Prussian army, was taken prisoner by the French army under Napoleon, in 1797, and was kept in captivity for three years. His health was much impaired by his incarceration, and he died at the age of fifty-nine years. In 1802 his widow came to the United States, bringing her family of three children, and lived to the great age of one hundred years, dying in 1846.

John E. Spayd, son of the parents before named, was a child when he came to the country with his widowed mother. He was reared in Philadelphia, and studied for the ministry, and later for the medical profession. He did not enter upon either of these callings, however, but became interested in the manufacture of planes. In 1854 he was incapacitated by a stroke of paralysis, but lived until 1873, when he passed away at the age of seventy-five years. His sister Martha married George Ott, and made her home in the west, and the other sister, Mary, married George Frey, and resided in Wisconsin. John E. Spayd married Catherine Ann Bibighause, born in Tinicum, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Henry Bibighause. Her father was a native of the Rhenish Palatinate, who came with his father to the United States in the sloop "Sally Ann." Dr. Bibighause taught school in Nazareth, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and later located in Philadelphia, where he studied for the ministry. He entered upon pastoral labors with the German Reformed Church of Salem, and was subsequently called to St. John's Church, Philadelphia, with which he remained a beloved and successful pastor for the long period of thirty years, and there died in 1851. His children were: Jacob, a marble cutter in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, who died aged eighty-eight years; Charles, a physician, who died in Philadelphia from cholera, in 1854; John, also a physician, practicing in Middlesburg, Snyder county, and came to his death by accident at the age of fifty-eight years; Samuel H., a wholesale hardware merchant in Philadelphia, who died aged seventy-eight years; Thomas, a lawyer, who was elected to congress from the Lebanon county district, and died at the early age of thirty-seven years; William, a sculptor of national fame, who died in Philadelphia, aged seventy-six years; Catherine Ann, who became the wife of John E. Spayd; Elizabeth, who married

John A. Bell, of Philadelphia; Mary A., who married Dr. John A. Pifer, deceased, of Mifflinburg; Martha, who married Dr. Henry Wiler, D. D., of Ohio; and Henrietta, who became the wife of Dr. William Piper. To John E. and Catherine Ann (Bibighause) Spayd were born ten children, of whom six came to maturity: Amelia, who became the wife of Michael Davis, and died aged seventy-eight years; Rev. Henry E. Spayd, D. D., a graduate of Princeton University, and in ministerial connection with the church in Plains, Luzerne county; Amanda W., who died unmarried; Henrietta, who married George Monroe, of Philadelphia; Dr. Charles W. Spayd, of whom later; Mary Ann, who married Casey Stark, deceased, and now resides with her brother, Dr. Spayd. The mother of this family died at the age of seventy-one years. She and her husband were members of the German Reformer church.

Charles W. Spayd, M. D., ninth child of John E. and Catherine Ann (Bibighause) Spayd, attended the public schools of Philadelphia, and after passing through the high school entered upon the study of medicine in the Philadelphia Medical College, and completed his professional studies in the Pennsylvania Medical College, to which his instructors removed, and remained there until 1861, completing a two years course in addition to his previous studies. At the outbreak of the Civil war, in the same year, he successfully passed examination before the United States medical board and was commissioned assistant surgeon, and assigned to duty in the United States General Hospital at St. Louis, Missouri. Later he was transferred to the hospital steamer "Empress," serving with the army of General Grant on the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, and served in that capacity until August 16, 1862, when he was granted leave of absence on account of disability contracted in the line of duty, having had arduous labors devolving upon him in the care for the sick and wounded from the battle of Shiloh, and the operations about Memphis and elsewhere in the strenuous campaign of that year. Returning home for recuperation, on recovery he received authorization to accept the commission of assistant surgeon of the Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and later was promoted to full surgeon with the rank of major. He was connected with the Army of the Potomac in the various battles and operations beginning under the leadership of General Joseph Hooker, in 1863, and ending with the dramatic ending at Appomattox, an incident of his experience being the opera-

tions leading up to Gettysburg, the great battle there, and the pursuit of the discomfited enemy—scenes which left an indelible impression upon his mind. He received an honorable discharge on June 30, 1865, his services being held in requisition for nearly two months after the collapse of the rebellion, this long retention after the great mass of the medical corps had been mustered out of service being the highest possible attestation to his ability. Returning to Philadelphia, Dr. Spayd entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated April 4, 1866. Shortly afterward he located in Wilkes-Barre and engaged in practice in which he has continued to the present time, enjoying a wide reputation for ability, and particularly in the field of surgery. In 1885 he established the Spayd drug store, at 159 East Market street, which he conducts in connection with his practice. He has served long and faithfully in various official positions in the line of his profession, as county physician from 1867 to 1872, and as coroner from 1881 to 1884. He is medical examiner for a number of the leading life insurance companies, including the Travelers' New York Life, Northwestern Mutual, and the United States. He was for some years a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society. He is prominent in Grand Army circles, and was a charter member of Conyngham Post, in which he has long served as surgeon, and a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. A Democrat in politics, he exercises a potent influence in behalf of the party, advocating its principles with ability and vigor. Dr. Spayd married, March 3, 1868, Miss Barbara J. Hay, daughter of Charles and Mary (Cridler) Hay, of Scotch and German origin respectively. They had one child, Samuel B., who died an infant. Dr. and Mrs. Spayd attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

H. E. H.

MARCUS SALZMAN, rabbi of the Bnai Brith Jewish Congregation of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, is an earnest, untiring and successful laborer in the field he has chosen.

Tobias Salzman, father of Rev. Marcus Salzman, was born in Germany in 1846, and emigrated to this country in the early sixties. He had received an excellent education in Breslau, Germany, and when he concluded to make his home in Baltimore, Maryland, he accepted a position as cantor in one of the synagogues of that city, and held this position for many years. He married Frederica Rosenheim, who was born in Hofenheim, Germany, daughter of Jacob Rosenheim,

who died in Germany, and they have had five children, of whom three are living: Marcus; Jacob, who is a broker in Baltimore, Maryland; and Edward, who is an artist in Paris. Mrs. Salzman died July 31, 1905.

Marcus Salzman, eldest child of Tobias and Frederica (Rosenheim) Salzman, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 11, 1871. His preliminary education was obtained in the public and high schools of Baltimore, and after his graduation from the latter named institution went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and entered the Hebrew Union College and McMicken University, pursuing the theological course and being graduated therefrom in 1893. His first appointment was as rabbi of the Jewish Reformed Temple, the Hebrew Educational Society, at Charleston, West Virginia, and he ministered to the people of that congregation for two and a half years, faithfully discharging all the duties of his sacred office. He then received a call to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, as rabbi of the Bnai Brith Congregation, worshipping at 115 South Washington street, and he has served these people with the greatest acceptability ever since. The part now filled by Rabbi Salzman has heretofore been filled by capable men, namely: Moses Strasser, Herman Rubin, David Stern, Victor Rundbacken, and Israel Joseph, but the present incumbent measures well up to his responsibilities and to those who have preceded him. He is an eloquent speaker, and feels to the full the dignity and vast opportunities of his high calling. Personally he is very popular among his people, taking a keen interest in all that pertains to their material welfare and success, and the best interests of the community ever find in him a friend who is ready in the advancement of all enterprises for the public good. The congregation Bnai Brith was organized for occasional worship in 1840. They dedicated their first synagogue in August, 1849. Prior to 1871 it was the only Jewish congregation in Wilkes-Barre. In that year another congregation was organized which in 1881 became the parents of two smaller communities—Bnai Jacob and Holche Yosher. In 1902 a fourth synagogue was dedicated to the use of the youngest congregation, Oheb Zedek. Marcus Salzman married, March 1, 1904, Hannah Bloch, born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Levison) Bloch.

H. E. H.

DICKOVER FAMILY. In Wilkes-Barre and Luzerne county the Dickover family has been known a little less than one hundred years, but in eastern Pennsylvania the history of the

family dates to the Revolution and even earlier, for Henry Dickover, of Mountville, (then called Millersville) Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, was a private in Captain John Wither's battalion of Lancaster County Associators, destined for service in the Jerseys. Henry Dickover's name appears on a muster roll dated Lancaster, August 19, 1776, which bears special remark as to his service. Family tradition tells of the sufferings of the military prisoners confined at Carlisle, where soldiers fought for the clothes of their dead comrades. It is understood that Henry Dickover was one of the guards that escorted the Hessian prisoners to that place, and afterward was probably on guard duty there.

This Henry Dickover had eleven sons and one daughter: Samuel, Lewis, John, George, Jacob, William, Benjamin, Joseph, Falty, Valentine, Polly and a son whose name is lost. Several of the sons removed with their families to Indiana, where they settled and were thrifty and industrious men, some of them raising large families, which indeed appears to have been noticeable in each generation from Henry's time down to within quite recent years. Samuel Dickover, eldest son of Henry Dickover, had seventeen children, and in 1898 eleven of them were still living, the youngest then being more than fifty years old. Jacob Dickover, also son of Henry Dickover, married three times, and was the father of eighteen children. The family is noted for the longevity as well as the prolificity of its members.

George Dickover, fourth son of Henry Dickover, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1787, and died December 31, 1864, aged seventy-seven years. He came to Luzerne county and settled in Wilkes-Barre about 1810, being then twenty-three years old. He was a mason by trade. He married Katharine Reimer, born February 16, 1793, died August 3, 1844, daughter of Henry Reimer, and his wife, who was a Miss Correll, her first name now unknown, but her father, Philip Correll, was a soldier of the Revolution, and married Catherine Schug. Nine children were born to George and Katharine (Reimer) Dickover: Henry, George, Elizabeth (wife of Peter Stoh); William, Katharine, (wife of Amos Sands); Louisa (wife of Miles Barnum); John; Charles; Mary, (wife of Oscar Lewis).

William Dickover, son of George and Katharine (Reimer) Dickover, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1819. He was educated in the common schools there, and

at the early age of ten years entered the employ of his uncle, Philip Reimer, in the wool carding and cloth dressing business in Wilkes-Barre, where he remained two years. The following year he was employed by Ziba Bennett, and in 1832, at the age of thirteen years, first commenced to learn his trade of plastering and general masonry in Wilkes-Barre under his father, and continued with him with occasional variations, including working on his father's farm and other labor, until 1840, when twenty-one years of age, when he completed his apprenticeship and began as a journeyman workman, continuing as such for ten years. He then engaged in business for himself as contractor at No. 22 Koss street, Wilkes-Barre, where he now resides. His first contract was the A. C. Laning foundry on Canal street, which, with additions, is still standing on the old site. He was closely identified with the business interests and progress of his native city, and built many of the most prominent buildings in his time, several of the structures which front the square today being monuments of his skill and ability. In 1853, after the fire, he rebuilt the Wyoming Seminary building; in 1858 the Longenstein building; in 1860 the Wyoming Bank building; in 1864 the Wyoming Valley Hotel; and in 1870 the Music Hall building, which has been replaced by the Sterling Hotel. In 1870 he began the manufacture of brick at North River and Maple streets, Wilkes-Barre. The demand for brick was constantly increasing, this necessitating rapid enlargement of the plant and subsequent removal to more commodious quarters. In 1875, the contracting business having grown to large proportions, he formed a partnership with his son, George Dickover, and in 1883 the brick manufacturing was also taken in, under the firm name of William Dickover and Son, which continued until 1898, when William Dickover, the senior member, retired from active pursuits. Among the buildings of note which were erected by the firm were the following: the Laning, the Welles, People's Bank, Jonas Long's, the Osterhout, which was burned down, and the public schools of Franklin, South Washington, Wyoming and Union streets.

In 1842 Mr. Dickover was one of the organizers of the Wyoming Volunteer Artillery of Wilkes-Barre, and a member from 1842 to 1846, also for several years at a later date. He joined the militia (minute men) just before the battle of Antietam, at which conflict they were held in reserve, and later disbanded and sent home. About 1850 he assisted in the organization of the Cen-

tral Methodist Episcopal Church in Wilkes-Barre, was one of its original trustees, and has always been on the board, serving now (1905) in the capacity of president; he was a member of the building committee, and has held nearly all the offices in the church. He has always been an earnest advocate of the principles of Republicanism, and served two years as poor director for the central district of Luzerne county. In 1860 he became a member of Wyoming Lodge, No. 39, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is now past grand. He has also held membership in the Sons of Temperance and United American Mechanics. Mr. Dickover is the oldest native born business man residing in Wilkes-Barre.

William Dickover married, December 24, 1844, Elizabeth Olver, daughter of John and Sarah (Aunger) Olver. John Olver was born in Cornwall, England, September 5, 1790, and on coming to America settled at Beach Pond, now Beach Lake, Wayne county, Pennsylvania. He married, February 18, 1814, Sarah Aunger, who died in 1870. He died in October, 1866. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dickover: Maria, died February 14, 1897, buried at Forty Fort; Lavinia, wife of H. L. Moore, resides in Wilkes-Barre; George T., married Frances Stockton, resides in Wilkes-Barre; Sarah, deceased, buried at Forty Fort; Abi, deceased, buried at Forty Fort; Helen, deceased, buried at Forty-Fort; Hattie, wife of J. B. Howell, resides in Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Dickover has fourteen grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

George T. Dickover, only son of William and Elizabeth (Olver) Dickover, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1849. He was educated in the public schools of that borough and subsequent city, and at Wyoming Seminary. He learned the trade of bricklayer with his father, worked with him and under him as a journeyman, in the course of time became his foreman and superintendent, and eventually his partner in business. Since his admission to the firm in 1883 the annual output in manufactured brick has increased from one million to more than eight millions in 1904. When his father retired from business in 1898, George T. succeeded to the partnership properties, and is now sole proprietor. He is also serving in the capacity of vice-president of the Wilkes-Barre Paint Company. He is a member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, and a member of its official board, a director of the Wilkes-Barre Heat, Light and Motor Company, and a member of Landmark Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the National Association of Brick Manufacturers.

George T. Dickover married at Camden, New Jersey, April 25, 1883, Frances Stockton, daughter of Richard and Deborah (Harrison) Stockton. The Stocktons of New Jersey were prominent figures in American history in the time of the Revolution. Richard Stockton, ancestor of Frances (Stockton) Dickover, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and otherwise was prominent in national affairs. Five children were born to George T. and Frances (Stockton) Dickover: Georgia A., William S., Gertrude M., and Helen O., and Harold R., both of whom died in early childhood.

H. E. H.

JOHN CALVIN BELL, of Wilkes-Barre, cashier of the Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, on March 23, 1850, a son of Harvey and Elizabeth Bell.

He attended the public schools of Anderson-town, Pennsylvania, where he acquired a good preparatory education, and pursued the higher branches of study at Millersville Normal School, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1872. After his graduation he taught school at Summit Hill for one year. The following year he was appointed to the principalship of the schools at Dauphin, Pennsylvania, which he retained until 1874, when he accepted the position of principal of the Soldiers Orphans' School at McAllisterville, Pennsylvania. In September, 1875, he located in Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and for two years served in the capacity of principal of the school in that town. In September, 1877, he located in Wilkes-Barre, and during four years thereafter served as principal of the schools of the second district. The career of Mr. Bell as an educator was noted for capability and efficiency. In June, 1881, he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, retaining the position until April, 1886, when he was elected city clerk, in which capacity he served with credit until January 19, 1887. He then entered the Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank as cashier, and has served in that position to the present time, 1905.

Mr. Bell married, April 15, 1874, Emma Virginia Abbott, daughter of James and Rachel Abbott, of Summit Hill, Pennsylvania. Three children were the issue of this union: Bessie Rachel, born at Wyoming, September 6, 1875, died August 18, 1876; Warren Abbott, born in Wilkes-Barre, September 23, 1881, now employed on The Wilkes-Barre *Leader*; Mabel Virginia, born in Wilkes-Barre, October 29, 1883, now a student at

Syracuse University. Mrs. Bell, the mother of these children, died June 22, 1901, and her remains were interred in Forty Fort cemetery. On June 18, 1904, Mr. Bell was united in marriage to Clara Estelle Breese, daughter of Murray and Mary E. (Courtright) Breese. (See Courtright family). Murray Breese was a son of Lot and Falla (Jenkins) Breese, the latter named having been a daughter of Colonel John Jenkins, who enjoyed the distinction of being a personal friend of General George Washington. (See Jenkins family). His wife, Mary E. (Courtright) Breese is a daughter of Benjamin and Clara (Williams) Courtright, of Plains, Pennsylvania. Murray Breese died July 31, 1882. Subsequently his widow became the wife of John Sharps, of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, whose death occurred August 21, 1903.

H. E. H.

WILLIAM PERRY BILLINGS, assistant cashier of the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, was born at Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1869, son of Perry Stark and Frances Evaline (Lull) Billings.

Perry Stark Billings was born on Tunkhannock creek, about three miles from the town of Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1830. He was educated in the common schools and Wyoming Seminary, and his boyhood was spent in assisting with the varied and arduous duties of farm life. Upon attaining manhood he erected a saw mill on Tunkhannock creek and engaged in the manufacture of lumber, which business he continued throughout the active years of his career, and the mill is in operation at the present time (1905), being conducted by Edgar Billings, brother of Perry Stark, and uncle of William P. Billings. He was a thorough and practical man of business, honest and upright in all his transactions. By his marriage to Frances Evaline Lull five children were born, as follows: Jennie, deceased; Hattie, deceased; Kate, deceased; Jennie M., wife of James C. Thayer, of Tunkhannock, cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, of Tunkhannock; and William Perry. Mr. Perry S. Billings died June 13, 1900, and left behind him the priceless heritage of an untarnished name.

William Perry Billings acquired his early education in his native village, and in 1886 entered Wyoming Seminary and there pursued advanced studies, graduating therefrom in 1890. In May, 1890, he accepted a position as runner in the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and after a brief period of one and a half years was promoted to the position of deposit book-

keeper, from that to general bookkeeper, from that to teller, and in 1900 was elected assistant cashier, in which capacity he still serves. He is also a director in the same institution, having been elected to that position in January, 1904. He was one of the charter members of the Citizens' National Bank of Tunkhannock, of which he is also a director; was one of the organizers of the Gas and Electric Company, which was sold to Forest & Company of Philadelphia, and John G. White & Company of New York; in 1902 was elected trustee of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, for three years, and in 1903 was elected trustee of Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania, for three years. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a steward and a member of the official board. He is a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with Landmark Lodge, No. 442, F. and A. M.; Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, R. A. M.; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar, and Keystone Consistory of Scranton; and is also a member of Irem Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Westmoreland Club, and is Democratic in politics. Mr. Billings married, September 11, 1891, Mazie Bound, daughter of J. C. and Fannie (Hunlock) (See Hunlock family) Bound, of Kingston, Pennsylvania. Her father has charge of the Wilkes-Barre, Dallas & H. L. railroad business at Wilkes-Barre. Mrs. Billings is the elder of two children, her brother being Edward Bound. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Billings are: Francis, born February 27, 1894; and Andrew H., born October 8, 1897. The family reside in an attractive home at No. 98 South River street, Wilkes-Barre.

H. E. H.

GEORGE ALBERT CLARK, M. D., of Wilkes-Barre, born near Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1861, is a son of William and Sarah (Searight) Clark, natives of Dauphin and Cumberland counties, Pennsylvania, respectively, and a grandson of William Clark, also of Dauphin county, where their ancestors had resided for several generations.

William Clark was a farmer in Dauphin county, throughout the active years of his career. He and his wife had four children. (1) William, Jr., mentioned hereinafter. (2) Charles, married Barbara Metz, issue: Laura, William A., Annie, Emma and Arthur. (3) Mary, who married Mr. Eshelman. (4) Elizabeth. William Clark died in Franklin county, about sixty years

of age, and his remains were interred in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. He was admired and respected by all for his integrity and uprightness.

William Clark (son of William Clark), was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, about 1822. He attended the public schools at Hummelstown, Pennsylvania, worked on his father's farm until 1848, when he began farming for himself in Franklin county, continuing at the same occupation there up to the time of his decease. He was a director in and one of the organizers of the Centennial Fire Insurance Company at Shippensburg. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Green Village, Pennsylvania. William Clark married in 1848, Sarah Searight, daughter of Gilbert Searight, a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, whose ancestors came from Lancaster county, and were of Pennsylvania pioneer stock. Mrs. Clark was born near Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Their children were as follows: 1. Gilbert Searight, born July 4, 1851, resides in Washington, D. C. 2. Sara Elizabeth, born 1853, married John W. Bossart, and had: Sarah and Alice Bossart. They reside in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. 3. William James, born 1855, married (first) Mary Walker, and had two children: Sara and Mattie Clark. He married (second) Lottie Croft. They reside in St. Thomas. 4. Charles Francis, born 1857, married Mattie Walker, and resides in Stuttgart, Arkansas. 5. John Edward, born December 1, 1859, died 1903, and was buried in Chambersburg. 6. George Albert, born September 6, 1861, mentioned hereafter. 7. Samuel Nichols, born December 7, 1863, died about 1895, and is buried in Chambersburg. 8. Minnie Martha, born in 1866, married William Ferguson, and had: Edna and Bruce Ferguson. Mrs. Ferguson died in June, 1901. They reside near Chambersburg. 9. Alice Bertha, born 1873, died at the age of twelve years, and is buried in Chambersburg. Two other children died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Clark were members of Falling Springs Presbyterian Church, at Chambersburg, and in 1876 were instrumental in the organization of the Central Presbyterian Church, at Chambersburg, in which William Clark was a trustee for a number of years. William Clark died May 1, 1885, aged sixty-three years, and his remains are interred at Chambersburg.

George Albert Clark, son of William and Sara (Searight) Clark, remained on the homestead farm until eighteen years of age, assisting with the work thereof during the spring and

summer months and attending the public schools of Green township, Franklin county, during the winter months. When sixteen years old he entered the State Normal school, at Shippensburg, and taught during two winters, 1880-1881, and in the fall of 1882 entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating therefrom M. D., in 1885. He then located at Shickshinny, Pennsylvania, where he practiced until 1890, when he came to Wilkes-Barre, locating at No. 326 South Main street, where he has since engaged in general practice. He is a member of the Luzerne County, the Pennsylvania State, and the American Medical societies. He is a Republican in politics. In 1900 he joined the Wyoming Lodge, No. 39, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of Knights of Malta, Prince of Peace Commandery, Wilkes-Barre, since 1898, and of the Patriotic Sons of America No. 118, Wilkes-Barre. Dr. Clark has in his possession an old grandfather clock 175 years old, which is in first-class condition, made by his great-great-uncle, Andrew Cathcart, who was a fine clock maker. This is an heirloom in the Clark family, a relic of the days that have long gone by and is highly prized by Dr. Clark and his family. Dr. Clark married, January 19, 1888, Elizabeth Nesbitt, born June 14, 1859, daughter of William and Margaret (Phillips) Nesbitt. William Nesbitt was a native of Ireland, and in early life came to the United States. He married, at Shamokin, Pennsylvania, Margaret Phillips, who bore him the following children: 1. Robert, married Sallie Hamer, of Northumberland county, and had: Elizabeth and Robert Nesbitt; they reside in Philadelphia. 2. John, went to North Carolina and married there. 3. Laura, married Samuel Flickinger, and has Robert and Peyton Flickinger; they reside in Norfolk, Virginia. 4. Elizabeth, the wife of Dr. Clark. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Clark are as follows: Sarah Margaret, born April 7, 1889; John Teasdale, born November 9, 1891; Robert Nesbitt, born July 27, 1893; Alice Elizabeth, born October 17, 1895; and Helen, born November 21, 1898. Dr. Clark and his family are members of the First Presbyterian Church, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

H. E. H.

HAHN FAMILY. Gustav Heinrich von Hahn was one of the four first counsellors of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, and president of the board of the district of the Black Forest. He had a son Gustav Hahn, born near the city of Stuttgart, kingdom of Wurtemberg, Ger-

many, October 23, 1830, and well educated in the lyceum at Rentlingen, and the University of Tübingen, where he graduated with high honors. At the age of nineteen years the younger Gustav entered the German army and served two years, acquiring there a splendid military training and education. He then sailed for America, landed at the port of New York, September 22, 1854, and two months later took up his abode in Wilkes-Barre in the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania, and became an employe of Robert Baur in the office of the *Democratic Waechter*, then the only German Democratic newspaper in the entire region. In 1855 this young German student took up the study of law in the office of Judge Edmund L. Dana, finished his course with Judge Stanley Woodward, and came to the bar in Luzerne county, February 18, 1861. During the greater part of this period, however, Mr. Hahn was professor of modern languages in Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, and for the six months preceding his admission to the bar was clerk in the office of the prothonotary of Luzerne county. On April 20, 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil war of 1861-1865, Mr. Hahn enlisted in the three months service under the president's first call for volunteers, and was a member of that somewhat noted company known as the "Wyoming Jaegers"; was elected its second lieutenant; this company was mustered into service as Company G, Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. At the end of his term of enlistment Lieutenant Hahn was mustered out of service and returned to Wilkes-Barre and the practice of law. In 1864 he was appointed United States commissioner, which office he still holds. Gustav Hahn married, December 7, 1861, Mehitabel A. Munson, born July 2, 1834, died August 19, 1889, daughter of Salmon Munson¹ and Ruhamah

Lewis², of Franklin township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. They had: Byron G. Hahn, and Ruhamah Hahn, who married October 20, 1896, Isaac R. Moister, of Wilkes-Barre, civil engineer and district superintendent Lehigh Valley Coal Company. He died December, 1896. She was educated in the Wilkes-Barre schools and at the Wyoming Seminary. She also graduated from the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital School for trained nurses and follows her profession in that city.

Byron G. Hahn, son of Gustav Hahn and wife Mehitabel Munson, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1865, and was educated in the public schools of that city, also in the Harry Hillman Academy, class of 1886, and Lafayette College, class of 1890; admitted to the Luzerne bar in 1893; practicing lawyer in Wilkes-Barre since that date; deputy collector of internal revenue, February, 1898, March, 1900; postmaster of Wilkes-Barre, April 1, 1900, to February 1, 1905; member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Wilkes-Barre; of Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 704, I. O. O. F.; Outalissa Encampment, 39, I. O. O. F.; Columbia Council, 43, J. O. U. A. M.; Washington Camp, 408, P. O. S. of A.; John Knox Commandery, 12, Knights of Malta; Colonel T. C. Harkness Camp, 169, S. of V.; married, November 18, 1896, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, Nellie B. Moister, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Moister. They have one child, Helen M. Hahn, born Dallas, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1900.
H. E. H.

CHARLES DANIEL REITER. The name of Reiter has been a well known one in the state of Pennsylvania for many years. John Reiter, the first of this family to settle in America, was born in Germany, as was his wife also. They came to this country about the year 1830, and located in Henderson township, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, where they engaged in farming and opened a country store. They possessed German thrift and industry in a high degree, and were soon fairly on the road to prosperity. John Reiter died about 1886, in Jefferson county, and is buried there. He and his wife had the following named children: 1. John, mentioned hereafter. 2. George, a resident of Sykes, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. 3. Henry, also re-

1. Salmon Munson was son of Walter Munson, who married Mehetabel Trowbridge, who removed from Connecticut to Dutchess county, New York; thence to Greene county, same state, and thence, in 1857, to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. The Munsons are an old New England family, and this particular branch is descended from Richard Monson (or Munson), an early settler in New Hampshire, afterward of New Hann and still later of Wallingford, Connecticut. Salmon Munson's great-grandfather was Obadiah Monson, whose son Wilmot Munson was one of the earliest Connecticut settlers in the Wyoming Valley, but who returned to Connecticut before the massacre in 1778. Walter Munson, son of Wilmot, lived in Connecticut until he attained manhood. Salmon Munson was born in Franklin township, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1808, and always lived there.

2. Ruhamah Lewis was daughter of Oliver Lewis, and was born in Orange county, New York. Revs. Oliver Lewis and George Lewis were her nephews, as also were Revs. Joshua S. Lewis and George C. Lewis. (Kulp.)

sides at Sykes. 4. Daniel, a resident of Greenbrier, West Virginia. 5. Adam, lives in Oklahoma. 6. August, resides in Dubois, Pennsylvania. 7. Elizabeth, married John Scheyer of Minnesota. 8. Christina, married Adam Lott, of Paradise, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. 9. Magdalene, married Philip Muth, resides at Big Run, Pennsylvania. 10. Mary, married Charles Muth and Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania.

John Reiter, son of John and Magdalena (Hess) Reiter, was born in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, and spent his entire life in that place. His education, which was received in the old log school house, did not extend over a great period of time, but as he was a very studious lad and anxious to acquire as good an education as the opportunities afforded, he succeeded in acquiring a very fair amount of knowledge. He began work on the farm at a very early age and continued at this occupation for a number of years. He then, in connection with the cultivation of his farm, engaged in the lumber business, and followed both these occupations with untiring energy and success until his retirement from business in 1900, when he removed to Troutville, Pennsylvania, where, with his wife, he still resides. In politics Mr. Reiter has always been a Democrat. He is a member of the Reformed Church of the United States, is an elder in the church, and has at various times held other offices, such as treasurer, etc. Ernestine, his wife, is also a member of the church, and they are both regular attendants and active workers in that field. Mr. Reiter married Ernestine, daughter of Charles and Ernestine Muth. Charles Muth died in Germany in 1879, while on a visit to that country; his wife, Ernestine, died in 1875.

Mr. and Mrs. John Reiter were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are now living: 1. Charles Daniel, of whom later. 2. Samuel O., a farmer of Troutville, Pennsylvania, resides on the old homestead, and married Laura Limberg; they have one son, David. 3. Clara M., married Jacob Beightol, resides at Glen Campbell, and has one son, William. 4. Franklin P., resides at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and is employed by the Tennant-Richards Lumber Company of that city. 5. Aaron M., an engineer on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad, resides at Dubois, Pennsylvania. 6. Rosanna M., resides at Troutville, Pennsylvania. 7. John George, resides at Troutville, and is now a student in the high school. Those of the children who have died are: Lizzie; William; Jessie; and one who died in infancy.

Charles Daniel Reiter, son of John and Ernestine

(Muth) Reiter, was born near Troutville, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1867. He received his education in the public schools, and then entered the Excelsior Normal School at Mehaffy, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with credit. He lived on the homestead until he had attained the age of twenty-one years, when he began teaching in the public schools of Clearfield county, and taught there for three terms. He then turned his attention to a mercantile life. He entered the store of his uncle, Charles Muth, in Elmora, Pennsylvania, as manager and retained this position for one year, when he entered the Rochester Business University, from which he graduated in August, 1892. In November of the same year he came to Wilkes-Barre and accepted a position as teacher in the Wilkes-Barre Business College, having charge of the commercial department, remaining until June, 1893, when he resigned to accept the position of assistant secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Wilkes-Barre. He held this for one year, and then became the general secretary of the Kingston Young Men's Christian Association, which position he resigned at the end of one year. For the next few years he was a solicitor for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and until August, 1897, when he entered the service of the Bradstreet Company as a regular reporter in charge of the Scranton district for one year, and then in charge of Dauphin county for one year, after which he came to Wilkes-Barre for the same company, and held the position of superintendent until December 1, 1905. He then entered the employ of the Tennant-Richards Lumber Company as a salesman. Mr. Reiter's political affiliations are Republican. He is a member of Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a district steward, and teacher of Friendship class in the Sunday school, a class which has a membership of one hundred and twenty-five. Mrs. Reiter is a member of the same church, is a teacher in the Sunday School, and is also an active worker in the religious field. Mr. Reiter is a director, secretary and treasurer of the New Century Correspondence School. He married, September 19, 1899, Josephine Merrel, born August 15, 1867, daughter of William and Augusta (Gitt) Merrel. Mr. and Mrs. Merrel are the parents of nine children: 1. John, deceased. 2. Albert E., who has been a salesman for Smith & Frantz for twenty-three years. He married Minnie Frantz and they had the following children: Mildred, Ada, Albertine, and Edith. 3. Emma F. C., married George L. C. Frantz, and had the following children: Jean,

Ailene, Catharine, Jett, Leonard, and Roscoe. 4. Lillian Adelaide, deceased. 5. Oscar, deceased. 6. Edward, deceased, buried in Hollenback cemetery, Wilkes-Barre. 7. Bertha, married Orlando Osterhout, a shoe dealer in McKeesport, Pennsylvania. 8. Josephine C., married Charles Daniel Reiter. 9. Benjamin F., manager of the Leader Chemical Manufacturing Company of Wilkes-Barre; he married Miss Carrie Otto, of Northumberland county, and resides in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Daniel Reiter are the parents of one child, Benjamin Merrel, born September 20, 1901.

H. E. H.

THOMAS REBAUGH MARTIN, of Wilkes-Barre, a lawyer of standing at the bar of Luzerne county, is a native of Maryland, and a member of one of the oldest and best known families of that state. His great-grandfather, William Martin, came from Dublin, Ireland, and settled in Chicago, Illinois, married a Miss Bush; they had one daughter, married to Mr. Kier, of Pittsburg, the discoverer of petroleum, and one son, William, of whom later.

William Martin, son of William and ——— (Bush) Martin, spent his life in Washington county, Maryland. He was a man of the highest honor and integrity, respected and esteemed by all who came in contact with him, whether in professional or social life. He occupied various official positions, among them justice of the peace which office he held for fifty years. He exerted a large influence for good in the community, and his counsel and advice was sought and followed in many important affairs. He drew all the legal papers, etc., and being well versed in the law not one case in a hundred was reversed by the higher courts. He also possessed most excellent business and executive ability, was sagacious and far-sighted, and his enterprise, and his progressive spirit were important factors in the success he achieved during his active career. He married a Miss Lawrence, of English ancestry, and two children were born to them: Samuel, a lawyer of more than local fame, and David L., mentioned hereafter. Mr. and Mrs. Martin, who were members of the Presbyterian Church, in which they took an active interest, died at the ages of seventy-five and seventy-six years, respectively.

David L. Martin, son of William Martin and his wife, ——— Lawrence, was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, and educated in the common schools there. During his early years he was a farmer and stock dealer, conducting extensive operations in the vicinity of Hagerstown, Wash-

ington county. He was honorable and upright in all his dealings with his fellowmen, and was identified with every measure that tended to promote the welfare and growth of the community. He was an Independent in politics. Mr. Martin married Mary Spickler Brumbaugh, also a native of Washington county, Maryland, daughter of a Mr. Brumbaugh, of Holland ancestry, whose family consisted of three children: Thomas, Mary Spickler, above mentioned, and Elizabeth Brumbaugh. Mr. and Mrs. Martin had five children: William, a farmer of Washington county, Maryland. Samuel, a resident of Los Angeles, California, where he conducts a dairy and cattle ranch. Thomas Rebaugh, mentioned hereafter. Alice, wife of Napoleon S. Brumbaugh, of Washington county, Maryland. Mary, deceased, who was the wife of John Hummell, of Harrisburg. David L. Martin died in Franklin township, just across the state line in Pennsylvania, where he spent his last years. His wife died at the age of sixty-nine years.

Thomas Rebaugh Martin, son of David L. and Mary S. Martin, was born May 26, 1849, near Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland. He began his education in the common schools of his native county, and subsequently attended in turn Mercersburg College and the Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, graduating from the last named institution in 1874. He then entered upon a course of law study under the preceptorship of D. G. Eshelman, Esquire, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and continued his preparation for his profession under Attorney-General Andrew K. Seyster, of Hagerstown, Maryland. In the latter part of 1875 he was admitted to the bar of Washington county, Maryland, at Hagerstown, and in January of the following year was admitted to the bar of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He then located in Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1876, and later to the supreme, superior and United States courts. A stranger among the people, and meeting many competitors at the bar to which he came, his prospects were anything but flattering. He possessed however, the elements most necessary to success under such untoward circumstances. It was not long, therefore, until his industry and ability found recognition, and in time he obtained a professional footing and from that on his success was assured. In the years which have intervened, his practice has continually augmented in extent and importance. A Democrat in politics, he is known throughout his section as an aggressive exponent of the principles and policies of his

party. During the last twenty years he has probably appeared as frequently before political assemblages as any other speaker in his district. In 1885 his name was brought before the convention for the office of district attorney, but his nomination was defeated. He was nominated for the office in 1897, elected and served with distinction in the office until 1901. During this time he prosecuted the sheriff and seventy deputies for participation in the Lattimer riots, this being one of the most prominent cases to come before the courts in many years and attracting wide-spread attention and comment. In 1900 he was a candidate for judge, and in 1902 for congress. Mr. Martin is a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

He married, June 28, 1877, Anna A. Stirk, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Stirk, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. They had one daughter, Florence Virginia Martin, who married, December, 1904, William A. Aikman, a civil and mining engineer of Charleston, West Virginia, formerly of Pottsville, Pennsylvania. Isaac Stirk was in the wedgware or queensware business in Philadelphia for a number of years, but he engaged later in the leaf tobacco business in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, which he has continued to the present time. His family consisted of six children, among whom were: Anna A., the eldest; Edward, a resident of Jacksonville, Florida; and Isaac, who is engaged in business with his father. Mrs. Stirk died May, 1905, aged sixty-eight years.

H. E. H.

DAVID OREN McCOLLUM. This well-known business man of Wilkes-Barre is descended from pioneer settlers in Columbia county, his grandfathers on both sides, Ephraim McCollum and Hon. Isaac Kline, having located there just prior to the close of the eighteenth century, and each were prominently identified with the early development of that locality.

Ephraim McCollum was a native of New Jersey and went to Columbia county, Pennsylvania, in 1796. According to tradition he was a land agent. Settling in Derry township he cleared and fertilized a large tract of timber land, and by strenuous toil became one of the most prosperous farmers in that section of the county. The farm buildings, which he erected more than a hundred years ago, are still standing, and their present state of preservation affords an excellent example of the thorough manner of construction in vogue at that time, as well as the superior quality of the material used. Ephraim McCollum was twice married and both he and his second wife,

who was before marriage, Catherine McFall, lived to a ripe old age. They reared a large family of children, none of whom are now living.

Jacob McCollum, son of Ephraim McCollum, was born in Derry, January 1, 1801. Learning the tanner's and currier's trade he followed that occupation in the vicinity of his home until 1826, when he removed to a farm in Benton township, Columbia county, and turned his attention to agriculture. After the death of his wife he removed to Jerseytown, Pennsylvania, his old home, and resided there for the remainder of his life, which terminated at the age of eighty-five years. Jacob McCollum married Sarah Kline, a native of Orangeville, Columbia county, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Willet) Kline. Her grandfather, Abraham Kline, came from New Jersey in 1796, settling at Orangeville as a pioneer, and his original farm house is still standing. He was prominent among the early settlers of Orangeville. His son, Isaac, who accompanied him from New Jersey, became a well-to-do farmer of Orangeville, and was actively identified with political affairs, representing his district in the legislature. Isaac Kline died at the age of sixty-seven years. Elizabeth, his wife, whose parents were also pioneers in Orangeville, lived to a good old age. Isaac and Elizabeth Kline were members of the Presbyterian church. Their children were: Charity, Sarah, Hiram, Lovina, Peter, Elizabeth, Aramenta, Abraham and Mary. Jacob and Sarah (Kline) McCollum were the parents of twelve children, eleven of whom grew to maturity. Of these Hiram W., John P., Isaac K., Mary A., Catherine S., Sarah E., and Abraham H. are dead, the last named having died, 1905. The survivors are: Calvin, who resides in Espy, Columbia county; Ephraim, a resident of Michigan; William Willet, of Newark, New Jersey; David O., of whom later; and Charity A., of Orangeville. Mrs. Sarah (Kline) McCollum died, 1872, at the age of sixty-eight years.

David Oren McCollum, son of Jacob McCollum, was born in Benton township, Columbia county, August 21, 1848. Reared upon a farm where labor was strenuous and recreation scarce, his educational opportunities were limited to a few months attendance at the district school during the winter season. He, however, made good use of these slender advantages, and when eighteen years old was able to take a clerkship in a general store at Hazelton, Pennsylvania, which he retained for a period of six years. He then secured a position in the county commissioners' office at Wilkes-Barre, where he advanced suc-

cessively through various county offices, holding the appointment of deputy-sheriff for three years and that of deputy warden in 1892. He acted as private secretary for Brigadier-General Paul A. Oliver, the well-known powder manufacturer of Olivers' Mills from 1880 to 1885. Later he was called to act as auditor for the Peoples' and Lackawanna Telephone Companies, in which capacity he continued until 1902. In the latter year he engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Wilkes-Barre, in company with H. C. Shepherd, under the firm name of McCollum and Shepherd, his partner being a member of the Shepherd family, whose history will be found elsewhere in this work. This enterprise proved successful from the start, and the firm is now transacting a large and constantly increasing business. Mr. McCollum is a thirty-second degree Mason, Scottish Rite, member of Caldwell Consistory sitting in the Valley of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and officially connected with some of the local and grand bodies of the state of the York Rite, being past worshipful master of Wyoming Lodge, No. 468, having entered the fraternity as apprentice in 1871; past high priest of Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, Royal Arch Masons; past thrice illustrious grand master of Mount Horeb Council No. 34, Royal and Select Master, also past most puissant grand master of the Royal and Select Masters of the state; past eminent commander of De Le Vieux Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar, also division commander of the sixteenth division; an officer of the Lodge of Perfection; member and formerly recorder of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Royal Arcanum of Wilkes-Barre, and the Order of the Eastern Star, of Pittston, of which latter his wife and children are members.

Mr. McCollum married (first) 1876, Martha W. Shoemaker, of Wyoming, daughter of the late William S. and Miria (Tripp) Shoemaker, the former of whom was a prosperous farmer and lifelong resident of that town. William S. and Miria (Tripp) Shoemaker were the parents of seven children. Mrs. Martha W. McCollum died at the age of forty years, leaving two children namely: Edna M., and Victor W. Edna M. McCollum is a graduate of the Atlantic School of Osteopathy and is now practicing osteopathy in Scranton, Pennsylvania. Victor W. McCollum is a mining engineer, connected with the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, with headquarters in Scranton. Like his father he is far advanced in Masonry, being a member of all the

York and Scottish Rite bodies. David O. McCollum married (second) Elizabeth Knauss, of Wilkes-Barre, daughter of the late Joseph Knauss, a carpenter by trade and for many years in charge of the woodworking department of the New Jersey Central Railway. Joseph Knauss, whose death occurred in Dayton, Ohio, was well educated, reading and writing both German and English fluently. He was a veteran of the civil war. Among his children are: Clara, wife of William Chapin, of Wyoming; Anna D., wife of H. M. Montgomery, of Hazelton; Lewis and Frank V. Knauss, of Portsmouth, Ohio, the latter being president and general manager of the Portsmouth Stove and Range Company, and interested in several other industrial enterprises, and Mrs. McCollum. H. E. H.

DR. LEWIS HARLOW TAYLOR. DR. ERNEST USTICK BUCKMAN. Philip Taylor, of Oxford township, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Julianna Taylor, members of the Society of Friends, and early settlers of the present site of Tacony, Pennsylvania, were the ancestors of Dr. Lewis Harlow Taylor and his medical associate, Dr. Ernest Ustick Buckman, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Taylor, son of Philip and Julianna Taylor, born Oxford township, Philadelphia, 1695, died Upper Makefield township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1780, aged eighty-five, will proved 1781, married, 1719, Hannah Towne, born 1697, died December 25, 1780, aged eighty-three, daughter of John and Deborah (Booth) Towne. Benjamin was a farmer and blacksmith in Newtown and Upper Makefield townships, Bucks county, for nearly sixty years. He purchased 430 acres of land in Newtown township 1730, and this he conveyed to his sons Timothy and Bernard in 1747. He became a large land owner in both Upper and Lower Makefield and Newtown townships, and was one of the prominent men of his time in that locality. He was a taxpayer in Newtown township, owning 250 acres of land in 1779, taxes £100.15.0. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and the meetings of the Society were frequently held at his house. He was one of the committee of four appointed, 1752, to erect a meeting house for the Society; this was 25x30 feet, and one story high, enlarged, 1764, by twenty feet, and was used as a hospital for the

(In the first four generations of this Taylor family the editor is especially indebted to Mr. Warren S. Ely, genealogist, Doylestown, Pennsylvania.—H. E. H.)

patriot troops when Washington held the Delaware river, December, 1776. Taylorville, named for the Taylor family, was called "McConkey's Ferry" during the Revolution, from Captain William McConkey, who then operated the ferry for many years, where Washington and his army crossed the river to attack the British at Trenton, December 25, 1776. Benjamin Taylor's will names his children and also his grandchildren, Sarah Conrad, Hannah Williams and Esther Jones. It also recites having conveyed land to his son, Bernard, as shown under Bernard. Benjamin and Hannah Taylor had: 1. Ursula, born 12 mo. 17, 1719-20. 2. Benjamin, born 11 mo. 10, 1720-21. Died 10 mo. 23, 1749. 3. Hannah, born 1 mo. 15, 1722, married 4 mo. 8, 1749, Joseph White. 4. Bernard, born 12 mo. 21, 1724, of whom later. 5. Peter, born 4 mo. 11, 1727, died 11 mo. 1748. 6. Timothy, born 6 mo. 6, 1729, of whom later. 7. Philip, born 1 mo. 19, 1731, died 10 mo. 18, 1748. 8. Sarah, born 1 mo. 25, 1734, died 8 mo. 6, 1757. 9. John, born 10 mo. 12, 1737, died ———; married 5 mo. 21, 1760, Hannah Lucas. 10. Jacob, born 3 mo. 15, 1739, died 4 mo. 3, 1749.

Bernard Taylor, son of Benjamin and Hannah (Towne) Taylor, born in Newtown township, 12 mo. 21, 1724, died Newtown township, November, 1789, married at Falls Meeting, Bucks county, December 31, 1746, Mary Kirkbride, daughter of Mahlon and Mary (Sotcher) Kirkbride. By will dated 10 mo. 17, 1789, probated, Bucks county, November 21, 1789, Bernard devised to his Benjamin, "all my plantation whereon I dwell with all the buildings, appurtenances, utensils, Horses, Cows, Sheep, etc." To his nephew, Bernard Taylor, son of brother Timothy, his farm in Upper Makefield township, and to his son Mahlon, £500 which he owes. He made his son Benjamin Taylor executor. In the will of Benjamin, son of Bernard, 1831, conveying to his son Benjamin Taylor, Jr., (Deed Book 53, ing the same tract of land which Benjamin Taylor and Hannah, his wife by Indenture the 22 day of 2nd mo., 1747, conveyed to their son Bernard and which the son Bernard Taylor by his last will and testament devised to his son Benjamin party hereto who now conveys the same to his son Benjamin Taylor, Jr., (Deed Book 53, page 76). Benjamin and Mary Taylor had: 1. Mahlon, born 7 mo. 8, 1747, died 4 mo. 26, 1799; probably married 5th mo. 21, 1784, Mary Stokes. 2. Benjamin, born 10 mo., 24, 1751, of whom later. 3. Mary, born 11 mo. 7, 1755, died 2 mo. 19, 1781.

Timothy Taylor, son of Benjamin and Han-

nah (Towne) Taylor, born Newtown township, 6 mo. 6, 1728, died 8 mo. 26, 1780, married (first) 12¹ mo. 27, 1752, Letitia Kirkbride, daughter of Mahlon and Mary (Sotcher) Kirkbride; she died about 1770. He married (second) 11 mo. 19, 1772, Sarah Yardley, born 2 mo. 17, 1751, daughter of William and Ann (Budd) Yardley and granddaughter of Thomas and Ann (Biles) Yardley. Timothy Taylor was a carpenter, living all his life near Newtown, his father conveying to him, 1754, 150 acres of his Newtown plantation. He was a justice of the peace, June 7, 1784, and justice of the court of common pleas, Bucks county, September 29, 1784. He and his brother Bernard were two of the trustees appointed by Falls Monthly meeting, 1753, to purchase land and erect Makefield meeting house. His first wife, Letitia, was granddaughter of Joseph and Sarah (Stacy) Kirkbride, and great-granddaughter of Mahlon and Rebecca (Ely) Stacy, who were married at Cinder Hill, Yorkshire, England, 1668. Joseph Kirkbride was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly 1712-20, and justice of Bucks county, 1708-26. Mahlon Kirkbride was member of Pennsylvania Assembly 1740-56, and justice 1749-52. They were among the largest land owners in Bucks county.

Timothy Taylor, had by his first marriage: Joseph, of whom later; Hannah, who married 5mo. 19, 1774, William Field; Stacy—Timothy—Mahlon—David—Jonathan K.—and Bernard. By his second marriage he had: Ann, married 11mo. 1, 1792, Jacob Cadwallader—William; Deborah, married Samuel Cary; Sarah, married 12mo. 22, 1798, Phineas Briggs.

Benjamin Taylor, son of Bernard and Mary (Kirkbride) Taylor, born 10 mo. 24, 1751, died Newtown township, August or September, 1832, married (first) Falls Meeting, 8mo. 22, 1772, Elizabeth Borroughs, born 3mo. 27, 1751, died January 14, 1811. He married (second) 12mo. 17, 1812, Ann Beans, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Paxson) Beans of Solebury, who died without issue. The will of Benjamin Taylor, "the elder, far advanced in years," was dated 4mo. 1, 1831, proved September 11, 1832. He devised to his wife Ann the household goods she brought with her at the time of her marriage; to his daughter Nancy the use and profits of the plantation conveyed to his son Benjamin in accordance with articles of agreement bearing date 4mo. 1, 1826. "To Eliza Taylor, widow of my son Samuel, the house and lot where she lives during her life, then to be sold by my Executors and the proceeds to be paid to her children." He wills ten dollars to the estate of his son Charles,

and with land also to sons Bernard, Mahlon, Benjamin and David B. "To my grandsons Jacob Cadwallader and Charles Cadwallader and granddaughter Elizabeth Sellers, an affectionate remembrance, and I am happy in believing that they are blessed with a competence without my feeble aid," names daughters Lydia Yardley and Elizabeth Warren, and gives 700 acres of land in Fairfield township, Huron county, Ohio, to his daughters Mary Cadwallader and Lydia Yardley and their heirs: Benjamin and Elizabeth (Burroughs) Taylor had:

Mary, born 7 mo. 29, 1773; died 5mo. 20, 1798, married 10mo. 21, 1790, Cyrus Cadwallader, born 4mo. 6, 1763 (of Jacob, Jacob, John), who married (second) February 20, 1800, Mary Taylor, daughter of Joseph Taylor, and granddaughter of Timothy Taylor. By his first wife Cyrus C. had Jacob, Charles and Elizabeth.

Samuel, born 11mo. 15, 1776, of whom later.

John, born 12mo. 12, 1774, died 8 mo. 19, 1776.

Charles, born 7mo. 17, 1779.

Lydia, born 5mo. 11, 1781; married Samuel Yardley.

Ann (Nancy), born 12mo. 23, 1783; died single.

Bernard, born 9mo. 27, 1786; married Lydia Hoff, daughter of John.

Elizabeth, born 11mo. 25, 1788; married 2mo. 15, 1810, Joseph Warner.

Mahlon K., born 6mo. 4, 1791; died 2mo. 23, 1870; married Elizabeth Hoff.

Benjamin, born 3mo. 7, 1793; married 2mo. 15, 1816, Rebecca Knowles.

David Barton, born 2mo. 9, 1795; married Elizabeth Field.

Joseph Taylor, eldest son of Timothy and Letitia (Kirkbride) Taylor, born Newtown, Bucks county, 1753, died Lower Makefield, 1832. He married, 12mo. 11, 1777, Mercy Knowles, daughter of John and Mary (Sotcher) Knowles. Joseph Taylor was a farmer in Lower Makefield, and also a member of the Society of Friends. Mrs. Taylor was granddaughter of Robert and Mercy (Brown) Sotcher, and great-granddaughter of John and Mary (Lofter) Sotcher. Joseph and Mercy Taylor had nine children: Letitia, born 1773, married 12mo. 12, 1779, Samuel Bunting; Mary, born 1780, married 2mo. 20, 1880, as his second wife, Cyrus Cadwallader; Sarah, born 1783, married John Comfort; Rachel, born 1789, died 1879, married Mathew Cunningham; Ann, born 1794, married Richard Janney; Susanna, born 1797, married

John Palmer; Joseph, born 1799, married Anna Betts.

Samuel Taylor, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Burroughs) Taylor, born 11mo. 5, 1776, at Taylorville, Pennsylvania, died before 1831; married, 1799, Eliza Hutchinson. He was at one time a large land owner in Bucks county. Samuel and Eliza Taylor had nine children: Joseph, married Anna Maria Armstrong; Charles; Amos, married Phebe Cadwallader, daughter of Cyrus and Mary (Taylor) Cadwallader; James, married Mary Johnson; Samuel Buell, born May 7, 1809, of whom later; Mary, married twice, each time a Howell; Benjamin, died unmarried; Mahlon, married Phebe Bennett.

Samuel Buell Taylor, son of Samuel and Eliza (Hutchinson) Taylor, born May 7, 1809, died February 25, 1870, married March 29, 1833, Margaret Head Baker, born January 19, 1812, died May 23, 1880, daughter of Henry and Mary Brown (Ustick) Baker, descended from Henry Baker, of Bucks county, 1784. Mary Brown Ustick was the daughter of Rev. Thomas Ustick, M. A., and his wife, Hannah Whitear, son of Stephen and Jane (Ruland) Ustick, and grandson of Thomas Ustick, of Cornwall, England, and his wife Elizabeth Shackerly, of New York. Jane Ruland was sister of Rev. Luke Ruland, for many years pastor of the Baptist church, Patchogue, Long Island. Samuel B. and Margaret H. (Baker) Taylor had:

Henry Baker Taylor, born July 21, 1835, died July 9, 1858.

Mary Baker Taylor, born June 8, 1837, of whom later.

Hutchinson Taylor, born November 4, 1838, married March 20, 1866, Mary Frances Taylor, daughter of Marshall and Mary P. Taylor of Taylorville, and had: Marshall, Eldredge T., Justin H., and Lillian.

Sarah B. Taylor, born July 25, 1840.

Frederick Taylor, born November 17, 1842, married April 6, 1869, Ruth Anna Snyder, daughter of Samuel and Mary Snyder, and had Mary S. and Margaret T.

Susan Ustick Taylor, born March 25, 1845, died April 5, 1845.

Samuel B. Taylor, born November 13, 1847, died Mound City, Kansas, April 30, 1873.

Lewis Harlow Taylor, born July 29, 1850, of whom later.

Mary Baker Taylor, second child of Samuel Buell and Margaret Head (Baker) Taylor, born June 8, 1837, married November 1, 1860, Micajah Speakman Buckman, born September 5,

1838, died June 16, 1904, son of Stacy C. and Sarah Ann (Briggs) Buckman, of Newtown township, Bucks county, descended from Sarah Taylor and Phineas Briggs, 11mo. 22, 1798. Micaijah Speakman Buckman was a step-grandson of Micaijah Speakman, a land owner of Concord township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, 1767. Micaijah S. and Mary B. (Taylor) Buckman had:

1. Elmer Ellsworth Buckman, born August 11, 1861, married October 5, 1893, Bertha M. Bannister, daughter of Rev. Edward Bannister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Buckman is a teller of the Wyoming National Bank, Wilkes-Barre, and a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. They have three children: Helen, Alice, Henry Taylor.

2. Ernest Ustick Buckman, M. D., born August 1, 1863, married June 21, 1893, Elizabeth Thompson, granddaughter of Thomas Wambold, of Doylestown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Buckman is a graduate of Millersville Pennsylvania State Normal School, and taught school for five years, and then studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating M. D., 1892. He is associated in his profession with his uncle, Dr. Lewis Harlow Taylor. Dr. Buckman is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, vice-president 1903, and secretary for three years; member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Lehigh Valley Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the American Otological Society, also a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and of the staff of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital. Dr. and Mrs. Buckman had six children: Mary, Lewis Taylor, Edgar Thompson, Ruth, Elizabeth and Samuel Thompson.

3. Margaret Taylor Buckman, born June 8, 1865.

4. Lizzie Baker Buckman, born November 3, 1868, died September 23, 1879.

5. Sarah Ann Buckman, born October 6, 1870.

6. Eleanor Brooks Buckman, born December 22, 1873.

LEWIS HARLOW TAYLOR, A. M. M. D., youngest child of Samuel Buell and Margaret Head (Baker) Taylor, was born in Taylorville, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1850. Married, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1884, Emily Beard Hollenback, daughter of John Welles and Anna Elizabeth (Beard) Hollenback, granddaughter of Charles F. Welles and his wife Eleanor Jane Hollenback, the daughter of Colonel Matthias

Hollenback, of Wilkes-Barre. (See Hollenback family). Dr. Taylor received his early education in the common schools of Taylorville, and then entered the State Normal School at Millersville, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated July, 1871. He removed in the autumn of that year to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and was elected principal of the Franklin Street Grammar School of that town. After serving in this position for three years he was elected principal of the Wilkes-Barre High School, which he filled also for three years—1875 to 1877—when he resigned to enter upon the study of medicine. In 1877 he entered the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1880, the subject of his graduating thesis being "The Microscope and the Busy Practitioner." During the summer of 1880 he took a post-graduate course of study on Diseases of the Eye and Ear, and returned to Wilkes-Barre to begin the practice of his profession. Later in 1883 and 1884, he pursued his special studies in the famous schools of Vienna, Austria, returning home in 1884. He was appointed medical inspector of the Pennsylvania State Board of Health, serving for nine years, 1885-94, when the growing duties of his profession made it necessary to resign this office. Dr. Taylor is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, was president in 1885, and is now librarian and historian. He is also a member of the Lehigh Valley Medical Society of which he was president, 1891; of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, of which he has twice been elected vice-president; he is also a member of the American Medical Association, the American Ophthalmological Society, the Philadelphia Pathological Society, one of the attending physicians of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital since 1884, now twenty-one years; he is now the ophthalmologist of this institution. He has also served as secretary of the hospital staff; member of the consulting staff; of the board of trustees; of the executive committee of the Hospital Training School for Nurses. In 1891 Dr. Taylor received from Lafayette College the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He is a trustee of the Osterhout Free Library of Wilkes-Barre; of the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania; member and trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilkes-Barre; and of the Young Men's Christian Association of that city. He is a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society of Wilkes-Barre, of which Mrs. Taylor is also a life member. He served

as a member of the board of trustees, 1890-93, and is now one of the vice-presidents of the society. Although a very busy man, he has found time to use his pen, and has written numerous medical papers which have been published in the proceedings of various societies. Dr. Taylor has associated with him in his practice his nephew, Dr. Ernest Ustick Buckman.

Dr. Lewis H. and Emily B. Taylor had two children: Anna Hollenback Taylor and Margaret Taylor, who died in her seventh year.

THE DERR FAMILY. In Wyoming Valley history the surname Derr does not stand for pioneership, but for enterprise, thrift and public spirit. In Pennsylvania and New Jersey history under the colony, the surname does represent an element of early settlement, an element of progression in keeping with the times in all generations of ancestral life of the family in America. The representatives of the Derr surname who have figured so prominently in Wilkes-Barre history during the last half century are descended from two old and substantial German families—Moelich and Dorr, each of which may be briefly mentioned.

Johannes Moelich (John Mellick, of Bedminster) was a son of John Wilhelm and Anna Catharine Moelich, of Bensdorf-on-the-Rhine, Germany, where he was born February 26, 1702, and baptized in the Evangelical head church by the Rev. Johannes Reusch. He married, Bensdorf, November 1, 1723, Maria Catharina, daughter of Burgomaster Gottfried Kirburger. Early in 1735 Johannes embarked with his wife, his four children born in Bensdorf, and his youngest brother, Johan Gottfried, in the ship "Mercury," and landed at Philadelphia on May 29, 1725. Tradition says that Johannes Moelich remained in Pennsylvania about ten years. He appears in New Jersey in December, 1747, as purchaser of four hundred and nine acres of land in Greenwich township, Sussex (now Warren) county, fronting on the Delaware river and Pohatcong creek. In 1750 he was living in Readington township, Hunterdon county, where he established one of the first tanneries in the province, but which he subsequently sold. Until his death he was active in the affairs of Zion Lutheran Church at New Germantown, in that county. In November, 1751, he purchased a large tract of land in Bedminster township, Somerset county, on which he built a substantial stone mansion into which he removed with his family. On the property he erected a bark mill and tannery, which was continued in operation for more than one

hundred years. Johannes Moelich and Maria Catharina had ten children, of whom Andrew was fourth in the order of birth.

Andrew Moelich was born in Bensdorf, Germany, December 12, 1729, died June 29, 1820; married Catharine ———, born 1741, died October 27, 1804. When he attained his majority he settled in Greenwich township, Sussex (now Warren) county, New Jersey, on lands inherited from his father, and on which he built the large stone house in which he lived until 1810. July 4, 1776, he was commissioned captain of a company of the First Sussex regiment, commanded by Colonel (afterward General) William Maxwell, and served during the Revolution. He anglicized his surname and wrote it Malick, and sometimes Malik. He had at least five children. His eldest child, Catharine, baptized April 4, 1770, died May 8, 1831; married, August 21, 1787, Johannes Fein (John Fine), born June 5, 1768, died May 11, 1826, son of Philip Fein. Philip Fein, born 1744, died 1810, lived in 1767 in Alexandria township, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, where he had a saw and flour mill, and was in all respects a man of consequence and means. His lands were at Finesville (named for him) on Musconetong creek, and at his death the flour mill was carried on by his son John Fein, born 1768, died 1826, son of Philip, was warden of St. James' Lutheran church near Phillipsburg, four years, beginning in 1813. Hannah Fine, born January 17, 1813, died April 2, 1864, daughter of John and Catharine (Mellick) Fine, married John Dorr (Derr), born September 4, 1802, died April 26, 1864, of Springfield township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, a descendant of Johann Heinrich Dorr, who emigrated from Germany in 1742, landing from the ship "Loyal Judith" from Rotterdam, and took the test oath in Philadelphia, September 3, 1742.

The Dorrs were among the more than thirty thousand German Protestants who were driven out of the Palatinates in the first half of the eighteenth century and found refuge in Pennsylvania. Johann Heinrich Dorr was one of these, and afterward became an elder in the old "Swamp Church," (now Trinity Reformed) in Upper Milford township, Bucks county. His son Jacob served through the Revolutionary war in Captain Church's company of General Anthony Wayne's regiment, Fourth Pennsylvania battalion, and was wounded at the battle of Brandywine. Michael, eldest son of Jacob, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and after leaving the army returned to Bucks county, where he died in 1862, having reared a family of ten children. John

Derr, eldest son of Michael Derr, a millwright and bridge builder and lumber dealer on the Delaware, married Hannah Fine, born January 17, 1813, died April 2, 1864, youngest daughter of John Fein and Catharine Melick (*supra*), of Finesville, New Jersey. John Derr and his wife, Hannah Fine, had five children who grew to maturity: Thompson Derr; Catherine Derr, married John P. Richter, and died in 1885; Henry Haupt Derr; John F. Derr, of Sunbury, Pennsylvania; and Andrew Fine Derr.

Thompson Derr, eldest son of John and Hannah (Fine) Derr, was born in Durham township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1834. When fifteen years old, he removed with his parents to a farm near Shamokin, and four years later to a farm in Upper Augusta township, where his father engaged in merchant milling as well as farming. Other than a short course of study at Dr. Vanderveer's Academy in Easton, Thompson Derr had no schooling of advanced character. In 1856 he began active business life in a store and mill in Dry Valley, Union county. During the same year he established a fire insurance agency in Sunbury, and created a business which then was in its infancy outside the great cities. He was an ambitious worker and met with deserved success. Desiring a larger field, he removed to Wilkes-Barre in the same year, and from that time to 1862 was in business alone; then his brother, Henry H. Derr, became his partner, the firm style being Thompson Derr & Brother. They secured the confidence of the strongest fire insurance companies in the country, and a vast aggregate of insurance was placed by them, large profit following. About 1882 Thompson Derr's health began to fail, and in that year his younger brother Andrew Fine Derr, came into the firm. The senior partner retired from active business in 1882, and died in Wilkes-Barre, February 8, 1885.

Henry Haupt Derr, second son of John and Hannah (Fine) Derr, born in Nockamixon township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1839, died in Wilkes-Barre, October 12, 1888; married, May 15, 1866, Mary Delilah Fell, born October 9, 1837, daughter of Samuel Fell and wife Mary Dingman Kyte. In his youth Mr. Derr had no educational advantages other than those of the common schools, but he learned much by personal observation and association with men of business, and later developed qualities that placed him among the most successful and well informed business men of his day. As a farmer's son he taught school for a time, and devoted his leisure hours to study in his own behalf. In 1862 he removed to Wilkes-Barre and joined his brother,

Thompson Derr, who six years before had started a general fire insurance business in that city. Here was laid the scene of his business career, and a substantial fortune was the reward of his endeavors. In itself the insurance business carried on by the firm of Thompson, Derr & Brother was one of the largest enterprises in its line in the state, and was correspondingly profitable. He was a director and stockholder in the Vulcan Iron Works, and of the leading manufacturing concerns of the city; a trustee of the Wyoming Seminary; president and the largest stockholder of the Suburban Electric railway; a director and former treasurer of the Wilkes-Barre Hospital; first president of the Wilkes-Barre Lace Manufacturing Company, the first concern of the kind in America; a director of the Young Men's Christian Association; a trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and teacher of its Bible class, and member and president of the city council. His widow and heirs gave the land and half of the building fund for the Derr Memorial Church (Methodist Episcopal) of Wilkes-Barre. About a year before his death Mr. Derr purchased forty acres of land in the northern part of the city, the old Conyngham farm, and developed the unoccupied tract into what now is a popular part of the city. The transaction was a splendid financial success for Mr. Derr, and resulted in equal benefit to the city.

But it was not Mr. Derr's wealth which made him friends; it was his strong and rugged character, his ever pleasant disposition, his approachableness, his desire to mingle with and to be one of the people "who move things," and his desire to put his community in the front rank of Pennsylvania cities. His course as a member of the city council and his official connection with the execution of the game laws of the state, as fish and game commissioner; his extensive real estate operations; his assumption of the major part of the financial burden and practical management of the movement that resulted in the establishment of a successful system of electric street railway; and his active association with other leading Wilkes-Barre interests—all these things attested a foresight, energy and persistence that made him a conspicuous guide and counsellor among his fellow men. He gloried in church and Sunday school work, and among the keenest of the sorrows occasioned by his sudden summons to "that other country" were those of his class in the Sunday school of the Methodist Episcopal Church whose religious training he patiently and intelligently directed for many years. He had a helping hand for every movement looking to the



H. H. Derr

benefit of his fellow-citizens and the improvement of his adopted city, and was one of the earliest members, and at the time of his death a trustee of the board of trade. (From the "Historical Record.") His children were: 1. Grace Derr, born August 22, 1867. 2. Katy Thompson Derr, born August 10, 1869, died August 14, 1886. 3. John Derr, born September 26, 1871, died October 7, 1876. 4. Chester Berger Derr, born April 20, 1873, married Charlotta Consalus, of Troy, New York. 5. Ralph Derr, born September 19, 1875, married Edna May Consalus, sister of Charlotta; he is engaged in ship building at Sailors' Snug Harbor. 6. Henry Haupt Derr, born January 7, 1878. 7. Olin Derr, born May 4, 1880. Chester B. and Henry H. Derr are connected with the firm of Thompson Derr & Company.

Andrew Fine (Fein) Derr (Dorr), fourth son of John and Hannah (Fine) Derr, born Upper Augusta township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1853; married June 23, 1896, Harriet Lowrie, born June 15, 1871; daughter of Rev. Dr. Samuel T. Lowrie and wife Elizabeth Dickson. Dr. Lowrie was a son of Judge Walter Hoge Lowrie (son of Matthew B. Lowrie) born Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1807, died Meadville, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1876; graduated from Western University of Pennsylvania, 1826; read law, and admitted to practice August 4, 1846; appointed to judgeship district court Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and served until elected judge of the supreme court in 1851; remained on bench twelve years, officiating during the last six years as chief justice; practiced law a few years in Pittsburg and afterward chosen president judge of a judicial district in western Pennsylvania; removed to Meadville, Pennsylvania, and lived there at the time of his death; was contributor to "Princeton Repertory," and other periodicals; several of his papers read before the American Philosophical Society were published, including those on "Origin of the Tides," and "Cosmical Motion." Rev. Dr. Samuel Thompson Lowrie was born, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1835; educated Western University of Pennsylvania, and also Miami University, (Ohio) where he was graduated, 1852; studied theology in Presbyterian Seminary, Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, 1852-56; in Heidelberg, Germany, 1857; pastor Presbyterian Church, Alexandria, Pennsylvania, 1863; in Philadelphia, 1865-69; Abington, Pennsylvania, 1869-74; Ewing, New Jersey, 1879-85; occupied professorship of New Testament Liter-

ature and Exegesis in Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, 1874-78; in 1887 was appointed chaplain of Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia. In this connection it is interesting to note something of the early Lowrie family history: Rev. Robert Johnson, said to be a lineal descendant of Cromwell by his daughter Bridget, first wife of General Hunter and second wife of General Irvine, was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Venango county. John Lowrie, his principal elder, had been in himself a part of the church. Indeed, the family was remarkable in its influence in the early history of the church. John Lowrie had a son Walter Lowrie, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Missions; and Walter Lowrie had sons: John Cameron, Walter Mason, Jonathan Roberts, Reuben P., and Matthew B. Lowrie. The latter was for many years a valuable elder in the church, and was the father of Judge Walter Hoge Lowrie, who was also an elder, and Rev. Dr. John Marshall Lowrie, a prominent Presbyterian minister.

Elizabeth Dickson was a daughter of Rev. Hugh Sheridan Dickson, who, September 2, 1845, married Sarah Margaret Stoevers, who was a descendant of Rev. John Casper Stoevers, born Frankenburg, Saxony, December 21, 1702, who in 1728, after a pastorate of five years in Anweiler, Bavaria, came to America as chaplain of a party of immigrants. In 1733 Mr. Stoevers was preaching in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and in 1740 became the first regular pastor of the Lutheran Church in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He married Maria Catherine Markling, and had by her eleven children, eight of whom survived him. He died May 13, 1779. His youngest son Frederick, born 1759, married Margaret Dinshert, and their eldest son, Frederick, born 1784, died 1867, married Sarah Reigart, and their daughter, Sarah Margaret, born Philadelphia, 1824, married Rev. Hugh Sheridan Dickson. Hugh Sheridan Dickson, born 1813, seventh son of Alexander Dickson who was born 1776, in 1798 took part in the Wolf Tone rebellion under the leadership of Rev. William Dickson, his cousin, who was a general in the rebel ranks, a man of learning and probity, and who for his part in the action suffered imprisonment and ultimate banishment. Alexander himself for a time was in hiding on the downfall of the rebellion. His wife was Sarah McKee, by whom he had ten children. In 1827 he brought his family to America and settled in Rensselaer county, New York, where he died April 2, 1871. Alexander was the son of James Dickson, who was the son of John Dickson, born about 1673, and wife Mary Dodd; and John was the

grandson of Rev. David Dickson, born 1583, one of the regents of the University of Glasgow; moderator of the general assembly, 1639, and elected to the professorship of divinity at Glasgow, 1650, but ejected for declining to take the oath of supremacy. Rev. David was the son of John Dickson, an eminent lawyer, and the first of the family of Dickson of Hartree in Lanarkshire. Nisbet says: "They of the surname of Dickson are descended from one Richard Kieth, said to be a son of the family of Keith Marischal, took their name from Richard (called in the south country Dick), and to show themselves descended of Keith Marischal they carry the chief of Keith."

Andrew F. Derr, business manager and actual head of the firm of Thompson Derr & Brother, acquired his early education in the Missionary Institute at Selinsgrove, where he prepared for college. In the fall of 1871 he entered Lafayette College at Easton, and was graduated B. A. 1875; his M. A. degree was conferred in 1878. He read law in Philadelphia with George W. Biddle, and came to the bar in that city in 1878. In December of that year he removed to Wilkes-Barre, where his older brothers were engaged in business, and began his professional career. He was in active practice four years, until 1882, when on account of the ill health of Thompson Derr he became connected with the firm of Thompson Derr & Brother, and relieved the senior partner of much of the heavy work of the office. From this time Mr. Derr virtually discontinued active practice, and still his understanding of the law has been of inestimable value to him in connection with the new field of business in which he has since engaged. Mr. Derr is president of the Miners' Savings Bank of Wilkes-Barre; director of the Anthracite Savings Bank; trustee of the Osterhout Free Library and of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital; a member, trustee, and elder of the Memorial Presbyterian Church; a member of the Presbyterian Historical Society of Philadelphia, of the Archeological Institute of America, the Lawyers' Club, the University Club, and the Grolier Club of New York; the Prince Society, of Boston; the American Economic Association; the American Bar Association; the Pennsylvania State Historical Society; the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; the Pennsylvania German Society; the Sons of the Revolution; the Sons of the American Revolution, of New Jersey; and the Society of the War of 1812.

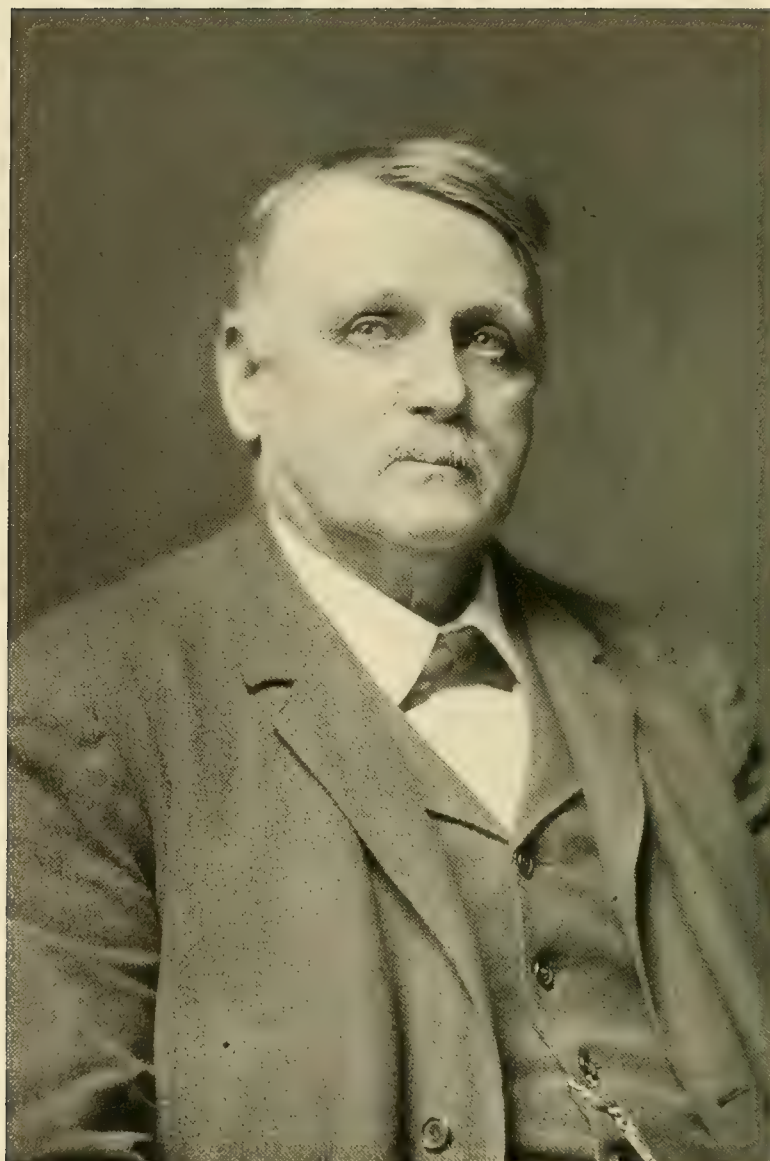
The children of Andrew Fine and Harriet (Lowrie) Derr were: Elizabeth Lowrie, born March 21, 1898. Katharine, born September 12,

1899. Thompson Fine, born November 30, 1901. Andrew Fine Derr, Jr., born July 10, 1903. H. E. H.

KIRKENDALL FAMILY. There were Kirkendalls in New Jersey among the earliest families in that region of country and they were of Scotch ancestry, although they may have come to America from English seaport towns. They were scattered over the region mentioned, and some of them were among the early settlers in Warren county, as now known, while others found their way into the territory of Pennsylvania previous to the Revolution. The Revolutionary records of New Jersey show the names of several of the Kirkendalls who fought with the colonists during the war, and among them were Andrew Kirkendall, of Hunterdon; Samuel and Stephen, of Sussex; and while the connection is not definitely traced, it is probable that some of the Kirkendalls who came over into Pennsylvania in the early part of the last century and settled in the "Green Woods" district of old Luzerne county, in the township of Dallas, were descendants of the Kirkendalls of the revolutionary period then living in New Jersey, along the Delaware, where they generally were farmers and mechanics.

William Wheeler Kirkendall was born in New Jersey, December 25, 1805. Intimately connected with the early settlement of the Green Woods country, at the village called Kunkle, was the founder of one of Dallas' respected old families, among whose descendants in subsequent years there have been men of action; men who have accomplished results, without the training of the academies or the polish of universities. The widowed mother of Wheeler Kirkendall—as he was familiarly called—married (second) Philip Kunkle, and it is quite probable that William Wheeler Kirkendall's father died in New Jersey before the date of the settlement in Dallas, which was before 1830. There is no tradition in the family that he ever lived in the town, and the struggling pioneers in that wilderness region of Luzerne county gave little attention to matters of family record; theirs was a struggle for the necessities of life, and the most moderate comforts for their families; but they wrought well and builded up good farms for their children and descendants.

William Wheeler Kirkendall was auditor of Dallas in 1836, and one of the supervisors of the township in 1840. He bought thirty acres of unimproved land in 1829-30, and eighty-three acres more in 1841. He was a carpenter, also a carder, fuller, and cloth-dresser by trade, and it was



J. M. Kirkendall

largely through his aid that the first carding and fulling mill was set up by Jacob Rice in Trucks-ville. Mr. Kirkendall died in Dallas, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1845; married, April 26, 1826, Maria Dereamer, born May 28, 1807, died January 23, 1882. They had seven children:

1. Conrad, born January 26, 1827, died September 15, 1854; unmarried.

2. John Shaver, born August 17, 1828, died August 20, 1854; unmarried.

3. George Washington, born October 4, 1833, of whom later.

4. Ira Mandeville, born November 3, 1835, of whom later.

5. Anna Elizabeth, born October 12, 1837; married Dwight Wolcott of Wilkes-Barre, for many years an employee of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

6. Charles Wesley, born April 6, 1840, died August 21, 1854.

7. William Penn, born April 13, 1843, of whom later.

George Washington Kirkendall, third son of William Wheeler and Maria (Dereamer) Kirkendall, was born in Wyoming township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1833, and died July 14, 1891. For nearly forty years Mr. Kirkendall was a prominent figure in business and political circles in Wilkes-Barre, and indeed in Luzerne county, for few men were more widely acquainted than he with the various business interests for which that county is noted.

Like other of the sons of William Wheeler Kirkendall, he had little opportunity to gain an education in the schools during his youth, for it became necessary that he find some employment as soon as he was able to go out and work. His school days were limited, but he studied and read his books while many other boys slept, and thus he became well informed on general subjects and well prepared to meet the various propositions of business life as presented to him. He began his business career as clerk in the store of Jacob Rice in Dallas, and in the course of a few years became his employer's partner. Later on, when Wesley Kunkle, who was Mr. Kirkendall's kinsman, was made register and recorder of Luzerne county, Mr. Kirkendall was appointed his deputy and at the end of his term succeeded him in office and served two years, 1864-66. Still later he was associated with his brothers, Ira and William P., in the lumber business in Wilkes-Barre, and was interested with them, too, when they were in the wholesale grocery business in Wilkes-Barre, 1880-1883. During these years, and more, Mr. Kirkendall was interested with the late Ephraim

Troxell in a general real estate business in Wilkes-Barre and its vicinity and at one time he was considered one of the heaviest holders of and operators in real estate in all Wilkes-Barre. He was interested in the city, its improvement and prosperity, and contributed his full share to that object. He served one term as member of the council, and was in political preference a firm Democrat. He also was a prominent Mason, past high priest of Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and past eminent commander of Dieu le Veut Commandery, Knights Templar. He was an earnest member and a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He married, July 3, 1856, Almira Shaver, daughter of James Shaver and wife Louisa Montanye, and granddaughter of Philip Shaver, who was the pioneer of his family in the Wyoming Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkendall had seven children, of whom only two are living: Marie Louise Kirkendall, widow of John T. Phillips, late of Dallas, Pennsylvania, and George Talmage Kirkendall.

George Talmage Kirkendall, born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1871, was educated in the Wilkes-Barre public schools, the high school, and the Harry Hillman Academy, where he prepared for college. His purpose was to enter Cornell, but his plans were changed and he took up the study of law with Allan H. Dickson and Thomas H. Atherton, Esquire. He was admitted to the bar in 1893, and for the next three years was associated in practice with Mr. Atherton, and afterward for a like period with Mr. Hahn.

Mr. Kirkendall was appointed deputy treasurer of Luzerne county, January 1, 1900, under Treasurer Frederick C. Kirkendall, and re-appointed under Treasurer John J. Moore, 1903, which position he now holds. He is a Democrat, and an active figure in his party's councils in Luzerne county. He is a member of the Dallas Methodist Episcopal Church, and for several years was treasurer of the Epworth League of Wilkes-Barre. He is past master of Lodge 61, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, Knights Templar; and Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., the leading Masonic bodies of Luzerne county.

He married, July 21, 1897, Helen Dennis Butler, daughter of Zebulon Butler. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkendall had three children: George Butler, John Phillips, and Marie, who died December 12, 1904.

Ira Mandeville Kirkendall, fourth son of

William Wheeler and Maria (Dereamer) Kirkendall, was born in Dallas township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1835. As soon as he was old enough he was put to work, and upon the death of his father in 1845 he began to make his own way in life. When he was nine years old he carried mail on horseback three days each week, and was so employed until he was twelve, having between his trips a little time to attend country school and acquire the rudiments of an education. At the age of fourteen years he went to Pittston and found employment as clerk in a store. He was there until 1856, when he went west to Nebraska, where he worked at farming and stage driving. In 1858 he returned to the east, worked one more year in Pittston, and then located at Bear Creek, where he engaged in lumbering until 1865, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre and continued in the same line of business until 1871. He was deputy sheriff of Luzerne county under his brother, William Penn Kirkendall, 1875-78. He was a member and head of the wholesale grocery firm of Kirkendall & Whitman, 1880-83, and senior member of the firm of Kirkendall Brothers, wholesale flour and feed dealers, 1883-94. In the latter year the partnership was dissolved, and it at once reorganized under the style of Kirkendall & Son (Ira M. and Frederick C. Kirkendall) by which name it has since been known in mercantile circles throughout the region of country of which Wilkes-Barre is the business center. In business Mr. Kirkendall has met with success, the reward of his own personal efforts. No man has been more closely identified than he with the political history of Wilkes-Barre, its improvement and its progress. He was elected burgess of the borough of Wilkes-Barre under the old system of government, 1870, and was elected first mayor of the city, 1871, under the new and advanced scheme of municipal government, and served in that capacity three years. He was elected councilman of the fourth ward—the strongest Republican ward in the city, 1883, and although himself a firm Democrat, he was re-elected to represent that ward for sixteen consecutive years, the longest term any councilman ever served in the history of the city. As councilman he gave his best services to the public welfare, often at the expense of private interests, but he accepted the obligations of the office with his election, and gave to municipal interests the same careful attention as was given his mercantile business, and neither ever suffered neglect at his hands. He is justly proud of a long and honorable record as an official of the city, a service which from its be-

ginning in 1883 was never financially compensated, but which was doubly repaid in the confidence and respect reposed in him by the people of the city without respect to party, and the consciousness on his own part of having done his duty.

When Mr. Kirkendall entered the council only a few streets in the city had any kind of pavement, but when he left that body there were twenty-five miles of paved streets, a work accomplished very largely through his personal efforts. He was regarded as "the father" of the system of paying improvements in the city, and the citizens of the fourth ward kept him in the council full sixteen years and regretted his determination to retire at the end of that time. In the council he served longest on the street committee, but saw service on every committee of that body. He was prominent in the work which led to the erection of the new city hall, and was always an advocate of public improvement in every direction. His opinion in the councils of the board were of weight with his associates, for they understood the worth of his judgment, and knew that his greatest ambition in official life was the interests of Wilkes-Barre as a city. Mr. Kirkendall is a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. He married (first), November 3, 1868, Hannah C. Driesbach, born May 18, 1849, died January 26, 1880. He married (second), January 4, 1882, Sarah A. Bartlett, a native of New Jersey and descendant of Quaker ancestors. Mr. Kirkendall had, by first marriage: Grace Wisner, born August 19, 1869; married Charles A. Bartlett, real estate agent, Atlantic City, New Jersey, and had three children; Frederick Charles, born August 10, 1871, of whom later.

William Penn Kirkendall, youngest child of William Wheeler and Maria (Dereamer) Kirkendall, was born in Dallas, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1843. He was educated in the Dallas township schools, and Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. From the schoolroom he went into business pursuits, and almost since childhood he has been compelled to make his own way in life. He has always been fortunately associated in business relations. His earliest experience was as partner with his brother, George, and Ephraim Troxell, lumber manufacturers and dealers in Wilkes-Barre. In the fall of 1874 he was elected sheriff of Luzerne county—the successful Democratic candidate for that office—and served from 1875 to 1878, his brother and former partner, Ira, being for a part of that term his deputy. He was the junior member of the firm



Fred C. Kirkendall

of Kirkendall Brothers, when he retired from this concern, wholesale flour and feed dealers in Wilkes-Barre from 1883 to 1894. The Kingston Lumber Company was organized in 1888 by John C. Van Loan, Thomas Lawless, John T. Phillips and William Penn Kirkendall, and from that time the business of this company has engaged much of his attention; indeed, of the original company, he is now the only member connected with it. He has given his attention since 1894 to the business of the lumber company and his other personal concerns in Kingston and Dallas. He maintains his residence in Dallas, and both there and in Wilkes-Barre has taken an interest in public affairs. While living in Wilkes-Barre he was councilman three years, and later in Dallas borough six years; was school director several terms; president of the Dallas Agricultural Society one year, and president of the Luzerne County Agricultural Society five years. For twelve years he held the office of prison commissioner.

He married, January 1, 1866, Olive A. Patterson, born February 3, 1843, daughter of James and Lucinda (Honeywell) Patterson, of Dallas. They had one child, Cary E. Kirkendall, born April 15, 1870, died June, 1873. Upon the death of Mrs. Rice, sister of Mrs. Kirkendall, the former's daughter, Olive C. Rice, became a member of the Kirkendall household and family. She married Archibald Jones of Dallas, and they have one child, E. Elizabeth Jones.

Frederick Charles Kirkendall, son of Ira M. and Hannah Kirkendall, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1871, and educated in the public schools of that city, also in Lafayette College, where he graduated, 1894, with the degree of B. S. In the same year he became a partner with his father in the business formerly conducted by Kirkendall Brothers, the style of the firm then changing to Kirkendall & Son. Frederick Kirkendall at once assumed active management of the business and conducted it successfully up to 1904, when on account of his various other business enterprises, among them the Wilkes-Barre *Leader*, he was obliged to retire from the active management of the latter, although still connected with, and exercising a prime influence in its affairs. He has been actively associated with some of Wilkes-Barre's strongest and most progressive financial and industrial institutions. He is president of the Leader Publishing Company, and a director of the Second National Bank and the Penn Tobacco Company. With other local capitalists he is in-

terested in several extensive telephone enterprises in other states. In 1903 he acquired an interest in the Wilkes-Barre *Leader*, and in the following year assumed with Edward Gunster the business management of this paper. Mr. Kirkendall is considered a leader in his party, and although a young man has proved himself well worthy of the title. He is a Democrat, of the same type as his father, frank, outspoken, and honest in the expression of his political opinions. He has been a member of the city and county committees for many years, was chairman of the former in 1897 and of the latter in 1900. In 1899 he was elected treasurer of Luzerne county, being the youngest incumbent of that office in the history of the county. In April of 1905 he was elected mayor of Wilkes-Barre by an overwhelming majority, being the second Democrat elected to that position since his father, Ira M. Kirkendall, carried the city thirty-three years before. Mayor Kirkendall is a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Frederick C. Kirkendall married, January 10, 1897, Eleanor C. Gearhart, born November 10, 1873, daughter of George M. Gearhart, cashier of the Danville National Bank. Their children are: Frederick Charles, Jr., born October 12, 1897. Eleanor, born April 2, 1899. Cordelia, born January 10, 1903. H. E. H.

RUTTER FAMILY—Conrad Rutter was a Prussian. On account of religious persecutions he left Prussia and went into England to live temporarily, where he married his wife, Jane Douglas, of Scotch descent, and emigrated to America in the year 1683, in the company of which Francis Daniel Pastorius was the guiding spirit. They reached Philadelphia, August 20, 1683, having made the voyage in the ship "America," John Wasey, captain. He took up land where Germantown, Philadelphia, now stands, and laid out that town during the year of his arrival. He remained there until 1689, then removed up the Schuylkill to where Pottstown in Montgomery county now stands, took up lands there and improved them. In 1716 he gave this tract to his son Andrew, and with his other three sons—Joseph, Peter, and Conrad, Jr.,—went to what is now Leacock township, Lancaster county, where he took up five hundred and eighty-eight acres of land. His warrant for these lands bore the signature of Penn's sons, and was dated January 3, 1733. The lands in Lancaster county Conrad Rutter divided in three parts, giving one of these, comprising one hundred and eighty-

eight acres, to his son, Joseph, from whom the Rutter families of the Wyoming Valley are descended.

Conrad Rutter, the pioneer, was a persevering and farseeing man. His descendants in each succeeding generation from his time are classed with the first families of Pennsylvania. When we consider how he was driven from his native land because of his religious views, coming to America in 1683, helping to found Germantown, and afterward building for his children in what are now two counties in this great commonwealth, we can have none other than feelings of veneration for the immigrant ancestor of the Rutter family in America. When well advanced in years he helped to found and build (1729) the first Protestant Episcopal church in eastern Lancaster county. His son Joseph, progenitor of the particular branch of the Rutter family of which these annals treat, built on his own farm tract at his own expense the first school house in Leacock township. It is handed down as tradition in the Rutter family that in this little school house one of Joseph's daughters educated her future husband, who, with their sons, in later years were prominent persons in the history of Lancaster county. Conrad Rutter and his wife Jane Douglas were the parents of four sons: Andrew, Joseph, Peter and Conrad, Jr.

Joseph Rutter, son of Conrad and Jane (Douglas) Rutter, was born in Leacock township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and married there Barbara Glenn, who bore him three children.

1. Henry, married Elizabeth Shultz, and had fourteen children, each of whom received a goodly inheritance under his will.

2. George, born in Leacock township, Lancaster county, and died in Salisbury township. He married Margaret Lightner, daughter of Nathaniel Lightner and his wife Margaret La Rue, who was born in France in 1713. Nathaniel Lightner was one of the prominent early settlers in Leacock township. Of the nineteen children of Nathaniel Lightner two sons and two daughters married two sons and two daughters of Joseph Rutter. George and Margaret (Lightner) Rutter had among other children, Adam Rutter, see forward.

3. Barbara, who became the wife of a Mr. Lightner, and the mother of the late Judge John Lightner.

Adam Rutter, son of George and Margaret (Lightner) Rutter, was born in Leacock township in 1763, and died in Salisbury township, November 25, 1810. He was a farmer by occupa-

tion. He married Margaret Skiles, born May 15, 1773, died July 19, 1859. Their children were: James, born June, 1797, married Hannah Leaman; Jane, born May, 1799, married William Rhodes; George, born May, 1801, married Elizabeth Rutter; Anna, born July 16, 1804, married Henry McClellan; Nathaniel, born November 14, 1806, mentioned hereafter; Adam, Jr., born November 26, 1808, married, 1828, Margaret Skiles; Rachel, born March 15, 1810, married Christian Weldy.

Nathaniel Rutter, fifth child of Adam, Sr., and Margaret (Skiles) Rutter, was born in the Pequa valley, fourteen miles below Lancaster, November 14, 1806, died October 14, 1899, aged ninety-three years. He came to Wilkes-Barre in 1825, and sometime between 1835 and 1840 associated with George M. Hollenback in a general merchandise business. The management of the business was in Mr. Rutter's hands until the death of his partner, November 7, 1866, and afterward Mr. Rutter carried on a general hardware store until 1888. He was for years president of the Miners' Savings Bank and of the Hollenback Coal Company, and a director of the Vulcan Iron Works, and was also connected with various other business enterprises. He was at one time a member of the city council. On coming to Wilkes-Barre Mr. Rutter was identified with St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, but after his marriage he became a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and was for many years one of its elders. He was for many years a familiar figure on the streets of Wilkes-Barre, and many persons knew and admired him for his fine traits of character. Unassuming in all the relations of life, the spirit of religious culture took hold of his nature and enabled him as a Christian to fulfill in the community a most beneficent purpose. His example tended to exalt the dignity of man, and raised him in the scale of virtue, while his social and domestic life ever will be a blessed memory.

Nathaniel Rutter married January 13, 1831, Mary Ann Cist, born December 26, 1808, died March 18, 1846, daughter of Jacob Cist and his wife Sarah Hollenback. Their children were: 1. Ellen Cist, born October 25, 1831, died unmarried May 21, 1887. 2. Emily Hollenback, born December 16, 1833, married, September 29, 1859, Edward P. Darling, and died January 23, 1882. 3. Margaret, born January 24, 1836, married Eugene Beauharnais Beaumont, and died April 22, 1879. 4. Augusta, born August 23, 1837, married Clarence Michler, and died July 22, 1878. 5. George, died in infancy. 6.



J. M. Rutter

James May, see forward. Nathaniel Rutter married (second), February 19, 1850, Ellen Cist, sister of his first wife, and widow of the Rev. Robert Dunlap, born January 7, 1813, died September 20, 1880, whose daughter by her first marriage, Sally H. Dunlap, became the wife of Isaac M. Thomas, of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Rutter had by his second marriage Marian Natalie, of Wilkes-Barre, and Hervéy Simmons, died April 4, 1889.

James May Rutter, youngest son of Nathaniel and Mary Ann (Cist) Rutter, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1841. He was educated at an academic institution in Wyoming, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Leaving school he was apprenticed to Laning & Marshall to learn the machinist's trade, and finished his term of service May 13, 1862. During the Civil war he enlisted as private, August 4, 1862, and was made fifth sergeant of Company C, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was attached to the Second Brigade, Third Division, First Corps, Army of the Potomac, then operating in Virginia. With that command he participated in the battles of Fitz Hugh Farm, Pollock's Mill, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the Mine Run campaign. In March, 1864, the First Corps was disbanded, and the One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Regiment was transferred to the Fifth Corps, and afterward took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, the siege and assault of Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Boydton Road, Hatcher's Run and other minor engagements. In 1863 Sergeant Rutter was presented by resolution of Congress with a medal of honor for gallantry at Gettysburg on July 1, 1863, in which battle he carried his wounded captain from the field and saved him from falling into the hands of the enemy.*

* The Congressional Medal of Honor was never bestowed except upon incontrovertible evidence of conspicuous gallantry. The record in the case cited shows the following facts: Sergeant Rutter's regiment was in action on the Chambersburg pike, in front of McPherson Woods, where General John F. Reynolds was killed. About 4 o'clock, p. m., General Doubleday's corps, to which the One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Regiment was attached, being left without support, was obliged to fall back to another line, where the men lay down, the enemy occupying the railroad cut in their immediate front. It was here that Captain (afterward Colonel) Reichard was wounded. Lieutenant John C. Kropp, of Sergeant Rutter's company, exclaimed that it was a pity to let Captain Reichard, wounded as he

After Gettysburg he returned with his regiment to Virginia, near Culpeper, where he was detailed with twenty men to guard the signal station at Poney Mountain, which was beyond the Union picket lines. He was transferred to the United States Signal Corps, on March 20, 1864, and when in front of Petersburg, Virginia, shortly afterward, was promoted to sergeant, and was on detached service at corps headquarters under Generals Burnside, Park and Hartranft. He took part in all the battles in which his regiment participated up to General Lee's surrender. He was honorably discharged and mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., June 27, 1865..

At the close of the war Sergeant Rutter returned to his home in Wilkes-Barre. He was appointed May 27, 1874, to service on the Geological Survey west of the 100th meridian, under Lieutenant Wheeler, U. S. A., in the interest of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., which service occupied his time for the remainder of that year. He then engaged in the hardware business in Wilkes-Barre, and retired 1888. He is a charter member of Conyngham Post, No. 97, Grand Army of the Republic, and its past junior vice-commander, and a charter member of En-

was, fall into the hands of the enemy, and asked that some of the men should bring him off the field. There was no answer, until Sergeant Rutter jumped up and ran to his rescue, about twenty feet in advance of the firing line. Helping the captain to his feet, he brought him to the rail fence, under a heavy fire, where some of his comrades pulled down the rails and George Kinder assisted Rutter in taking the wounded officer to Gettysburg and placing him in a private house. Rutter made every effort to find a surgeon, and in his search narrowly escaped capture, the town being occupied by the Confederates, who fired at every blue uniform. Returning to the house, he reported his non-success to his disabled captain, and then took refuge for the night in the cemetery. In the morning he rejoined his regiment, and on answering at roll call was told by Lieutenant Kropp that he had been given up for dead, and that none of his comrades expected to see him again. The same morning (July 2d) Sergeant Rutter, with his regiment, was in close action, and on the next day aided in repelling the magnificent but ill-fated charge of General Pickett's division. The regiment to which Sergeant Rutter belonged distinguished itself greatly during the entire three days battle, and came away with its colors, while two other regiments in the brigade lost theirs to the enemy. The monument of the regiment, on the Chambersburg pike, in front of where the brave General Reynolds fell, and near where General Hancock was wounded, marks the line held by it on July 2 and 3, 1863, when the backbone of the rebellion was broken. The facts upon which the Congressional Medal of Honor was awarded to Sergeant Rutter were established by the sworn evidence of Captain Reichard himself, and by Sergeant R. W. Marcy and Private Charles S. Shotten.

campment No. 135, Union Veteran Legion, of which he was colonel at one time; a charter member of Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons, Wilkes-Barre; was president of the Wilkes-Barre school board; the first assistant engineer of the Wilkes-Barre fire department; also a member of the Westmoreland Club.

James May Rutter married, October 16, 1866, Martha C. Burdett, daughter of Jacob Burdett, of New York, who died September 3, 1883. He married (second) April 24, 1886, Alvarretta Wildoner. Alvarretta Wildoner was born in Shickshinny, January 30, 1856, a daughter of George and Lydia (Joslyn) Wildoner. George was born in Luzerne county, and was son of George Wildoner, who was of Holland Dutch parentage and probably was himself a native born Hollander. Lydia Joslin came of an old Connecticut family, one of her ancestors being Ephraim White, who fought nobly through the revolution but soon afterward allied himself to Daniel Shays, leader of what is known in history as "Shays' Rebellion," and by his part in this ill-advised uprising Ephraim White almost forfeited his revolutionary pension, which, however, was subsequently granted him. Another of Mrs. Rutter's ancestors was Nathaniel Joslin, of an old Connecticut family. Her father served during the Civil war as a private in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, the same regiment in which Mr. Rutter served. He was honorably discharged after serving the full term of three years. He lived the greater part of his life in Shickshinny. The children of Mr. Rutter by his first marriage: (1) Ellen, married, January 20, 1892, John Urquhart Paine, who died June 18, 1892. She married, second, November 8, 1899, William H. McFadden, of Germantown, now engaged with the street engineering department of Philadelphia. She had by her first marriage, Emily Urquhart Paine, by her second marriage, Eleanor E. McFadden. (2) Frances M. (3) Nathaniel Burdette, county surveyor of Luzerne county, elected for the second term of four years 1904, married, April 25, 1899, Stella G. Hann. (4) Augusta L., married, October 12, 1898, Harry Meyer Seitzinger, manufacturer of screens, Wilkes-Barre. They had Martha Rutter, and Josephine G. Children of Mr. Rutter by second marriage: (5) Miriam A., born April 5, 1887. (6) James May, Jr., born December 30, 1888.

Nathaniel B. Rutter, eldest son of James May and Martha (Burdette) Rutter, born August 17, 1871, was educated in the public schools and

Harry Hillman Academy. For three years following the completion of his studies he was employed by Harry S. Reets, the well known mining and civil engineer, as assistant noteman and rodman, and later entered the employ of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company as assistant transitman, under the chief engineer, W. J. Richards, who later became general manager of the company, and who is now general manager of the Reading Railroad. Mr. Rutter was connected with the engineering department of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company for three years, during which time this company also controlled the interests of the Crystal Spring and Hanover Water companies, of which the engineering department of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company was in charge. Resigning from the employ of the company he associated himself with A. Weeks, Jr., formerly resident engineer of the construction of the Wilkes-Barre & Eastern Railroad Company. In April, 1896, he opened a general engineering office in the Laning Building, Wilkes-Barre, where he is at present located. He was appointed by the county commissioners of Luzerne county as civil and consulting engineer and has twice been elected to the office of county surveyor, his present term to expire in 1908. In 1899 he was elected by the Hollenback Coal Company superintendent and mining engineer, and is at present serving in that capacity. He has served as civil engineer for nearly all of the boroughs in Luzerne county; and has been employed at various times as engineer for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Lehigh Valley Railroad, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad; New York, Susquehanna & Western (Erie) as an expert witness in the courts, and has been connected with some of the largest suits tried in this and other counties. During the past ten years of his business he has been employed as engineer witness more times than any other practicing engineer in northeastern Pennsylvania. He first being in the employ of an individual engineer, then in the employ of the engineering department of one of the largest corporations in the state, and later associating himself with a college graduate civil engineer for two years, has given him the experience few engineers have had.

He is a member of the Westmoreland Club, a charter member of the Wyoming Valley Country Club, a director of the Luzerne County Sportsmen Association; a member of Landmark Lodge No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons; Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, Royal Arch Ma-

sons; Dieu Le Vieut Commandery, Knights Templar; Irem Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and has recently been proposed for membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers. He is a Republican in politics, and has been delegate to the Republican state convention.

Nathaniel B. Rutter married, April 25, 1899, Stella Gertrude Hann, born in Hackettstown, New Jersey, daughter of Stephen Hann (now deceased) and his wife, Harriet Pell, born in Hanover township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, a representative of the old Pell family. One son born, died in infancy. He resides in Dallas, and during the winter lives in Wilkes-Barre.

H. E. H.

LEAVENWORTH FAMILY. The immigration of the Leavenworth family to America from England took place between 1660 and 1680, and probably between 1664 and 1675. In the family in England there were personages of consequence, for a coat-of-arms was bestowed among them and was preserved by their descendants. The founder of the family in America was Thomas Leavenworth, of Woodbury, in the Connecticut colony. He was born in England, and died in Woodbury, August 3, 1683, his wife Grace surviving him. She died, as supposed, in 1715. The Leavenworth home in Woodbury was in the place called Good Hill, and there the family lived many years, in the west part of the town, not far from the Roxbury line. His brother John, also born in England, doubtless came with him to America. He settled first in Woodbury, and removed thence to Stratford, Connecticut, where he died in 1702, without issue, and probably unmarried. Thomas Leavenworth and his wife Grace had children: Thomas, born 1763, died, Ripton, Connecticut, August 4, 1754; John died after 1715; daughter, name unknown.

Thomas Leavenworth, son of the immigrant Thomas and Grace, was born probably in Woodbury, but possibly in England. He was a physician, a man evidently of means and social position, and one of the original members of the church in Ripton, in the records being mentioned as "Deacon." He was of Stratford in 1695, and was received into the church there, 1697-98. He left a large property, and gave his children the advantages of a good education, and all of them became useful and prominent men and women in their walks of life. Dr. Thomas married in Stratford, about 1698, Mary Jenkins, who died in Ripton, June, 1768, daughter of David Jenkins and his wife Grace. Dr. Thomas died in Ripton, August 4, 1754. He had children:

James, born September 1, 1699, died after August 1, 1759; David, born October 12, 1701, died April 10, 1755, a physician of Woodbury; Ebenezer, born April 7, 1706, died 1734; John, born November 3, 1708, died 1783. Zebulon, born about 1710, died May 2, 1778; Mark, born about 1711, died August 20, 1797, was a graduate of Yale, 1737; Thomas, died after 1795; Mary, born about 1717, died about 1813; Hannah, born about 1719, was alive in 1763; Sarah, born November 6, 1721; Edmund, born 1725, died July 17, 1795.

Thomas Leavenworth, son of Dr. Thomas Leavenworth and wife Mary Jenkins, was born in Stratford, Connecticut. He received, July 6, 1748, from his father one whole right in commonage in Woodbury, and one-third of the remainder of said rights in commonage, with £100 (old tenor). In 1727 he was collector of rates in Ripton. He was a tanner and settled in Woodbury, but failed in business and went to Wyoming in Pennsylvania, where he again set up in tanning, but was driven out by the Indians in 1778, and while within sight of his home he saw it in flames. When driven out of the valley, Thomas Leavenworth with his family picked his way as best he could through the woods of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, living mainly on berries, and finally reached friends in Connecticut with only the few clothes which they wore. Dorman, the youngest child, he led by the hand. Asa and others of the older children probably never went to Pennsylvania. Thomas' failure in early life in Woodbury, and the second loss of all his property in the Wyoming valley, was a disheartening misfortune, but did not prevent him from so raising and educating his children as to enable them to attain independent positions in society. He returned with his family to Oxford, Connecticut, and died there after 1795, at the home of his son Gideon, in Hampden. This Thomas married (first) "Betty" Davis, who died April 24, 1758. He married (second) October 10, 1758, Rhoda Olds, died Watertown, May 1, 1794. Children of both marriages: Asa, born 1744, died November 19, 1828; Triphena, born July 3, 1746, died young; Gideon, born February 21, 1748, died June 7, 1833; Samuel, born 1751, died April 12, 1807; David, born February 1, 1756, died young; Betty, born October 28, 1760; Isaac, baptized March 7, 1762, died young; Abel, baptized February 10, 1765, died January 25, 1813; Thomas, baptized December 28, 1766, died 1849; Dorman, born October 28, 1770, died May 31, 1861.

Gideon Leavenworth, third child of Thomas and Betsey (Davis) Leavenworth, lived in Water-

town, later in Hampden, and while young removed to the Susquehanna valley in Pennsylvania. He afterward returned to Hampden, removing thence to New Marlborough, Massachusetts, and from there returned to Watertown, where he died in the old Trumbull house, June 7, 1833. Gideon Leavenworth was remarkably familiar with the genealogy of his entire family, and there was hardly one of its members from the time of Dr. Thomas, of Ripton, with whose name, residence and business he was not familiar. The Leavenworth Genealogy, published in 1873, was a revision and extension of his own earlier work. He was a millwright, and built mills in various places in early life. He lived in Oxford, Connecticut, in 1808, and in 1812 moved to Towanda, Pennsylvania, from Shepherd's Brook, in Hampden, Connecticut. He married Mary Cole, daughter of Thomas Cole, of Watertown, and had children: John, born Watertown, September 10, 1775, died August 27, 1822; Jared, born Watertown, March 8, 1780, died May 30, 1829; Mary, born Watertown, May 30, 1783, died March 7, 1870.

Jared Leavenworth, second son of Gideon Leavenworth and wife Mary Cole, born March 8, 1780, died Albany, New York, May 30, 1829, was at the time of his death a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was a contractor on public works, and was prominently identified with the construction of the Erie canal in New York state, and also with the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, the latter a Pennsylvania project. He married first, May 2, 1800, Mary Osborn, born New Haven, Connecticut, August 30, 1782, died Savannah, Georgia, September 19, 1812. Strobe, born Wysox, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1792, died, Towanda, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1841, daughter of Sebastian and Lydia Van Valkenburg Strobe. Their children were: (1) Susanna, born Hampden, Connecticut, March 16, 1801, died New Haven, Connecticut, September 12, 1802. (2) Susanna, born New Haven, October 18, 1804, went with her father to Towanda, Pennsylvania, and after his second marriage returned to Connecticut, where she married Aeneas Sperry. She had children but lost one or more in the United States service during the war of 1861-5. (3) Henrietta, born January 12, 1806, went with her father to Towanda, and after his second marriage returned to Connecticut, where she married (first) Mr. Hotchkiss, and (second) Philo Bradley, and lived near New Haven. (4) Matilda E., born Genoa, New York, March 31,

1816, died January 23, 1844, unmarried. (5) Elma Ann, born July 31, 1818, died April 15, 1822, at Clyde, Wayne county, New York, while her father was living there employed as canal contractor. (6) Franklin Jared, born Delaware City, Delaware, January 24, 1827, now of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Franklin Jared Leavenworth, youngest child of Jared and Jane (Strobe) Leavenworth, was born January 24, 1827. He was educated at the old Towanda Academy, and came to Wilkes-Barre in 1843. He read law with Luther Kidder, Esq., and was admitted to the bar January 10, 1848. He began practice in Wilkes-Barre, but at the end of about three years opportunities offered in other business occupations which promised more substantial reward and led him away from the ranks of the law. He became variously interested in coal, real estate, and mercantile business, and devoted his attention to those and allied pursuits so long as he engaged in active operations. In 1853 he removed to Scranton, and for some years was paymaster of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and superintendent of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. In 1859 he went to New York City and was in the office of the comptroller and city chamberlain until 1863, when he engaged in banking. He soon afterward went to Philadelphia, and thence in 1865 to Wilkes-Barre, where he is still engaged in business. For about thirty-five years he has been vestryman and treasurer of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, and long a director and vice-president of the People's Bank of Wilkes-Barre.

Franklin J. Leavenworth married (first), June 1, 1848, Harriet C. Steele, born Hanover, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1827, died without issue, July 25, 1849, only daughter of George P. Steele (former sheriff of Luzerne county, state senator, etc.) and wife Mary Christman. He married (second) November 6, 1852, Annie Woodward, born Washington county, Kentucky, August 5, 1829, daughter of the Rev. Enos Woodward and wife Sarah Murphy. (See Woodward Family.) He had by his second marriage: 1. Woodward, born Scranton, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1853. 2. Jane, born Scranton, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1855, married James W. McCulloch, an importer, residing in New York city; they had Paul L. McCulloch; Mrs. McCulloch died February, 1887. 3. Enos, born Scranton, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1859, died April 1903. 4. Franklin,

born Brooklyn, New York, March 2, 1862, married Elizabeth Lape, and had: Ruth, deceased; Anna, deceased; Franklin, and Harriet; the father of these children was formerly engaged with his brother Woodward in the Pennsylvania Supply Company. 5. Annie, born Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1865, married Henry M. Harding, of Wilkes-Barre, and died August, 1890.

Woodward Leavenworth, eldest son of Franklin J. and Annie (Woodward) Leavenworth, was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1853. He was educated in the private schools of Scranton, Pennsylvania; Brooklyn, New York; Philadelphia, and Wilkes-Barre. At fourteen years of age he entered the First National Bank of Scranton to learn the banking business, remaining two years and holding various positions, then entered the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre as assistant cashier, and two years later engaged with his father in the coal and real estate business for one year, after which he was employed as confidential clerk with Conyngham & Co., shippers of coal, remaining as such for two years. When Charles Parrish formed the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company he took charge of the real estate department, and was private secretary to Mr. Parrish, and during his connection with this company was also treasurer and secretary of the Hazard Manufacturing Company, which latter positions he held sixteen years. This company was then located at Mauch Chunk, but later removed to Wilkes-Barre. In company with William H. and John N. Conyngham, sons of William L. Conyngham, he formed the Pennsylvania Supply Company, Mr. Leavenworth being the senior partner, and this connection continued until February 29, 1904. During this time he assisted in forming the Red Ash Coal Company, organized in July, 1881, in which he was a director; he also served as secretary, later secretary and treasurer, and upon the death of George H. Parrish, December, 1898, was elected vice-president, and on the death of M. B. Williams, October, 1903, was elected president, which position he still occupies. He has been a director of the Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank since 1887, and was formerly a director of the Anthracite Savings Bank. In December, 1903, he was elected vice-president of the Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank. In addition to his other business he also looks after a number of estates of which he is trustee. Mr. Leavenworth is a member of the Westmoreland Club, the Wyoming Valley Country Club, and

a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Mr. Leavenworth married, March 13, 1878, Ida Cornelia Miller, born Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1854, daughter of Garrick Mallery Miller and wife Jane Wilcox Stark. They had: Alice, born June 14, 1880, married October 8, 1902, Frederick P. Boynton, and had Elizabeth W., born November 8, 1903. 2. Helen Louise, born February 15, 1884, a senior at Vassar College. 3. Woodward, born February 1, 1890, died February 7, 1905. H. E. H.

ABBOTT FAMILY. George Abbott (1), born in 1615, the venerable ancestor of a numerous progeny, emigrated from Yorkshire, England, in 1637, and was among the first settlers in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1643. He was a proprietor, and during the colonial wars and for many years after his death his house was used as a garrison. He was a Puritan, and was industrious, sober, pious, and respected. December 12, 1646, he married Hannah Chandler, daughter of William and Annis Chandler, of Roxbury, who came over in the same ship with their future son-in-law, accompanied by their four children—Thomas, Hannah, John, and William; Sarah, their fifth child, was born in Roxbury. George and Hannah Abbott endured with Christian fortitude and submission their trials, privations and dangers, of which they had a large share, and trained their children in the way they should go, from which they did not depart. George Abbott died December 24, 1681; his wife died June 11, 1711. They had thirteen children, of whom the sixth was

William Abbott (2), born November 18, 1657, died October 21, 1713. He also was a Puritan in faith and Christian conduct. He resided in Andover, Massachusetts, near the home of Professor Stewart. He married, June 2, 1682, Elizabeth Geary, born July 10, 1661, who was daughter of Nathaniel Geary, of Roxbury, who married Ann Douglass, 1658; granddaughter of Denis Geary, (who came from London in the "Abigail" in 1635, and settled in Lynn, Massachusetts), and William Douglass, son of Robert Douglass, first of Gloucester, but of Boston in 1640. They had twelve children, of whom the ninth was

Philip Abbott (3), born April 3, 1699, died about 1748. He was a farmer, moved to Hampton, Connecticut, from Andover, about 1722, and later removed to Windham, where most of his children were born. His estate was partially set-

tled in the probate court, Windham, April 17, 1749. He married Abigail Bickford, October 20, 1723. They had eight children of whom the eighth was

John Abbott (4), born December 27, 1741, died July 18, 1778. He was a farmer in Windham county, Connecticut, and was among the first to settle in Wyoming, Pennsylvania. He was in the battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778, and escaped, but was soon after killed and scalped by the Indians, while, in company with Isaac Williams, he attempted to save a portion of his harvest¹. His house, barn and furniture were burned and his cattle lost. His widow, in a state of utter destitution, with nine small children, the eldest a son nine years old, begged their way to relatives in Connecticut. John Abbott built the first dwelling house in the borough of Wilkes-Barre, in 1769, and it was standing as late as 1812. November 4, 1762, he married Alice Fuller, first born child of Stephen Fuller. Lieutenant Thomas Fuller came in 1638, was of Woburn, Massachusetts, 1640, was a sergeant 1656, lieutenant 1685. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Margaret Tidd, June 13, 1643, and had Thomas Fuller, born April 30, 1644, married Martha Durgy, daughter of William and Martha (Cross) Durgy, and had

Stephen Fuller, married Hannah Moulton, June 1, 1723. He was a native of Windham county, Connecticut, and emigrated to Wyoming, Pennsylvania, about 1768; he was in the Wyoming massacre, July 3, 1778, being the oldest man in the battle. His daughter Alice (first born) married John Abbott, November 4, 1762. They had eleven children of whom the fifth was

Stephen Abbott (5), born April 29, 1771, died July 22, 1853. He was a farmer of Jacobs Plains, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. After the war he returned to the estate on which his father was killed. He married, July 14, 1799, Abigail Searle, daughter of William and Philena (Frink) Searle, and granddaughter of Constant Searle, who was killed in the battle of Wyoming,

1. On November 30, 1895, a granite monument was erected on the exact spot where John Abbott and Isaac Williams were massacred. It is on the line of the Duryea traction line, on the old plank road, where Carey street, Plains, intersect. The ground was donated by J. Robertson Williams, a descendant of Isaac Williams, and the building fund was procured by Sidney Miner, a descendant of John Abbott, from other descendants of Abbott. The monument bears the following inscription: "Near this spot John Abbott, aged 36 years, a survivor of the battle and massacre of Wyoming, and Isaac Williams, aged 17, were killed and scalped by Indians, in July, 1778."

July 3, 1778. She died June 2, 1842. Philena Frink, born January 21, 1755, married William Searle, October 17, 1773; she was daughter of Andrew and Abigail (Billings) Frink, second in descent from Samuel and Margaret (Wheeler) Frink, Increase and Hannah (Hewitt) Billings; third in descent from Samuel and Hannah (Miner) Frink, Isaac and Mary (Shepard) Wheeler, Ebenezer and Anna (Comstock) Billings, Benjamin and Marie (Fanning) Hewitt; fourth in descent from John and Grace (Stevens) Frink, Lieut. Ephraim and Hannah (Avery) Miner, Isaac and Martha (Park) Wheeler, Rev. Jeremiah and Mary (Wainwright) Shepard, William Billings, Thomas and Hannah (Palmer) Hewitt, Edmund Fanning; fifth in descent from John Frink, Thomas and Grace (Palmer) Miner, Capt. James and Joanna (Greenslade) Avery, Thomas Wheeler, Thomas and Dorothy (Thompson) Park, Rev. Thomas and Margaret (Boradale) Shepard, Francis Wainwright, Walter and Rebecca (Short) Palmer.

Constant Searle, born June 17, 1728, came from Stonington, Connecticut, to Wyoming with the first settlers, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Kinnecutt) Searle; second in descent from Nathaniel and Sarah (Rogers) Searle; third in descent from Robert and Deborah (Salter) Searle, John and Elizabeth (Pabodie) Rogers; fourth in descent from John and Ann (Churchman) Rogers, William and Elizabeth (Alden) Pabodie; fifth in descent from Thomas Rogers, of the Mayflower, Hugh Churchman, John Pabodie, John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, of the Mayflower; sixth in descent from William Mullins, who came in the "Mayflower," married Hannah Miner, born December 9, 1731. She was the daughter of Simeon and Hannah (Wheeler) Miner; second in descent from Captain Ephraim and Mary (Stevens) Miner, William and Hannah (Gallup) Wheeler; third in descent from Lieut. Ephraim and Hannah (Avery) Miner, Richard and Mary (Lincoln) Stevens, Isaac and Martha (Park) Wheeler, Benadam and Esther (Prentice) Gallup; fourth in descent from Thomas and Grace (Palmer) Miner, Capt. James and Joanna (Greenslade) Avery, Thomas and Mary Wheeler, Thomas and Dorothy (Thompson) Park, Captain John and Hannah (Lake) Gallup, John and Esther Prentice; fifth in descent from Walter Palmer, Christopher Avery, and Captain John and Christobel Gallup. Stephen and Abigail (Searle) Abbott had five children, of whom the first was

John Abbott (6), born April 8, 1800, died No-





John Abbott

vember 23, 1861. He was a farmer in Jacobs Plains, Pennsylvania, was a good friend and neighbor, an excellent financier and a most industrious business man. He married Hannah Courtright, daughter of Cornelius Courtright, Esq., March 11, 1830. She died May 4, 1892. Their children were: 1. Robert, born August 25, 1831, died young. 2. Lucy W., born November 25, 1833. 3. Robert Miner, born June 17, 1836. 4. Catharine C., born December 16, 1838, died April, 1894.

The Courtright family: The old Flemish town of Kortryk, the earliest home of the Kortright (Courtright) family of which there is any knowledge, is situated in the southeast part of West Flanders, Belgium, twenty-seven miles southwest of Ghent. During the early part of the seventeenth century, when civil and religious persecutions and wars had devastated the land, this family (one of the most wealthy in landed possessions in Harlem) escaped their troubles by moving to Leerdam, in the eastern part of Holland.

Sebastian Van Kortryk (1), born in Kortryk, Belgium, had two sons, Jan Bastian and Michael, who was born at Leerdam. The first, Jan Bastian, married and settled at Beest, a little village further up the Linge within sight of Wolfswaert Castle, as also of the ruined abbey of Marienwaert. Michael, the second son, (afterwards called Chiel) also married and had been living near Schonrewoerd, a pretty village two miles north of Leerdam, and after tarrying at the latter place till blessed with several children, he and his brother Jan, whose three sons were fast approaching manhood, yielded to the flattering offers held out by the colonists, and agreed to leave for the distant land of New Amsterdam. Proceeding to Amsterdam, they all embarked in the good ship "Brindle Cow," Jan Bergin, master, in which there also sailed French refugees from Mannheim. There were ninety odd passengers, including men, women and children, the French comprising a third; each adult was charged thirty-nine florins, and children, except infants, half price. It cost Jan Bastian Van Kortryk for himself and family two hundred and four florins.

Jan Bastian Kortryk (2), born in Beest, Holland, first went to Stuyvesant's Bowery, but April 16, 1663, came to Harlem, New York. His children, all of whom were born at Beest, Holland, were Cornelius, born 1645; Hendrick Jansen (3), 1648; Laurens, 1651; Belitie, 1659.

Hendrick Jansen Kortright (3), was born at Beest, Holland, in 1648. He came with his father

to Harlem in 1663. He bought land near Stuyvesant's Bowery, February 12, 1669, but did not long hold it. He went to Esopus, at which place he married, December 14, 1672, Catherine Hanson, born in New York, daughter of Hans Weber, "Master at Arms," who died 1649, and whose widow married Mattleys Capito, removed to Esopus, and was killed by the Indians in 1663. Hendrick Kortright purchased land at Rochester, Ulster county, settled there, and reared a large family who bore the name of Kortright of Courtright, whose descendants have become numerous. He died in 1740; his wife died in 1741, aged ninety-three years. They had a son Cornelius, born 1680, married Christianie Rosecrans, 1701.

Cornelius Courtright (4), born at Rochester, 1680, married December 26, 1701, Christianie Rosecrans. With his brothers, he subscribed for the minister at Rochester in 1717, and was a leading man there. He removed to Marbletown about the year 1744, where he bought land upon which he settled. They were the parents of a son, Benjamin Courtright.

Captain Benjamin Courtright (5), born at Rochester in 1726, married Catherine Cuddeback, a descendant of Jacob Codebec, the Huguenot ancestor, and removed to Minisink, Orange county, near Port Jervis. He was the leader of the "Kortright Expedition," mentioned in Smith's "Legends of Shawangunk." He was one of the captains of the Third Regiment, Ulster County militia, during the Revolution, serving under Colonel Levi Pawling and Colonel John Cantine. They had

Cornelius Courtright (6), born March 7, 1764, at Minisink, came to Wyoming, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and was one of the prominent men of his day. He was a commissioner of Luzerne county 1813-14-15-31 and 1832; justice of the peace 1806 to 1840, and member of the legislature 1820-21 and 1823. He was an extensive land owner. October 1, 1786, Cornelius Courtright married Catherine Kennedy, daughter of John Kennedy, and their children were: John, married Louisa Searle, and their children were: George, Cornelius, Louisa and Hannah. Benjamin, married Clara Williams, and their children were: Hamilton, Frank, John Milton, James, Thomas and Mary. Henry married Sarah Bidleman, and their children were: Elizabeth, Catherine, Rosanna, Margaret, Winfield Scott, Mary, William, Ellen, Charles and Henry Harrison. Milton married Hannah Passmore, and their children were: Elizabeth, Norman, John and Alice. Helen became the wife of William Abbott and mother of children: Lucinda, Cor-

nelius, John and Stephen. Hannah, born in Plains, just outside the present city limits of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1798, became wife of John Abbott (No. 6, Abbott family above), and was the mother of three children: Lucy W., Catherine and Robert Miner. At the time of her birth Wilkes-Barre was only a little hamlet in a great wilderness, and she vividly recalled many a horseback ride to Wilkes-Barre either alone or on the same horse with her father. It was a time of great hardship, and a source of great inconvenience was a lack of ready money with which to transact business. Mrs. Abbott remembered well hearing the survivors of the Wyoming massacre of 1778 tell about that bloody event, for many of them were alive during her recollection. The terrors inspired by the presence of the savages, the eager hanging of the women and children upon the gospel minister to shield them, the merciless attack of the British and Indians, the flight across the mountains through the "Shades of Death" to the Minisink settlements on the Delaware, or to Connecticut, the sufferings of the bare-footed, almost naked children, the birth of a child during this mad stampede, and the tender efforts of the fugitives to provide for the mother and carry her on blankets fastened to two horses—these and many other incidents were familiar tales to her. It was hard for Mrs. Abbott to realize the changes since the old days—the telegraph, the telephone, the electric cars and many other modern improvements. When speaking of the electric cars she said they reminded her of lines that ran through her mind, where taken from she did not know,

"The arm of Omnipotent power they assume
And ride in chariots of fire,"

certainly not an unprophetic description. She was a consistent member of the Methodist church for eighty years, joining at the age of fourteen, and throughout her lifetime she was cheered and comforted by a faith which never wavered. She passed away May 4, 1892, having attained the extreme old age of ninety-four years. She was a woman of rugged constitution and of wonderful energy, and up to two years previous to her demise her sight was unimpaired. In her declining years she was surrounded by everything to make her comfortable, and her two daughters were devotion itself. At the time of her death she was the oldest person in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

Robert Miner Abbott, born June 17, 1836, at Plains, son of John and Hannah (Courtright)

Abbott, married Caroline Courtright, December 29, 1864, at Plains, Pennsylvania, removed to Davenport, Iowa, in 1867, where for many years he was engaged in the grain business. She was born in Kendall county, Illinois, November 4, 1842, and was the daughter of Cornelius and Harriet (Bailey) Courtright; granddaughter of John Courtright (brother of Cornelius and son of Benjamin) who married Mary Abbott (sister of Stephen and daughter of John and Alice (Fuller) Abbott, also of Benjamin and Lydia (Gore) Bailey, of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

The Gore family: John Gore, with his wife Rhoda and daughter Mary and probably a son, John, came to New England in 1635, landed at Boston, and took up his residence in Roxbury, where he resided until his death in 1657. He was made a member of the Artillery Company in 1638; his name appears on the first page of Roxbury land records, and he was a clerk of the writs for many years. In the church "Mr. Gore's pew was located by the pulpit stairs."

Samuel Gore, youngest child of John and Rhoda Gore, married August 28, 1672, Elizabeth, daughter of John Weld, (son of Capt. Joseph Weld) and Margaret (Bowen) his wife of Roxbury. He was selectman of Roxbury at the time of his death, July 4, 1692; was lieutenant in the military company of Roxbury in 1689, which took part in the Revolution that overthrew the government of Sir Edmund Andros; was one of the original proprietors of Pomfret, Windham county, Connecticut, in October, 1687.

Samuel Gore, fourth child of Samuel and Elizabeth Gore, was born October 20, 1681, at Roxbury. He married Hannah Draper, (daughter of Moses and Hannah (Chandler) Draper, granddaughter of James and Miriam (Stanfield) Draper, and John and Elizabeth (Douglass) Chandler and removed to Norwich, Connecticut.

Obadiah Gore, sixth child of Samuel and Hannah Gore, was born July 26, 1714, at Norwich, Connecticut. He moved to Wyoming, Pennsylvania, 1771, being among the first settlers. He was one of a committee appointed to draft resolutions to uphold the Continental congress, August 8, 1775; was appointed a magistrate by Governor Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, June, 1778. He was one of the aged men who were in the Wyoming battle, July 3, 1778, being left in the fort to protect the women and children. He married Hannah Park, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Witter) Park, November 4, 1742. She was second in descent from Thomas and Mary (Allyn) Park, Josiah and Sarah (Crandall) Witter; third in descent from Thomas and

Dorothy (Thompson) Park, Robert Allyn, William Witter, Rev. John and Elizabeth (Gorton) Crandall; fourth in descent from Robert Park, John Thompson and Samuel Gorton. Lieutenant Daniel Gore, son of Obadiah and Hannah Gore, was born March 13, 1746; married Mary Parks, died September 3, 1806, and was buried in the family plat near Wilkes-Barre. He was in the Wyoming battle, and had an arm shattered in the engagement, but made his escape from the Indians by hiding in the willows. He served in Captain Hewett's company. Daniel Gore and his brother Obadiah were the first to discover the use of anthracite coal, having tried it in their blacksmith forge with satisfactory results.

Lydia Gore, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Parks) Gore, was born May 7, 1768, died July 26, 1854, married Benjamin Bailey, November 27, 1794, and had Harriet Bailey, born December 2, 1805, married Cornelius Courtright, July 10, 1827, and had Caroline Courtright, born November 4, 1842.

Robert Miner and Caroline (Courtright) Abbott, have three children: John Howard Abbott, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Carrie Helena Abbott, of Davenport, Iowa; Robert Bruce Abbott, of St. Paul, Minnesota. H. E. H.

THE BUNTING FAMILY traces its origin to Anthony Bunting, of Matlack, Derbyshire, England. His wife was Ellen Bunting. Their son Samuel, born in Matlack, Derbyshire, England, came to America in 1678, and settled in West New Jersey, at Cross-we-sung, now Crosswicks Creek, near Burlington. The reconstructed homestead and land are still in the possession of his descendants. He was an accredited minister in the Society of Friends, and a memorial on the records of Philadelphia yearly meeting shows that he was a minister approved by them. He married 9 mo. 18, 1684, Mary Foulke, daughter of Thomas Foulke, one of William Penn's commissioners sent from England to negotiate with the Indians for their land in West New Jersey.

John Bunting, son of Samuel and Mary (Foulke) Bunting, born at Crosswicks, New Jersey, 9 mo. 26, 1685, married, 1723, Alice Lord Nicholson, widow of George Nicholson, and daughter of Joshua and Sarah (Woods) Lord, the former a son of James Lord, of Baroye, in Lancashire, England, the latter a daughter of John Woods, of Woodbury, Gloucester. Alice (Lord) (Nicholson) Bunting was a minister in the Society of Friends.

Samuel Bunting, son of John and Alice Bunting, born Crosswicks, New Jersey, 1724, died

8 mo. 21, 1767; married, 4 mo. 30, 1762, Esther Syng, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Warner) Syng. Philip Syng, born 9 mo. 29, 1703, died 5 mo. 8, 1789, was interred in Christ Church ground, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He came from Bristol, England, with his father, Philip Syng, when but eleven years of age. He was one of the commissioners of Pennsylvania under Governor John Penn, a man of more than ordinary scientific attainments, and an intimate friend of Franklin, with whom he was associated in the founding of the American Philosophical Society, the University of Pennsylvania, and the Library Company of Philadelphia. Philip Syng was treasurer of Philadelphia from 1759 to 1769.

Philip Syng Bunting, son of Samuel and Esther (Syng) Bunting, born Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1763, died there September 6, 1826. He was a recommended minister in the Society of Friends. He married, 1788, Elizabeth Tompkins, daughter of Jacob Tompkins, of Philadelphia.

Joshua Bunting, son of Philip Syng and Elizabeth (Tompkins) Bunting, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1797, died there March 30, 1850. He was a merchant on South Wharves, Philadelphia. He married, June 6, 1831, Henrietta Barron Wade, born 1802, died July 15, 1883, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Crowell) Wade, of Elizabeth, New Jersey. The Wade family traces its origin to Robert Wade, of King Crasse, Halifax, born 1646, died 1700. One of his descendants in the fifth generation was Benjamin Wade, an extensive land owner, and one of the first settlers of Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he came in 1675. Robert Wade, son of Benjamin and Ann (Looker) Wade, born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, died there August, 1766. Robert Wade, son of Robert Wade, born at Elizabeth, New Jersey, died a prisoner of war about 1756. Nehemiah Wade, son of Robert Wade, born at Elizabeth, New Jersey, 1736, died October 19, 1776, from exposure while in service. He was commissary of military stores, and second major of the First Essex Regiment, New Jersey militia, in the Revolution. Benjamin Wade, son of Nehemiah and Abigail (Mulford) Wade, born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, July 22, 1722, died at Philadelphia, in 1847. Benjamin and Mary (Crowell) Wade were the parents of Henrietta Barron, before mentioned as the wife of Joshua Bunting.

Thomas Crowell Bunting, M. D., son of Joshua and Henrietta Barron (Wade) Bunting, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1832, died in East Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1895, where he had practiced success-

fully as a homeopathic physician for over thirty years. He married, June 1, 1869, Elizabeth Crelland Douglas, daughter of Andrew Almerin and Mary Ann (Leisenring) Douglas, of Mauch Chunk. Their children are: Douglas, of whom later; Mary Douglas, married George B. Horne, of Mauch Chunk; Laura Whitney, married James S. Heberling of Redington; Henrietta Wade, married J. Irwin Blakslee, of Mauch Chunk; and Wade, at school at Pottstown.

The first American ancestor of the Douglas family, of which Elizabeth C. (Douglas) Bunting, wife of Dr. Thomas C. Bunting, was a member, was Deacon William Douglas, born in Scotland, 1610, whose father is supposed to have been Robert Douglas. William Douglas came to America with his wife and family in 1640, and settled in New London, Connecticut. He was a man of sterling worth, took a prominent part in the community in which he lived, and was granted several farms for his services to the town. He was very prominent in church and official circles, and was appointed one of the commissioners at the time of King Phillip's war. He was also appointed deputy to the general court at Hartford, Connecticut, 1672, and once or twice later. He was one of the townsmen for several different years. In 1670, he was appointed a deacon in the New London church, and was active in church and town affairs till his death, which occurred July 26, 1682, aged seventy-two years. He married Ann Mattle, 1636. Deacon William Douglas, son of William and Ann (Mattle) Douglas, born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 1, 1645, was a farmer by occupation, and was granted lands in Voluntown, March 29, 1706, and also inherited one of the farms of his father, this property being also a grant. He was appointed a deacon in 1682, which office he held for about fifty years. He married (first), December 18, 1667, Abiah Hough, and (second), July, 1715, Mrs. Mary Bushnell, who survived him. He died March 9, 1725, aged eighty years. His son Deacon William Douglas, was born in New London, Connecticut, February 19, 1673. He was a farmer, and was allotted land at Quinnebaug (now Plainfield), and also owned lands purchased from his father. He and several other men covenanted together and formed a church in Plainfield in 1705, and William Douglas was chosen the first deacon. He died in Plainfield, August 10, 1719, aged forty-six years, greatly lamented. He married Sarah Proctor, and had twelve children, the two eldest born in New London and the remainder in Plainfield. One son, Asa Douglas, born in Plainfield, December 11, 1715, died No-

vember 12, 1792. In 1746, he removed to Old Canaan and remained there until 1766, a period of twenty years, when he removed to Jericho Hollow, Massachusetts, (now Stephentown, New York), where he farmed and built a large farm house, the garret of which in the Revolutionary war was used as a jail, no other jail being in the county. Asa Douglas participated in the war, and led a company of "Silver Grays" at the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777, under Colonel John Stark. He married, 1737, Rebecca Wheeler, born August 26, 1718, died June 12, 1809. Of their thirteen children five were born in Plainfield, and the remainder in Old Canaan; of these Captain William Douglas, born in Plainfield, Connecticut, August 22, 1743, died December 29, 1811. He removed to Jericho Hollow, Massachusetts, (now Stephentown, New York), in 1765, the year preceding his father's removal there. He had a store and forge on his farm, the only ones within a radius of many miles. He was a captain in a Revolutionary company, and participated in the battle of Bennington. He married Hannah Cole, of Canaan, who died December 24, 1795, aged fifty-four years. They were the parents of seven children, one of whom was William Douglas, born in Stephentown, New York, January 1, 1768, died December 13, 1821. He was a farmer and conducted his operations in Stephentown, New York. He married (first) Miriam Pease, born July 16, 1768, died September 8, 1796; and (second) Margaret Hunter, born December 17, 1776, died November 8, 1833. By second marriage he had Andrew Almerin Douglas, born in Stephentown, New York, November 10, 1818, died 1890, resided in Mauch Chunk for many years, and was largely interested in anthracite coal mining. He married Mary Ann Leisenring, of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Harriet Dexter, married Robert Ralph Carter, of Mauch Chunk; Elizabeth Crelland, married Dr. Thomas Crowell Bunting, of Mauch Chunk; Emily Juliet, married William H. Heaton, of Ashland, Pennsylvania.

Douglas Bunting, son of Dr. Thomas Crowell and Elizabeth Crelland (Douglas) Bunting, was born in East Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1870. He spent his early days in his native town, and was educated in the public schools of Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem Preparatory School, Spring Garden Institute, Philadelphia, and Cornell University, graduating from the latter in 1894 with the degree of mechanical engineer. In the fall of 1894 he entered the employ of the Mount Jessup Coal Company, at Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he remained a short time, remov-

ing to Wilkes-Barre, November 1, same year, and entered the engineering department of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. December 1, 1899, he was appointed mechanical engineer, and October 1, 1903, became chief engineer for the same company, which position he is filling at the present time (1906). Mr. Bunting attends the Presbyterian church. He is a Republican in politics. He holds membership in the Sons of the Revolution, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Westmoreland Club, and the Wyoming Valley Country Club. Mr. Bunting married, Scranton, Pennsylvania, January 2, 1901, Helen Romaine Seybolt, one of five children born to Calvin and Helen (White) Seybolt, of Scranton. They have one child, Elizabeth Douglas, born May 15, 1905.

H. E. H.

INGHAM FAMILY. The Ingham family of the line here treated belonged to Yorkshire in England, and descended from Sir Oliver Ingham, who lived in the time of Edward III, but went into Ireland, 1650. Thomas Ingham was a surgeon in the royal army. He was born at Stag Hall, on the Ingham estate in Lisnmane, county Cairn; died April, 1777; married, March 4, 1729, Mary Farmer,¹ died March 25, 1759. Their son, Charles Farmer Ingham, born Stag Hall, June 27, 1737, died Dublin, October 17, 1813, married, March 25, 1770, Florence Veitch, died August 24, 1824. Charles received an appointment under the crown in the reign of George III as collector of customs in Dublin, upon which he removed to that city and lived at Island Bridge until his death. He was buried in St. Paul's Church. His sister Immorinda remained at Stag Hall, and after her death a part of the estate was sold to Lord Lanesborough, whose property adjoined Lisnmane; Stag Hall subsequently went into possession of John Ingham, one of the descendants of Thomas Ingham.

Charles Farmer Ingham had two sons: Thomas, born August 25, 1771, married Jane Reilley; and Humphrey John, born Stag Hall, April 10, 1782, died Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1866; married Mary Borbridge; she died January 14, 1826. The children

of Humphrey J. Ingham and wife Mary Borbridge were: Sarah Borbridge, born August 22, 1804; Florence Veitch, born August 19, 1806; Mary, born June 7, 1808, married a Tuttle; Charles Farmer, born Dublin, Ireland, August 12, 1810, died Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1890; John Borbridge, born January 15, 1813, died January 3, 1893; Rachel Smith, born October 20, 1814, married John Barr; Elizabeth, born June 16, 1817, married a Mr. Ackley; James, born December 7, 1819, died August 12, 1820; Fanny Borbridge, born June 4, 1822, married Thomas Parker.

Charles Farmer Ingham was born of English parents in the city of Dublin, Ireland, 1810, and died Wilkes-Barre, January 18, 1890. He came to America in early childhood with his parents, who located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. When about twelve years old his father removed to the Wyoming Valley and located on the west side of the river. Young Ingham joined his uncle, Thomas Borbridge, as clerk in the latter's store in Kingston. He remained there several years, and took up the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas W. Miner. In 1830 he taught school in the old Wilkes-Barre Academy, which stood on the public square. Subsequently he attended lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, although during all this time his attention had largely been given to civil engineering, for which he was especially adapted by nature. He never engaged in medical practice, but applied himself to engineering, in which he subsequently achieved a wide reputation. He early distinguished himself by the part he took as assistant engineer in locating and constructing the North Branch canal, running south from Wilkes-Barre to Northumberland, and north to the New York state line. The work was completed in the summer of 1834. He located, surveyed and built the back track of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company from Penobscot to Wilkes-Barre. This was the first gravity road built in the Wyoming valley. His services were sought by the Jersey Central in the construction of the branch running from Wilkes-Barre to Nanticoke, and he was afterward employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as engineer of its Susquehanna Coal Company mines at Nanticoke. The railroad bridge across the Susquehanna from Wilkes-Barre to Plymouth, now the Delaware & Hudson bridge, was engineered by him. Shortly before the war he started the system of works for the Wilkes-Barre Water Company, and carried it to successful completion. Dr. Ingham in earlier years was superintendent and engineer for an oil

1. The Farmer family came from Northamptonshire, England, and settled in Youghal, Ireland. They were a collateral branch of the Earls of Pomfret Farmers. Mary was one of a family of eight children of Farmer and Mary Hales, his wife. The surname Farmer has been handed down in almost every succeeding generation from Mary's marriage with Thomas Ingham.

works and powder mill at Spottswood, New Jersey, but owing to explosions and other misfortunes the venture was unprofitable. It was at Spottswood that he married in 1839, Lucy Vernet, of Connecticut birth and French extraction. He then went to Texas and remained three years, experiencing all the excitements and vicissitudes incident to early days on the Rio Grande. Returning about 1843 he was soon called upon by the United States government to proceed to Charleston, South Carolina, where he remained seven years assisting Colonel Alexander H. Bowman, United States Army, in the erection of Fort Sumter. When this work was finished he returned to Wilkes-Barre and entered the employ of the Mordecai brothers, of Baltimore, as engineer of their mines at Wilkes-Barre, at which time the coal trade was coming rapidly into prominence.

Dr. Ingham was for many years a member of the old Wilkes-Barre borough council, and was one of the original members of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and its president, 1862-63 and 1882-83; its vice-president, 1861, and 1884-89; librarian, 1860-61, 1864-67, 1869-73; curator of conchology, 1884-90; curator of mineralogy 1886-90. His services were valuable in the society by reason of his intimate knowledge of geology, conchology, and other scientific branches; he was an expert on all matters connected with the coal measures. For several years he made annual trips to Stellerton, Nova Scotia, where he was engaged as consulting engineer for the Arcadia Coal Company. He was the trusted expert of the Wilkes-Barre syndicate, developing the "Wheel of Fortune" mine in Colorado. He made numerous trips to the west, being once taken out by a syndicate of English capitalists who built the Rio Grande railroad to report as an expert upon some of the work, and once to examine the coal deposits in the Gunnison region. During the Leadville excitement he was engaged in extensive investigations in the interest of Wilkes-Barre investors. In 1873-75 he laid out the summer resort, Seagirt, Monmouth county, New Jersey. When the sewer system was introduced into Wilkes-Barre the work of engineering naturally was entrusted to Dr. Ingham, and he prosecuted it vigorously for two years, after which it was turned over to his son and other young men.

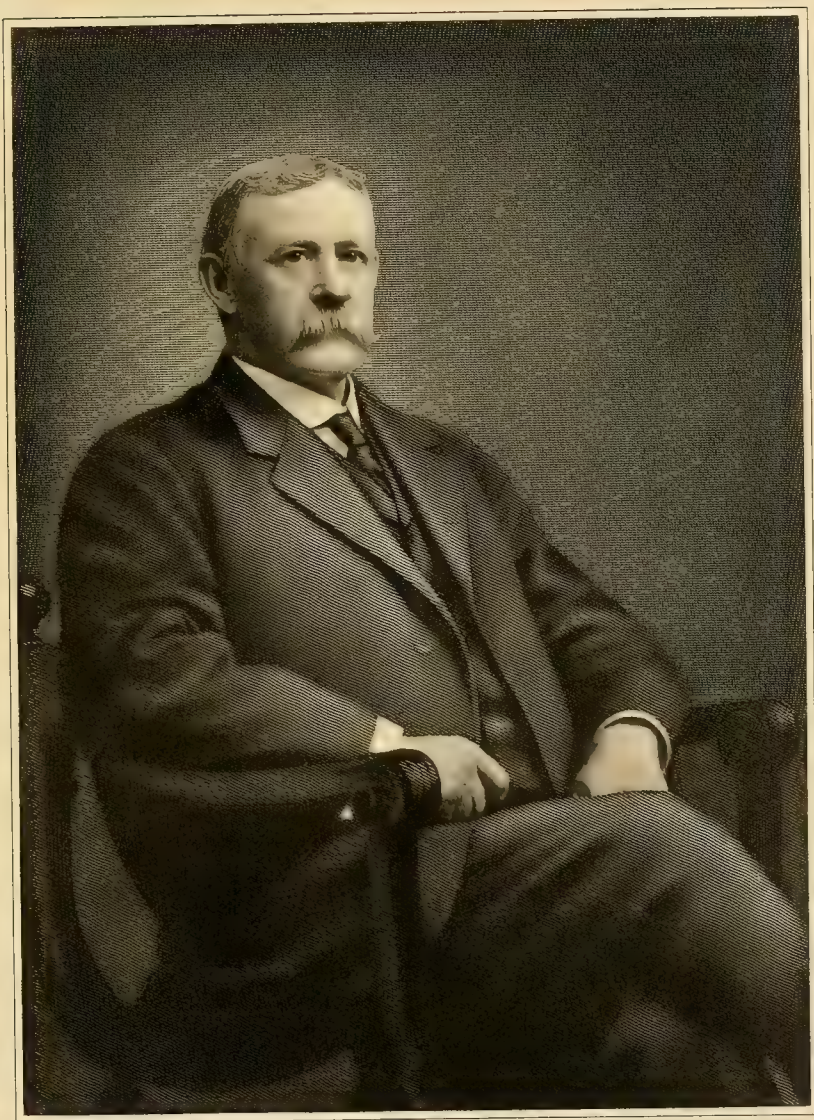
Dr. Ingham was an engineer when Wilkes-Barre was only a borough, and both he and his son, William V. Ingham, have been connected with the surveyor's office for nearly a half century, during which time nearly thirty miles of

streets have been paved, of which eighteen miles was under the supervision of William V. Ingham, also some sixty miles of sewers were put in, of which nearly fifty was under the present incumbent of the office, William V. Ingham. In fact, all of the improvements from a borough of less than ten thousand to a city of sixty thousand have taken place since Dr. Ingham first came into this office, and the appropriations for this purpose have been increased from five to fifty thousand dollars. Dr. Ingham was a man who sought the quiet walks of life, and whose recreation laid in three directions—home, books, and his study of nature. He was a man of excellent education, and, as was said of him by Rev. Dr. Henry L. Jones in the funeral service, his life was characterized by industry, integrity, and purity. He was a member of Lodge No. 61, F. and A. M., of Wilkes-Barre, from 1855 until his death.

Dr. Ingham married, Spottswood, New Jersey, October 7, 1839, Lucy Vernet,¹ who died September 26, 1897. They had children: Mary Ann, born September 25, 1842, lives in Wilkes-Barre; William Vernet, born July 21, 1846, of whom later; Lucy Brown, born September 6, 1848, lives in Wilkes-Barre; Charles Farmer, born August 30, 1851, died May 13, 1855.

William Vernet Ingham, eldest son and sec-

1. Lucy Vernet, born Norwich, Connecticut, April 20, 1813, died Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1897, was daughter and youngest but one of six children of John Vernet and wife Ann Brown. John Vernet was born in Farschville-Lorraine, France, October 6, 1764, died Port au Prince, Hayti, December 7, 1877; married, Norwich, December 15, 1802, Ann Brown, died Wilkes-Barre, October 11, 1859. John Vernet came to America from France in 1798, and was engaged in trading between Norwich and New London and the West Indies. He died of yellow fever in Port au Prince. Ann Brown, born October 23, 1780, died October 11, 1859, who married John Vernet, was a daughter of Jesse Brown, born 1747, died Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1816, and his wife Anna Rudd. This Jesse Brown during the Revolution was in the service of Connecticut as "express" and confidential manager for the council of safety, and his services are recorded in "Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution," page 628. He was head of the shipping firm of Jesse Brown & Sons in the West Indies trade, and the firm's vessels were seized during the embargo of 1812. John Vernet and his family subsequently removed to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Anna Rudd, wife of Jesse Brown, was descended from Jonathan Rudd, who came from England and settled in New Haven, Connecticut, 1640; was freeman of Saybrook, 1644. His son Nathaniel, of Franklin, Connecticut, married (first) Mary Post, and (second) Abigail Hartshorne. Nathaniel Rudd, son of Nathaniel and Abigail, married Mary Backus, and had Anna Rudd, who married Jesse Brown and whose daughter Ann married John Vernet.



W. V. Ingham

ond child of Dr. Charles Farmer and Lucy (Vernet) Ingham, was born in Wilkes-Barre. He was educated in its public and select schools, the old Wilkes-Barre Institute, and Wyoming Seminary at Kingston. He studied civil and mining engineering under his father, and when his course of instruction was finished he needed no further schooling in that profession, being well equipped for its practical and thorough work. He worked under his father on the construction of the Switchback Railroad, the Nanticoke extension, and the iron bridge over the Susquehanna river, and was also with him when he (the senior Ingham) was with the Susquehanna Coal Company, superintendent and engineer for George McDonald, of New York, erected the South Street Bridge of Wilkes-Barre, superintendent and engineer of the Memorial Church on North street, Wilkes-Barre, and also served as assistant engineer under his father at Seagirt, New Jersey. He began for himself at the age of twenty-three years, and was successful from the outset. In 1877 the city council of Wilkes-Barre elected him city engineer, and have re-elected him at the end of each term of office to the present time (1905). When he first assumed the duties of office City Engineer Ingham put aside all private and personal interests, and has devoted himself exclusively to those of the city. He worked eleven years without a holiday, beginning at 7:30 in the morning and working until late at night. He practically gave the best years of his life to this work. He is a member of the Westmoreland Club. He is a Republican in politics.

William Vernet Ingham married, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1873, Kate Howell Bowman, born October 7, 1846, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Titus) Bowman, of Wilkes-Barre. Their children: Charles Farmer, born Wilkes-Barre, October 13, 1874, died July 4, 1892. William Vernet, born Wilkes-Barre, August 2, 1876, an assistant to his father; he married, April 30, 1903, Martha Hutchins, daughter of John A. Hutchins of Wilkes-Barre, and they have a son, John Vernet Ingham, born April 13, 1905. Percy Bowman, born June 5, 1883, a student at Cornell, class of 1906, and member of the Kappa Alpha Society.

H. E. H.

SHOEMAKER FAMILY. Hendrick Jochemse Schoonmaker, the progenitor of this family, was born in Hamburg, Germany, and came to America in the military service of Holland about 1655; he died about 1681. He married 1657 or 1658, Elsie, daughter of Jan Janse Van Breestide and his wife Eugeltie Jans, and widow of Adrian

Pieterszen Van Alcmaer. She married for her third husband, September 6, 1684, Cornelius Barentse Sleight. Hendrick was ordered with his company, 1659, to Esopus (Kingston), New York, to aid the settlers against the Indians. After his company was disbanded he located there, becoming prominent as a military man as he had been at Albany. In 1663 and 1667 he fought bravely and well against both the Indians and the English. He left seven children, of whom Jochem Hendrickse Schoonmaker was the eldest.

Jochem Hendrickse Schoonmaker, born at Albany, New York, about 1658-59, died about 1730, as his will was dated December 9, 1727, and was proved November 7, 1730. He married (first) August 16, 1679, Petronella Sleight, daughter of Cornelius Barentse Sleight and his wife Tryntje Tyssen Bos, all of Albany. She died 1687. He married (second), April 28, 1689, Ann Hussey, baptized June 27, 1670, daughter of Frederick and Margaret Hussey. Jochem Hendrickse was an original settler of Rochester, New York, a member of its first board of trustees from 1703 to 1715, supervisor of the town 1709-12, and captain of a company raised for the defense of the people of Ulster county against the Indians. He had eight sons and eight daughters, and during the war of the Revolution many of his descendants were among the patriots of that memorable conflict.

Benjamin Schoonmaker, sixth son of Jochem Hendrickse Schoonmaker, was his seventh child by his second wife, Ann Hussey. He was born 1702, baptized April 19, 1702, died 1775. He married, May 10, 1722, Catherine Dupuy, baptized November 30, 1701, daughter of Moses and Maria (Wynkoop) Dupuy, and granddaughter of Nicholas Dupuy, who came from Artois, France, 1664, and settled on the Delaware. Benjamin, according to Evans history of the family (New York Biog. Gen. Record, xix, 25) removed to Pennsylvania in 1735, and settled on lands he had purchased on the river Delaware, near Stroudsburg, in what was then Bucks (afterwards Northampton and now Monroe) county, where he lived until the time of his death. In the deeds of his lands as grantee he is mentioned as Benjamin Schoonmaker, while in his will, written with his own hand about forty years afterward, he subscribed his name as Benjamin Shoemaker, and his descendants in all later generations have adopted and continued to so write it. Himself an early settler in the province of Pennsylvania, Benjamin was one of the pioneers of the Wyoming region. Having left the Delaware in 1763 he took up his abode in the val-

ley on lands set apart to him as one of the proprietors of the Susquehanna Land Company, in which both he and his father-in-law, Moses Dupuy, were interested as grantees under the company's original purchase from the Indians. Benjamin and his wife, Catherine Dupuy, were the parents of two sons and six daughters. When the territory of the Wyoming Valley was first ravaged by the Indians, Benjamin, the pioneer, returned to the Delaware, and died there in 1775, but several of his children remained in the region and shared with the other colonies the hardships of the Revolutionary period.

Lieutenant Elijah Shoemaker, eldest son of Benjamin, born July 3, 1752, baptized August 31, 1760, joined with the colonists from Connecticut, and also was a pioneer in the valley. Benjamin, Jr., younger brother of Elijah, was one of the settlers at Wyoming in 1769. Before starting out upon this hazardous journey Elijah married Jane, daughter of John McDowell, of Cherry Valley, now a part of Monroe county, who came from Ireland, 1735. The young couple reached the end of their journey in safety and became at once prominent and permanent settlers in their new home, and were happy and successful in improving their farm, building for themselves and their infant son. Their happiness, however, was abruptly terminated, for July 3, 1778, occurred the ever memorable battle, in which Elijah, a lieutenant in one of the Wyoming companies, with some three hundred others of the settlers, were slain. Elijah was murdered in cold blood by Windecker, immediately after the action. Thus Jane was left a widow with an only child, Elijah, then only six weeks old, and they were left destitute, for their home had been destroyed with much of its contents, and all other valuable property was carried away by the Tory and Indian invaders, who were in the service of the British sovereign. Their visitation of vengeance and wanton destruction spread desolation throughout the valley and left untold suffering in its wake, but Jane Shoemaker evidently inherited largely of her father's spirit of determination, and brought up her young son in the "way he should go" and he departed not from it, for in turn he afterward cared for his mother throughout her life, acquired a large and valuable property, and founded one of the best and most prominent families in the Wyoming Valley.

Elijah Shoemaker, only child of Lieutenant Elijah and Jane Shoemaker, was born at Forty Fort, June 4, 1778, married, May 28, 1800, Elizabeth S. Denison, born March 7, 1777, died October 15, 1831, daughter of Colonel Nathan

Denison, who commanded one of the wings of the American forces in the battle of Wyoming under Colonel Zebulon Butler. (See Denison family.) Colonel Elijah Shoemaker was sheriff of Luzerne county, 1815-1818, and died at Kingston, July 13, 1829. One of his biographers said of him: "He performed the duties of his position as sheriff with great satisfaction to the people. At that time the settlers were poor, and many of them were burdened with debt. By his leniency in the performance of his duty and by his own individual aid, many were enabled to save their little houses." Another writer said of him: "He was a strong man physically and intellectually, and was brave and fearless in time of danger. Owing to the constant peril surrounding the settlers of that day from predatory bands of Indians, he took special interest in military matters, and was honored with a commission as colonel of the state militia—a conspicuous honor at that time—and some of the equipments pertaining to that time are still held by his descendants. His education was limited, being such as could be acquired at the country school, yet he had sufficient learning and culture to make him a good and useful citizen, and an honest man of the olden time." But Elijah Shoemaker was best known by the superior excellence of the large family of children born to him and his wife Elizabeth Denison, and of whom it may be said that several attained to positions of prominence in the civil and political history of the state, in the professions, and in the varied avocations of life. The children of Elijah and Elizabeth (Denison) Shoemaker were: 1. Charles Denison, born July 9, 1802, of whom later. 2. Elizabeth S., born June 22, 1804; twice married; died August 7, 1882. 3. Jane, born April 8, 1806, married John Passmore, died October 5, 1868. 4. Elijah, born March 5, 1808, died January 13, 1863; married Jane Harrower. 5. George, born March 27, 1810, died Forty Fort, October 6, 1849; married Rebecca W. Jones. 6. Robert McDowell, born February 9, 1812, unmarried, died November 23, 1886. 7. Nathan, born April 10, 1814, died July 3, 1835, unmarried. 8. Caroline, born February 29, 1816, married Dr. Levi Ives, of New Haven, Connecticut. 9. Lazarus Denison, born November 5, 1819, died September 8, 1893; married Esther Wadhams. (See Wadhams family.)

Charles Denison Shoemaker, eldest son of Elijah Shoemaker and his wife Elizabeth Denison, born July 9, 1802, was for many years one of the notable characters of Luzerne county. He was educated at Yale College, graduated A. B. 1825,



Elijah Shoemaker

and upon his return home he entered upon the active political career that made him one of the most prominent figures in the Wyoming valley. He served as prothonotary, clerk of the quarter sessions court, of theoyer and terminer, and of the orphans' court, from January 26, 1824, to April 23, 1828. From that date to August 21, 1830, he was register and recorder of Luzerne county, and from that time associate judge of the county under appointment and commission from Governor Wolf. He served several years on the bench, and acquitted himself with credit in his judicial capacity, as in all other positions of trust that he was chosen to fill. For many years he was a director of the Forty Fort Cemetery Association, and also was treasurer of the Proprietors' School Fund of Kingston. He died at Forty Fort, August 1, 1861, and the *Luzerne Union* said of him: "Charles D. Shoemaker, the man whose probity was the incident of inheritance, and whose courteous manners and kindness of heart have signalized him for nearly half a century, died at his mansion. Few men in the community were more favorably and generally known. His position in public life had brought him much in contact with the people, and it be doubted, in the many years of his official life, if any man ever received from him an unkind word or any other cause of offense. The latter years of his life were devoted to agricultural pursuits, not, however, to the extent which might debar him the exercise of social enjoyment and the ministrations of an extensive hospitality. His door was ever open and his table spread. Never a roof covered a family more liberal or kind to a guest."

Charles Denison Shoemaker married (first), October 24, 1825, Mary E. Denison, daughter of Austin Denison, of New Haven, Connecticut, a descendant of Robert Denison, of Milford. She died August 1, 1831. May 18, 1835, he married (second) Stella (Mercer) Sprigg, of New Orleans, born August 25, 1799, died November 3, 1875. His children were: 1. Austin D., born August, 1826, educated Lafayette College, graduated medical school at New Haven, 1850; practiced at Wilkes-Barre; visited Europe and the West Indies, and is said to have gone ultimately to Honolulu to practice. 2. Martha Ann, born December 14, 1828, died July 1, 1844. 3. Robert C., born April 14, 1836, married Helen (Lea) Lousdale. (See Miner family, and Hunt family). 4. Frederick M., born October 19, 1837, married Caroline Shoemaker. She died March 4, 1876. 5. William N., born June 20, 1840, adjutant Ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, 1861-65;

married February 6, 1879, Ella Hunt. He married (second) Amelia (Wright) Atwater. 6. Frank L., born October 30, 1842, graduated West Point, captain Fourth United States Cavalry; married, October 10, 1870, Fanny Bell Willis.

Elijah Shoemaker, fourth child of Elijah and Elizabeth (Denison) Shoemaker, born March 25, 1808, married, February 9, 1842, Jane Harrover. Elijah lived in Kingston, Pennsylvania, and was a prosperous farmer. He died January 13, 1863. Their children were: 1. Martha A., born September 22, 1848, died December 12, 1860. 2. Elijah McDowell, born December 26, 1857, deceased. 3. Susan A., born August 18, 1860, married a Mr. Brodhead. (See Brodhead Family.)

George Shoemaker, fifth child of Elijah and Elizabeth (Denison) Shoemaker, born March 27, 1810, married, January 14, 1835, Rebecca W. Jones, died March 10, 1875. George was a farmer and merchant in Kingston, and died there August 6, 1849. Their children were: 1. Nathan, born December 5, 1835; educated Lafayette College; married, June 16, 1860, Emma Shoemaker; died July 6, 1862. 2. Caroline S., born June 1, 1837; married Eugene La Bar; died October 19, 1889. 3. Mary, born July 13, 1839. 4. George, born June 28, 1844; married, October 10, 1872, Lillie Hoyt. 5. Charles Jones, born December 5, 1847.

Hon. Lazarus Denison Shoemaker, youngest child of Elijah and Elizabeth (Denison) Shoemaker, was born Kingston, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1819. His elementary education was acquired at the Moravian school, Nazareth Hall, Bethlehem, and Kenyon College, Ohio. From Kenyon he entered Yale College in 1836, and graduated A. B. with honors in 1840. He read law in the office of General Edward W. Sturdevant, of Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to practice August 1, 1842. From that time he was in constant practice except when called away for the performance of official duties in connection with the various positions to which he was appointed or elected. In 1866 he was the Republican nominee for the state senate, and was elected by a majority of more than two hundred votes in a district which was regarded as safely Democratic. As senator Mr. Shoemaker achieved an enviable prominence, and his influence and endeavors in support of the act for the "better and more impartial selection of jurors in each of the counties of the commonwealth," and also of the act generally known as "the registry law," were fully appreciated by his entire constituency, and by the legal profession without distinction of party. As member of the upper house he acquitted himself

with credit, and upon his return home in 1870 was nominated by his party as its candidate for representative in congress. The political campaign of that year was spirited, and closely contested on both sides, but Mr. Shoemaker was elected by a majority of more than twelve hundred votes. Two years later, 1872, a presidential year, he was re-elected by a still greater majority. In the house he was an untiring worker; was chairman of committee on revolutionary claims, and claims of the war of 1812, and also was a member of the judiciary committee. At the close of the Forty-third congress, Mr. Shoemaker returned home and resumed law practice, but subsequently he held no public office except that of prison commissioner. He preferred private life and professional pursuits rather than the distractions of politics, for he never was a seeker after office, and to scheme and fawn for it he was incapable. His practice always was large and successful, and afforded abundant opportunity for the employment of his professional skill. He easily stood with the leaders of the Luzerne bar, a worthy chieftain, and victor or vanquished, was still a knight, without fear and without reproach.

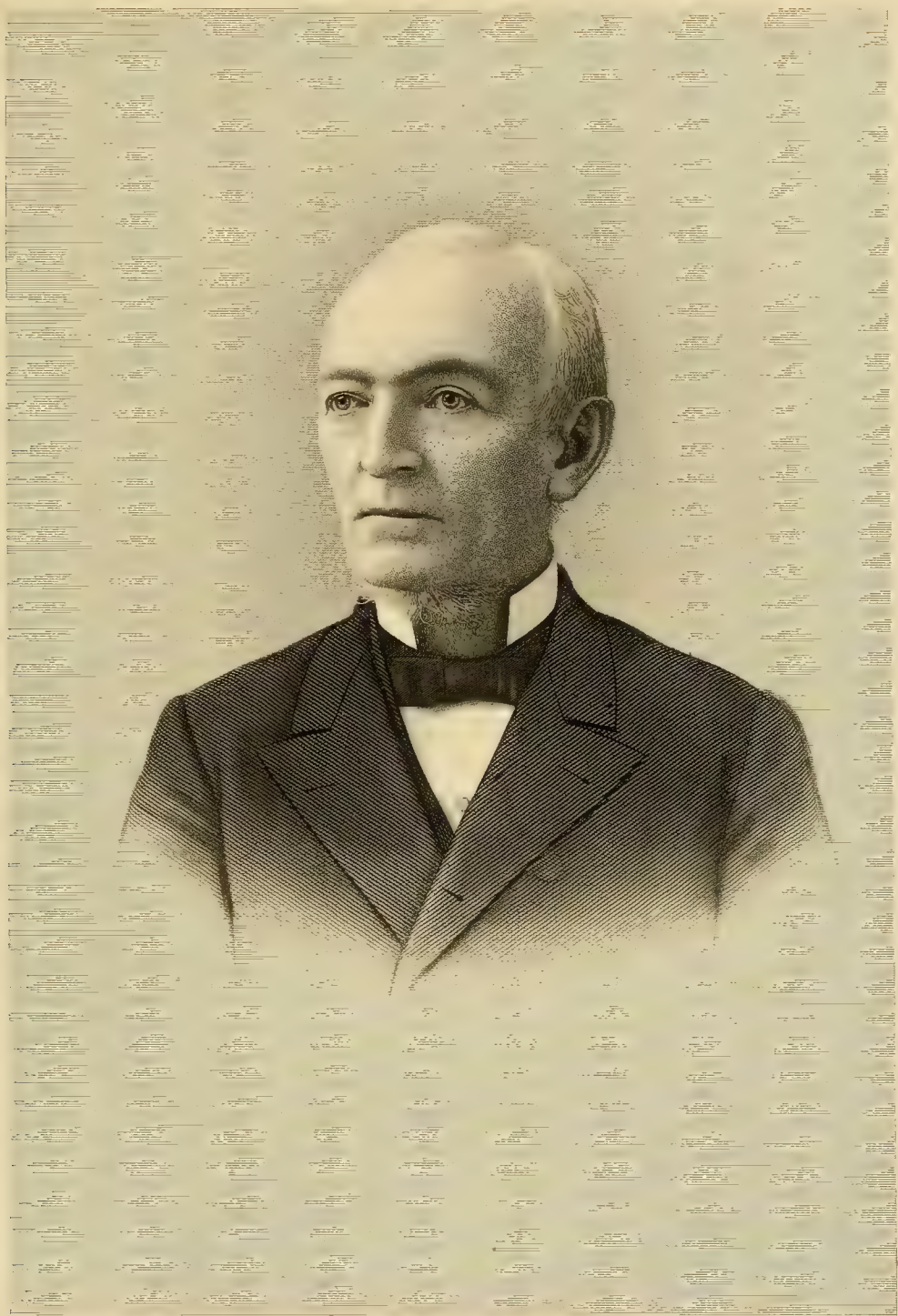
For many years Mr. Shoemaker occupied a conspicuous place in the financial and industrial development and history of the Wyoming valley, during the period of his active business career, and of his means contributed liberally to the establishment of many institutions and enterprises in that region. Among these were the Wilkes-Barre Armory, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Home for Friendless Children, the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, the new Methodist Episcopal church, and the Home for Friendless Women. He was one of the proprietors of the Wyoming centennial celebration of 1878, and one of the officers of the Commemorative Association which grew out of it. At the time of his death he was a director of the Second National Bank, president of the Wilkes-Barre Lace Manufacturing Company, of the Spring Brook Water Company, of the Forty Fort Cemetery Association, of the Home for Friendless Children, one of the board of trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, a director of the Wilkes-Barre Gas Company, and of the Vulcan Iron Works. He had been president of the Second National Bank, the board of Prison Commissioners, the Wyoming Valley Manufacturing Company, the Wyoming Camp Meeting Association, and the Wyoming Insurance Company, and had been a director of the Crystal Spring Water Company. He was a life member of the Wy-

oming Historical and Geological Society, and vice-president, 1890-93. He was a member of the Luzerne County Bible Society, and the American Bar Association, having been one of the organizers of the latter at Saratoga, New York, in 1878. He also was a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Shoemaker died September 9, 1893, having survived his wife Esther a little more than four years. She died August 4, 1889.

Lazarus Denison Shoemaker married, October 10, 1848, Esther Waller Wadhams, daughter of Samuel Wadhams and his wife Clorinda Starr Catlin. (See Wadhams Family and Catlin Family.) Their children were: 1. Clorinda Wadhams, born September 15, 1851, died September 1904; married November 20, 1872, Irving Ariel Stearns. (See Stearns Family.) 2. Samuel Wadham, born September 15, 1851, died September 20, 1877, unmarried. 3. Stella Mercer, born December 10, 1853, died March 9, 1859. 4. Elizabeth Spence, born February 11, 1856, married, November 14, 1885, George L. Dickerman, of New Haven, Connecticut. 5. Caroline Ives, born April 25, 1857, married, November 17, 1880, William George Phelps. (See Phelps Family.) 6. Levi Ives, born September 28, 1859; see forward. 7. Jane A., born October 30, 1861. 8. Esther Wadhams, born November 9, 1863; married, June 7, 1893, Robert Van Arsdale Norris. 9. Anna Denison, born October 15, 1866, died June 16, 1874.

Dr. Levi Ives Shoemaker, sixth child of Hon. Lazarus Denison Shoemaker, born September 28, 1859, married, November 27, 1889, Cornelia Walker Scranton, daughter of Joseph H. Scranton, Esq., of Scranton. (See Scranton Family.) Dr. Shoemaker graduated A. B., Yale College, 1882; M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1886. He is a member of the Medical Association of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania State Association, American Academy of Medicine, American Medical Association, life member Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and member Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution. He is a member of the staff of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, and also serves in many other institutions of a similar character. H. E. H.

CHARLES FRANCIS MURRAY. Jonathan Murray, born Scotland, emigrated to Guilford, Connecticut, 1680, and died there August 27, 1747. He married, Guilford, July 17, 1688, Anna Bradley, born November 16, 1669, died May 19, 1749, daughter of Nathan and Esther Bradley, one of the earliest settlers of Guilford,



L. D. Shoemaker

freeman 1669. Nathan Bradley was appointed lieutenant about 1690, was deputy to the general court from Guilford, 1692, 1693, 1694. He with Jonathan Murray and others of Homonoscet, in 1695, petitioned the court to be allowed to pay the minister's rates at Killingworth instead of Guilford, as being nearer. The petition was granted. Jonathan and Ann Murray had: Jehiel, of whom later; and Jonathan, born 1691, died September 14, 1716, aged twenty-five.

Jehiel Murray, son of Jonathan and Ann (Bradley) Murray, born Guilford, Connecticut, March 28, 1708, married November 12, 1733, Mary Way, of Lebanon, born 1713.

Rev. Noah Murray, son of Jehiel and Mary (Way) Murray, born April 11, 1748, died Tioga Point, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1811. He married Mary Stowe, born November 16, 1747, died March 10, 1829. Tradition says she was descended from John and Elizabeth (Bigg) Stowe, 1634.

Mr. Murray served in the war of the Revolution. He enlisted May 1, 1775, in Colonel Benjamin Hinman's Fourth Regiment Connecticut Militia, and served until honorably discharged September 2, 1775. This regiment was ordered to march upon the surprise of Fort Ticonderoga and secure that post and Crown Point against recapture. It reached Ticonderoga in June and took part in the operations of the Northern Department. Mr. Murray reenlisted as sergeant in Captain Elizur Warner's company, Seventh Regiment Connecticut Line, Colonel Heman Swift, May 6, 1777, and served until again honorably discharged, wounded, October 11, 1778. He was in the battles of Germantown and Monmouth, and wintered at Valley Forge 1777-78. He came from Connecticut to Tioga Point, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, 1790. He lived on lot 22, and his son Abner on lot 23, a part of the old fort ground. He was then a minister of the Baptist church, but, becoming a Universalist, labored most earnestly and successfully throughout that section to establish his faith, so much so that his memory is revered there until this day. In 1807 he became pastor of the Lombard Street Universalist Church, Philadelphia, but retired in 1808 and returned to Bradford county. His monument, standing in the cemetery at Springfield, Springfield township, Pennsylvania, bears this testimony from his associates:

"Sacred to the memory of Rev. Noah Murray, the first preacher of Universalism in Bradford county, who died May 11, 1811, in the seventy-fifth year of his age."

"Erected as a token of grateful remembrance

by the North Branch Association of Universalists, September, 1867."

When the county of Luzerne was divided in 1787 by the court into districts for the more convenient administration of justice, Mr. Murray settled at Shawnee, in that county. He was appointed by the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, November 22, 1788, judge of the common pleas for the First District, and justice of the peace, August 6, 1780. This district included Athens township, and all lying south as far as Wysox. Judge Murray about 1791 moved to Athens, Pennsylvania, and with his son Abner purchased from the original owner, the property just west of Athens, which is still owned by the Murray heirs. Judge Murray and his son Abner were prominent in most enterprises of the new settlement, as shown by the records. Springfield township was first named Murraysfield in his honor, but after his death, most of the settlers having been born at Springfield, Massachusetts, changed the name. When that famous school of learning, "The Athens Academy" was founded, March 2, 1797, Judge Murray was the first subscriber, and the first chairman of the board of trustees. Mr. Murray was also an active Free Mason, taking his degrees in Union Lodge, Newtown, 1794, and becoming a charter member of Rural Amity Lodge, No. 70, F. and A. M., at Athens, July 6, 1796. Rev. Noah and Mary (Stowe) Murray had seven children, of whom were: Abner, born September 4, 1773, of whom later; Noah, born January 24, 1783, died Kosciusco county, Indiana, September 4, 1859, justice of the peace, Athens, 1816-31, when he went west; Sylvia, married, 1791, Lemuel Gaylord, moved to Ohio and Illinois (Harvey p. 839), and had Horace and Sylvia.

Abner Murray, eldest son of Rev. Noah and Mary (Stowe) Murray, born September 4, 1773, died June 3, 1839; married first Dorothea Harris, died May 22, 1816, daughter of Jonathan and Lodemia (Tozer) Harris, who came from Colchester, Connecticut, and bought land south of Shepard's creek, near the Susquehanna, under Connecticut title, where he lived many years. He had a son, Alpheus Harris, "a sensible and Godly man, said to have been the first man who maintained family worship in the township of Athens," and whose son, Nathaniel C. Harris, has been since 1865 president of First National Bank of Athens. Jonathan Harris was from Colchester, Connecticut, where he was born 1750. He came to Athens 1789, and died there August 14, 1829, aged seventy-nine. His wife was daughter of Samuel Tozer, and sister of Colonel

Julius Tozer, of Colchester and Athens, Pennsylvania, a veteran of the Revolutionary war, colonel of the state militia, and a captain in the war of 1812. Colonel Tozer's descendants still live in Bradford county. Mr. Murray married (second) Mary (Ely) White, born 1782, died May 19, 1862, aged eighty years. He was a prominent and enterprising business man and lived in the home erected by his father in 1809, which is at this day still in a good state of repair. He was an incorporated trustee of the Athens Academy, February 27, 1813. Nancy Ely, his second wife, was a daughter of Dr. Elisha and Susanna (Bloomer) Ely, grand-daughter of Major Daniel and Ruhana (Turner) Ely, who was son of Judge William and Elizabeth (Smith) Ely, the son of Richard and Joan (Phipps) Ely, of Devonshire, England, who emigrated to New England, 1660, lived in Boston, Lyme and Saybrook, Connecticut. Dr. Elisha Ely was a captain in Colonel Meig's regiment Connecticut militia, January 1, 1777. Major Daniel Ely was commissioned ensign Connecticut militia, 1728, lieutenant 1733, captain 1738, major 1739, deputy to the general court of Connecticut from Lyme, 1729 to 1751, and justice of the peace and quorum 1739 to 1750. Capt. William Ely was deputy to the general court from Lyme from 1689 to 1715, commissioner 1692, justice 1698 to 1715, captain 1697, and member of the council 1703, 1704 and 1714. (See Lineage of Richard Ely, by George B. Vanderpool, 1903.) Abner and Nancy (Ely) Murray had:

Edward Abner Murray, son of Abner and Nancy (Ely) Murray, born January 9, 1822, died August 10, 1854, married 1846, Marianne Page, born November 5, 1825, died May 19, 1882, daughter of Thomas Page and his wife Anne West. Mr. Murray was educated to be a civil engineer, but the death of his father compelled him to devote his life to agricultural pursuits on the farm inherited from his father. He was a man of integrity, and was held in high esteem in the community where he lived. His wife, Marianne Page, born in Brinton, England, came to America with her parents and four children in 1831, in the sailing ship "Marion." The family first went to Georgetown, D. C., then to Baltimore, but later settled at Tioga Point, Pennsylvania, and bought what is known as "Queen Esther's Flats," above Milan, in Ulster township, Bradford county. Upon this land there was an Indian burying ground from which many graves were washed out at times by the frequent floods in the Susquehanna. Remaining graves have been opened since, holding interesting relics of

that now scattered race. This property is still owned by George Page. During the voyage of the Page family from England, Marianne kept a most interesting daily journal covering the entire voyage of ten weeks of a most perilous passage. This diary proves the courageous, devout, and cheerful nature of Mrs. Murray, and had Jessie Welles, Elsie, and Louise Elizabeth. 5. Charles Francis Murray, of whom later. 6. Anne Parmetter Murray. 7. Henriette Spaulding Murray.

Charles Francis Murray, fifth child of Edward Abner and Marianne (Page) Murray, was born Athens, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1851; married October 2, 1878, Ellen Antoinette Mandeville, daughter of Mahlon Hathaway and Maria Adams (Axford) Mandeville, of Athens, Georgia. Mr. Murray came to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, 1869, and became connected with the furniture business established the same year, in the firm of Voorhis & Murray, where he remains today the senior member of the business. He is a member of the Westmoreland Club, the Wilkes-Barre Lodge No. 109, B. P. O. E., the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and the Tioga Point Historical Society. Mr. and Mrs. Murray have four children: Eleanor Welles Murray, Charles Edward Murray, Marion Page Murray and Jean Guthrie Murray. H. E. H.

GEORGE HENRY TROUTMAN. Johan George Trautman came to America from Germany in the ship "Princess Augustus," in 1736. So far as existing records show he was a native of Zwei-Breiken, which place may have been the seat of the family in the Fatherland. In Germany the surname was Von Trautman, and from the tenth century the family figured prominently in German history, some of the ancestors being personages of influence and high position. Count Von Trautman served in the cabinet of the sovereign, his position being that of premier. In the military service were many Trautmans, and they held positions suited to their rank and were allied to and defenders of the House of Hapsburg.

Johan George Trautman, mentioned as the founder of the family in America, settled in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he was a man of consequence and a gentleman. His wife's name

was Margaret, but of her history, family and ancestors little is now known. Her name appears in the list of baptisms in the Lutheran church of old Lancaster, for both she and her husband were devout followers of that faith. After the death of her first husband she married a Colonel Duffield, of whom also little is known. Both Margaret and her first husband are believed to be buried in the old churchyard of the North Church in Philadelphia, in what now is Frankford.

The eldest son of Johan George and Margaret Trautman was George Christian Trautman, whose wife was Sarah Hamilton. Their son, John Hamilton Troutman married Elizabeth Essler, who still lives. Her parents were Benjamin Essler and Jane (Lemon) Essler, both born in county Antrim, Ireland, and Protestants, Benjamin in his lifetime having been a Presbyterian elder. John Hamilton Troutman was born in Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1815, and in business life was a member of the firm of Kay & Troutman, later law book publishers under the style of Kay & Brother, of Philadelphia. He was a man of education and high moral character, and a political follower of Bell and Everett at the outbreak of the late Civil war. He died in 1865. He was the first of the line to write his name Troutman.

George Henry Troutman was born in Philadelphia, January 18, 1841, and finished his elementary education at the University of Pennsylvania. At the outbreak of the war of 1861 he enlisted for three months service in the Commonwealth Artillery, and at the expiration of his term re-enlisted in the Anderson Troop of Philadelphia, afterward the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served throughout the war. He was captured and held a prisoner in the Confederate prison at Huntsville, Alabama, more than six months, but after his escape returned to his command and continued in service until March, 1866. During his military service he commanded for a time a battalion of Kentucky troops, and before enlisting was a member of the military family of General George S. Dodge. Before the war Mr. Troutman read law with Edward Hopper, of Philadelphia, son of Isaac T. Hopper, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, February 5, 1862.

Judge Troutman's professional life has been chiefly passed in Schuylkill and Luzerne counties in Pennsylvania, and during that period he has been an active figure in Republican politics, general and local. In October, 1902, he was appointed judge of the orphans' court of Luzerne county, serving until his successor was appointed

January 1, 1903. He is now engaged in the general practice of law in Wilkes-Barre, under the firm style of Troutman, Lewellyn & Fleitz. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre and has served as teacher in that Sunday school; he also served as superintendent in the Sunday school at Mahanoy City, Schuylkill county, and at Hazleton, Luzerne county. He is a member and past commander of Conyngham Post, No. 97, Grand Army of the Republic, of Wilkes-Barre, of Severn Post, No. 110, of Mahanoy City, and of Robinson Post, No. 20, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

Judge Troutman married, Northampton, Massachusetts, April 20, 1870, Rosetta Elizabeth Crossett, daughter of Robert Crossett and his wife Welthea Arms Herrick. Robert Crossett was a Huguenot gentleman, whose family emigrated to Ireland upon the "Edict of Nantes," and from that country to America about 1710. There were many Crossetts in the American service during the Revolution, and one of them, Robert Crossett, was killed in 1776. Another of Mrs. Troutman's ancestors was Samuel Field, a Revolutionary patriot, who was at the battle of Lexington. He was a lineal descendant of John de la Felds, born in London, and one of the most illustrious ancestors of the family, being the grantee from Philip and Mary of a patent of nobility. He gained wide celebrity in originating and publishing in London the first series of astronomical tables, hence he was a man of science as well as of the nobility. Mrs. Troutman was educated in the Northampton high school, and Mt. Holyoke College at South Hadley, Massachusetts. The children of George Henry and Rosetta Troutman are: Elizabeth Thompson Troutman, born Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1871; educated in the public schools of Hazleton and Hazleton Seminary; graduate of West End Institute, New Haven, Connecticut. She married Henry E. Rood, of Pleasantville, Westchester county, New York, assistant editor of *Harper's Magazine*. Three children—Kingsland, Elizabeth and Harry. Harry Christian Troutman, born Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1875; educated in the Hazleton public schools, Hazleton Academy, Lawrenceville (New Jersey) Academy, and the University of Pennsylvania. He lives in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and is a newspaper editor, and author.

H. E. H.

CATLIN FAMILY. Thomas Catlin (or Catling), the head of this family in America, was in Hartford, Connecticut, 1645-46, where he

owned land. He was a viewer of chimneys, and for many years a constable, an office at that time recognized as most honorable and trustworthy. In 1687 he testified that he was seventy-five years old, hence born 1612. He died Hartford, in 1690. He married in England, and had three children: John; Mary, baptized November 29, 1646, died young; Mary (second) baptized May 6, 1649.

John Catlin, only son of Thomas Catlin, married July 27, 1665, Mary Marshall, died October 20, 1716, sister of Thomas Marshall, of Hartford. John was made freeman 1665. He and his father had land from Hartford, January 15, 1684. He had eight children; of these

Samuel Catlin, eldest child, was born November 4, 1672-3; married (first) January 5, 1702-3, Elizabeth Norton, who died August 14, 1724, daughter of John Norton, of Farmington, Connecticut. Samuel settled at Litchfield, Connecticut. He married (second), May 13, 1725, Sarah Nichols, daughter of Cyprian Nichols. He had eight children by his first wife, of whom

John Catlin, eldest son, was born October 20, 1703, died 1765; married August 25, 1731, Margaret Seymour. They had nine children: John, born July 30, 1732; Eli, born January 22, 1733-4; Theodore, born October 16, 1735; Alexander, born January 6, 1738-9; Margaret, born November 4, 1741; Ann, born October 12, 1743; Ashbel, born September 10, 1745; David, born April 21, 1747; Roswell, born July 30, 1752.

Captain Eli Catlin, second son of John and Margaret Seymour Catlin, born January 22, 1733-4, died Hop Bottom, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1820; married Elizabeth Ely (or Way), who died, Litchfield, Connecticut, April 4, 1796. He settled in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, after the Revolution, receiving four hundred acres of land there surveyed August 20, 1792. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and received a pension as captain in Susquehanna county, 1818, having been commissioned January 1, 1777, and resigned May 25, 1778. He was refused a continuance of pension under the law of 1829, which prevented pensions being granted to any soldier who had any other means of support. This unfair law was repealed some years later. As Catlin was then aged eighty-seven, he did not live to receive a renewal of his pension. He had four children: Lois, born March 25, 1758; Polly; Putnam, born November 8, 1764; and Clara.

Putnam Catlin, only son of Captain Eli Catlin and his wife, Elizabeth Way, was born November 8, some say April 4, 1764, died 1842. He married about 1789, Polly Sutton, born September 30,

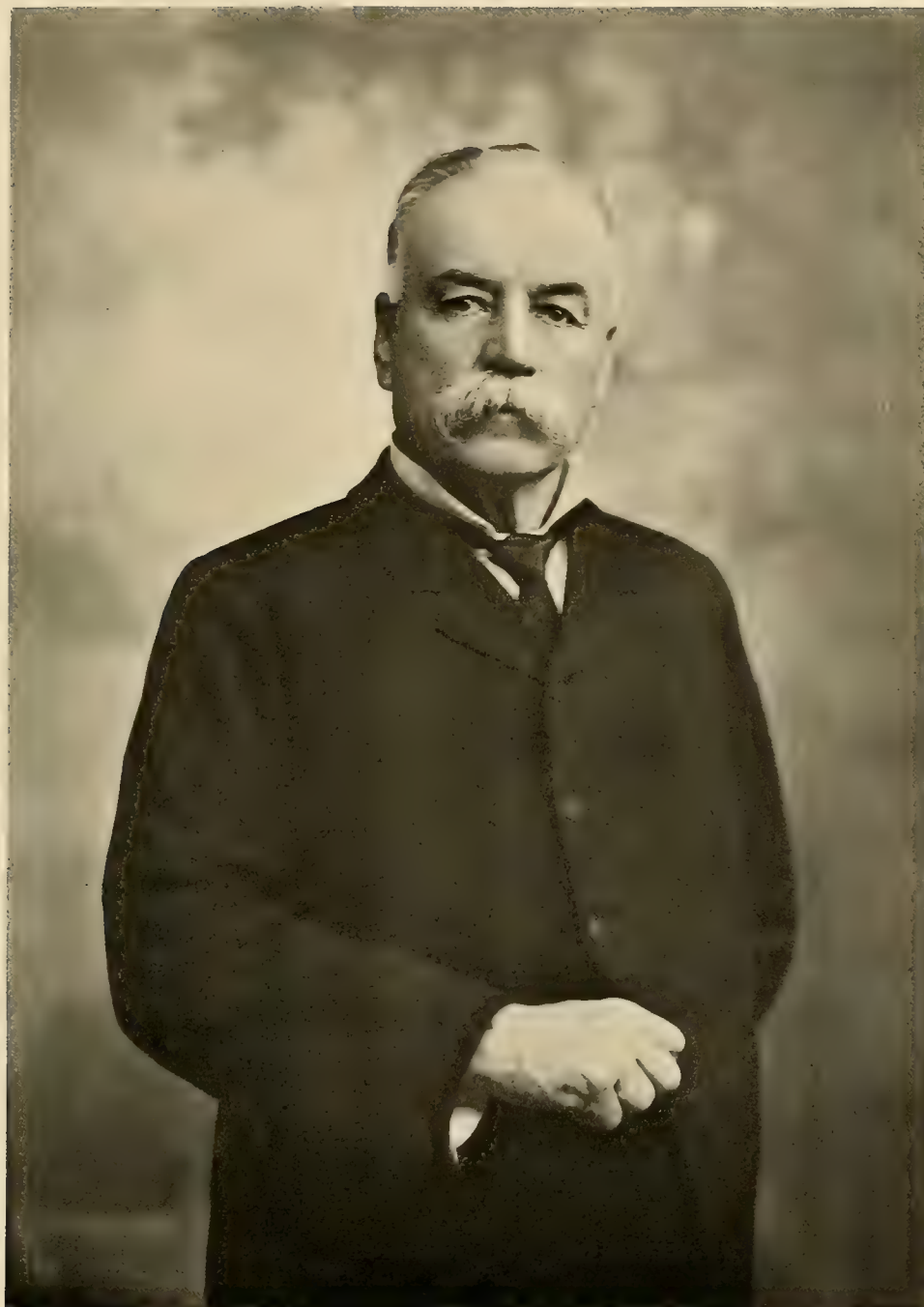
1770. He enlisted as fifer in the Connecticut line in his father's company, March 1, 1777, at the age of thirteen, and July 15, 1780, was promoted fifer major, serving until June 9, 1783. After the war he read law and was admitted to the bar May 27, 1786; moved to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, later to Brooklyn, Susquehanna county, where he was a land agent. His children: Charles Catlin, born March 15, 1790; admitted to the Luzerne bar March 28, 1814; removed to Buffalo, New York. Henry Catlin, merchant in Wilkes-Barre and later Great Bend, Pennsylvania; subsequently removed to Lockport, New York. George Catlin, born Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1796; educated for the bar; admitted to practice January 4, 1819; became a portrait painter, famous world traveler, historian and Indian traveler; died December 23, 1872. (See his History, Smithsonian Report, 1885, vol. II, pp 1-950). Eliza Catlin, married Anson Dart. James Catlin, married a sister of Benjamin Sayre, of Montrose, and lived several years in Pensacola, Florida. Mary Catlin, married Asa Hartshones, of Montrose, Pennsylvania. Julius Catlin, graduate of West Point United States Military Academy, in the government service in the west; was remarkable for his ability and physical strength; had a genius for art. Lynde Catlin, died young. Richard Catlin, removed south. John Catlin. Francis P. Catlin.

David Catlin, eighth son of John and Margaret Seymour Catlin, married Rhoda Peck and had Erastus, David, Luther, Percy, and several daughters.

Luther Catlin, third son of David and Rhoda Peck Catlin, born October 24, 1784, Bridgewater, Pennsylvania, died February 5, 1885, aged one hundred and one years; married Miss Simpson, and had George, Martin, Julius, and Cynthia.

Julius Catlin, third son of Luther Catlin, born 1809, died July, 1899, married Martha Covell, daughter of Dr. Edward Covell and his wife, Sarah S. Ross, daughter of General William Sterling Ross, of Wilkes-Barre. They had an only son, Sterling Ross Catlin.

Hon. Sterling Ross Catlin, only son of Julius and Martha (Covell) Catlin, was born Wilkes-Barre, January 27, 1848, and is unmarried. He was educated in the Wilkes-Barre schools and the Polytechnic College, Philadelphia. At the age of sixteen years he was apprenticed to learn the machinist's trade, and worked as journeyman fourteen years. In 1863 he enlisted as private, and was appointed corporal of Company K, Thirtieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. In 1864 he went to California, and was



Stirling R. Catlin

employed for some years as superintendent of floating machinery at the Mare Island navy yard. He then returned to Wilkes-Barre, and has since given his attention to farming and other interests in that city. For ten years he served as councilman in Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Catlin was elected state senator in 1904 for the term of four years. He is a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, of Naval Lodge, No. 87, Free and Accepted Masons, California, and of Conyng-ham Post, G. A. R., Wilkes-Barre.

H. E. H.

THE FELL FAMILY of Pennsylvania and many others of the same surname in various parts of America, are believed to have descended from one of the most ancient families of the district of Furness Fells, the general name for High Furness, in England. There were the Fells of Swarthmoor Hall, the Fells of Longlands, and the Fells of Dalton Gate, each family having its distinct coat-of-arms; and there were also the Fells of Hawkeswell, and the Fells of Redman Hall. From these English branches of the general family the Fells of America are descended, but not all of them are descendants of the American ancestor, Joseph Fell, who was son of John Fell, of Dane Ghyll Flan Haw, near Furness Abbey, and probably of the same family as the older Fells of Swarthmoor Hall.

Joseph Fell, the founder of the American branch of the Fell family under consideration came to America in 1705, bearing written testimony of the quality of his person and standing among the Friends of Cumberland in England, and commending him to the consideration of the society in America. He made his home in Buckingham, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, a few miles west of Buckingham meeting house, and between it and Doylestown, where he became a prominent man in the community and among the Friends and in their meetings. He married (first) in England, Bridget Willson, of Granery, Caldbeck parish, Cumberland, and (second) at Buckingham meeting, Elizabeth Doyle, of Middletown township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. She was a minister in the Society of Friends, and is said to have been "a very beautiful woman, with fine complexion and rosy cheeks." Joseph Fell had by wife Bridget Willson four children; and by wife Elizabeth Doyle, seven children.

Thomas Fell, eleventh child of Joseph Fell, born Buckingham, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1725; married February 24, 1750, Jane Kirk, daughter of Godfrey Kirk, and had six children, of whom

Jesse Fell, the pioneer of the Fell family in the Wyoming valley, was the eldest.

Judge Jesse Fell, son of Thomas and Jane (Kirk) Fell, born Buckingham, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1751, died Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1830; married in Bucks county, August 20, 1775, Hannah Welding, born January 13, 1754, died March 7, 1816, daughter of John and Hannah Welding, of Buckingham, Pennsylvania.

Judge Jesse Fell was for many years an important and interesting character in the life of Wilkes-Barre, and indeed of Luzerne county. After marriage he lived for a time near Doylestown, Pennsylvania, and in the fall of 1785 removed with his family to the Wyoming valley for the purpose of engaging in mercantile pursuits. He was a man of few words, but those fitly spoken, sensible and appropriate; grave and simple in manner, but when sure he was right, of inflexible firmness; a man of clear mind and spotless integrity, and won the confidence of the community of which he became a citizen; a man of unusual capacity in public affairs, as well as in business generally. His penmanship was remarkable for neatness and accuracy; and that his mind had been early trained, is shown by numerous essays written for various purposes. Of devoted industry, he relieved the usual labors of his pen and official duties by perfecting with his own hands the neatest, the earliest, and the most productive garden in Wilkes-Barre. In December, 1787, Judge Fell purchased property at the corner of Washington and Northampton streets, Wilkes-Barre, and resided there as long as he lived. A part of the old house is still standing, and on its Washington street side are still seen the words "The Old Fell House," in a way indicating the comfort and hospitality dispensed by its host in "ye olden tyme," for Judge Fell, among his several avocations, once entertained travelers in his home. For many years it was the sojourning place of the lawyers and the judges on the circuit, and the rendezvous of all the local celebrities. Jesse Fell was made sheriff of Luzerne county in 1789, and held the office two terms. He laid aside the peace principles of his forefathers, and became prominent in military affairs, being appointed by Governor Mifflin lieutenant of the county in 1792, and brigade inspector in 1793, holding the latter for a term of seven years. In 1798 Mifflin appointed him associate judge of Luzerne county, a position he filled with becoming dignity as long as he lived—a period of more than thirty-two years.

The people of Wilkes-Barre always had some office for the judge to fill, and he was nearly always a member of the borough council or chief burgess. He was the first president of the Luzerne County Agricultural Society, in 1810; was foremost in educational matters, and active in the work of highway improvement. He made a successful experiment of burning anthracite coal in an open grate. He and his nephew, Edward Fell, made an iron grate and set it in the fire-place of his house, February 11, 1808. He invited several of his neighbors to witness the test but only two came for fear of being "hoaxed." He made this entry on a flyleaf of his "Treatise on Masonry:

"Feb. 11, of Masonry 5808. Made the experiment of burning the common stone coal of this valley in a grate, in a common fire-place in my house, and find it will answer the purpose of fuel, making a cleaner and better fire, at less expense, than burning wood in the common way." (See his letter on the subject in Proceedings of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Volume VI.)

Jesse and Hannah Fell had eight children:

1. Frances Fell, born June 7, 1777, died November 29, 1841; married (first), about 1798, John Milroy, a civil engineer, who came into the Wyoming valley and made his home in Jesse Fell's house; she married (second) a Mr. Johnson, who died soon afterward; she married (third), June 24, 1812, Lyman Sholes, born 1779, died May 28, 1841, son of Cyrus Sholes and wife Bridget Latham.

2. George Fell, born August 28, 1779, of whom later.

3. Sarah Fell, born July 25, 1781, died February 23, 1828; married in 1800, Joseph Slocum, born April 9, 1776, died September 27, 1855; son of Jonathan Slocum and Ruth Tripp. Joseph Slocum was active in military affairs, was appointed to judgeship of the common pleas, and was honored with many positions of trust. Jonathan Slocum and Ruth Tripp came from Rhode Island to near Scranton, Pennsylvania, in 1763, in 1774 they moved to Wilkes-Barre, where he was a blacksmith and tanner. The family were among the sufferers from the depredations of the Indians in the Wyoming valley during the Revolution. In November, 1778, the Indians invaded their house and killed his father and grandfather, and carried his sister Frances into captivity. The family searched for her sixty years, and she was found by Joseph Slocum and her brother in 1838. She was then living comfortably on the Missisnawa river, near Peru, Indiana, the widow of an

Indian chief, and was unwilling to return to civilization. Her Indian name was Maconaguah—Young Bear. In later years she was again visited by members of her family. By resolution of congress, she and her family were exempted from obligation to remove with the other Indians to the far west. (Slocum Family and Bennett Family.)

4. Deborah Fell, born October 19, 1783; married Edwin Tracey.

5. Thomas Fell, born June 16, 1786; died December 8, 1791.

6. Samuel W. Fell, born March 26, 1788; died in Belvidere, New Jersey, July 11, 1824; married April 17, 1811, Lydia Dusenbury, born New Hampton, New Jersey, November 5, 1790, died March 18, 1839, daughter Henry Dusenbury and wife Lydia Swaze. Samuel W. Fell was a physician and received his diploma in medicine in 1808. He settled in Sussex county, New Jersey, and in 1811 removed to New Hampton, same state, when at the outbreak of the war of 1812 he became captain of a volunteer company and served until the war closed. He then located in Belvidere, where he died. Henry Dusenbury was a Revolutionary soldier, and was one of Washington's aides at the battle of Monmouth.

7. Abi Kirk Fell, born February 12, 1792, died March 7, 1847; married January 17, 1811, John Jacob Dennis, born August 24, 1783, died December 17, 1847. He was of English descent, and a farmer in Berks county, Pennsylvania.

8. Nancy Ann Fell, born April 1, 1794, died January 15, 1834; married, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1823, Dr. Isaac Pickering, born January 21, 1794, died December 13, 1862, son of Isaac Pickering and wife Elizabeth Carey of Bucks county. A few years after marriage they made their home at Catawissa, Pennsylvania, where Nancy Ann died. In 1837 Dr. Pickering removed with his children to Michigan, settling first at Leoni, and afterward in Milford, Oakland county.

George Fell, second child of Jesse and Hannah Fell, born near Doylestown, August 28, 1779; married in New Jersey, Sarah Cowdrick, daughter of John Cowdrick. George Fell started for New Orleans, Louisiana, about 1804, and was last heard of on the way to that city. The date of his death and place of burial are unknown. It is thought he died of yellow fever. John Cowdrick's parents died on the ship which was carrying the family to America, and he was taken by Captain Hall, the master, and raised by the captain's mother on a farm about twelve miles from Philadelphia.

George and Sarah Fell had children: 1. Samuel Fell; see forward. 2. Jesse A. Fell, born November 25, 1803; died Philadelphia, February 9, 1875; married (first) 1820, Patience ———; they lived in Philadelphia and had three children, all died young; married (second) Philadelphia, Julia Ann Davis, and had two children; married (third) Elizabeth Binney, born Sheffield, England, June 10, 1809; died September 27, 1879; they had six children.

Samuel Fell, son of George and Sarah Fell, born Wilkes-Barre, November 17, 1801, died, Beaver Meadows, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1839; married, Wilkes-Barre, at the house of Rev. George Lane, December 25, 1823, Mary Dingman Kyte (or Coit), born December 2, 1802, died March 24, 1864; daughter of John Kyte and wife Leah Vandermark, from the northern part of New Jersey. Samuel and Mary had children:

1. Hannah Welding Fell, born Wilkes-Barre, August 18, 1825; married there January 7, 1847, Jeremiah Burns Dow, born Topsham, Vermont, January 4, 1806; died, Wilkes-Barre, September 4, 1884, son of Isaiah Dow and wife Betsey Burns. Jeremiah Dow was one of the oldest, one of the best known, and one of the most respected men of Wilkes-Barre; was a famous schoolmaster, and taught full fifty years. Jeremiah and Hannah had eight children.

2. Sally Ann Fell, born Wilkes-Barre, November 26, 1827; married March 24, 1852, Benjamin Gardner Carpenter, born July 2, 1827; died November 11, 1889. (See Carpenter Family).

3. Charles R. Fell, born September 21, 1830; died unmarried July 3, 1878.

4. Theodore Hall Fell, born December 31, 1833, died October 18, 1872; married, October 20, 1859, Jane E. Seibert, born August 11, 1835, daughter Samuel and Agnes W. (Grove) Seibert, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Theodore H. Fell was a carpenter and builder in Wilkes-Barre.

5. Mary Delila Fell, born October 9, 1837; married May 15, 1886, Henry Haupt Derr, born Bucks county, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1839, died, Wilkes-Barre, October 12, 1888. (See Derr Family).

6. Samuel C. Fell, born Beaver Meadows, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1839, died, unmarried, Wilkes-Barre, July 25, 1870. He was a soldier in the Sixty-First Pennsylvania volunteer infantry during the war of 1861-65, and served three years.

H. E. H.

ALEXANDER GRAY FELL, M. D., a prominent physician of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and well known through-

out this section of the state, is a representative of the sixth generation in descent from the founder of the Fell family in America, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Pennsylvania.

(I) Joseph Fell, the American ancestor of Alexander Gray Fell, born England, 8 mo. 19, 1668, and was a yeoman. He was educated in the common schools, and was a carpenter and joiner by trade. He emigrated to America 1704, and settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He was twice married, his second wife being Elizabeth Doyle, who came from Middletown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, but was of Irish descent. Her mother was born in Rhode Island, and Doylestown was so named in honor of her father. Mr. Fell, his wife, and her entire family were Quakers.

(II) Thomas Fell, son of Joseph Fell (1), born 6 mo. 9, 1725. All the Fells of northeastern Pennsylvania are descended from him, as three of his sons—Jesse, Samuel and Amos—went to that portion of the state and settled. He was a Quaker. He married Jane Kirk, daughter of Geoffrey Kirk.

(III) Amos Fell, youngest son of Thomas (2) and Jane (Kirk) Fell, born in Buckingham, 11 mo. 1, 1762, died at Pittston, Pennsylvania, 9 mo., 1825. He removed to Pittston in the fall of 1785, locating on a tract of land back of that place. He was a surveyor and school teacher, and in religious faith belonged to the Quakers. He burned coal for domestic purposes, and this was taken from an out-crop on the Brown farm. He married, 11 mo. 10, 1784, Elizabeth Jackson, daughter of William Jackson, of Shrewsbury, New Jersey. They had eight children: Aaron, Mercy, William, Jacob, of whom later; Jane, Thomas Wright, Jessie, Joseph.

(IV) Jacob Fell, third son and fourth child of Amos (3) and Elizabeth (Jackson) Fell, was born 3 mo. 15, 1791, died 9 mo. 1, 1831; married (first) 10 mo. 8, 1814, Mary Ackley, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Ackley, and their children were: Elizabeth, Daniel Ackley, Sarah, Mercy, and Mary. Of these the only one now living is Mercy, widow of John Behee, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Mr. Fell married (second), 5 mo. 2, 1826, Eliza Johnson, and they had children: Mary A., William, Jacob. Of these, Mary A., wife of Henry Wilbur, is the only one now living, residing in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

(V) Daniel Ackley Fell, second child and eldest son of Jacob (4) and Mary (Ackley) Fell, born Pittston, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1817. He was a prominent building and general contractor, and erected almost all of the important buildings

in his vicinity and time. At the time of the construction of the Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad he had charge of the building of the bridges, etc., and continued this arduous work until his seventy-eighth year. He was highly esteemed for his business integrity and sterling qualities. He was actively interested in public affairs, and during the early coal operations was engaged in mining. His death occurred in the fall of 1897. He married, January 16, 1855, Elizabeth Gray, born Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1836, died October 8, 1887, daughter of Alexander and Jane (Russell) Gray, from Huntley, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Alexander Gray operated the first mine in the vicinity, the old Balytreen penings, near the East End, and was afterward extensively engaged in mining operations. He was also interested in banking operations. He removed to Princeton, New Jersey, in 1866, where he died in 1873, his widow surviving him by ten years. The children of Daniel Ackley and Elizabeth (Gray) Fell were:

1. Mary, born April 30, 1856, died October 26, 1885.

2. Daniel Ackley, born November 23, 1858, attended the common schools of his native town; Wyming Seminary, Kingston; Lawrenceville School, New Jersey; and Princeton College, from which he graduated in 1883. He was admitted to the Luzerne county bar, 1885. He is a Republican, and has been prominent in the business and political circles of the county and state. He served three years as district attorney for the county of Luzerne. In religion he is a Presbyterian. He married, October 10, 1888, Frances Bertles, daughter of A. Bertles, and they have had five children: Harold Bertles, born July 18, 1889; Alexander Gray, died in infancy; Daniel Ackley, junior, born March 21, 1898; Alexander Gray, third, born January, 1900; and John Gillingham, born December, 1902, died January, 1906.

3. Alexander Gray, the subject of this sketch.

(VI) Alexander Gray Fell, second son and youngest child of Daniel Ackley (5) and Elizabeth (Gray) Fell, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1861. He enjoyed the advantages of an excellent education, attending the public schools of his native city, Lawrenceville Academy, Harry Hillman Academy, at Wilkes-Barre, and Princeton College, from which he graduated in the class of 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Sciences. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1887 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He has

been an earnest worker in his profession with the natural result of well merited success and proficiency. He has been a member of the surgical staff of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital since 1890, where his services are highly appreciated. He is a member of the following medical associations: Luzerne County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1901; Medical Society of State of Pennsylvania, and American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, Wyoming Valley Historical Society. He is a Republican in politics, and served as chairman of the Republican committee of Luzerne county in 1902.

He married, November 14, 1901, Rena Maude Howe, daughter of Thomas B. and Maria (Copeland) Howe, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. They have one child: Elizabeth Copeland, born January 22, 1904.
H. E. H.

CARPENTER FAMILY. William Carpenter was the ancestor of the Carpenters of Wyoming Valley. He came to America in the ship "Bevis," with his son William and his wife Abigail, in 1638, but the elder William went back to England in the same vessel on the return voyage, and the son was the founder of this line of the family in America. In England the family claims to trace directly to the Tyrconnel Carpenters, beginning with John, in 1303, the head of the ancient line in Herefordshire, in the parish of Dilwyne. This Hereford family of Carpenters was very proud, and took an active part in affairs of the crown; one of the most famous of them was John, town clerk of London, died 1442; but the English line from John of 1303 became extinct in 1853, although the American line is traced directly to the beginning of the twentieth century.

Playfair's "British Antiquities" (London, 1810) says: "The noble family of Carpenters from which the Earl of Tyrconnel is descended, is of great antiquity in the county of Hereford and other parts of England. In 1303 John Carpenter appeared. He was a member of parliament in 1323 for the borough of Leskard, in Cornwall, as two years after was Stephen Carpenter for Crediton, in the county of Devon, in 1325 (the 19th year of the reign of Edward II). Henry Carpenter served in 1418 for the town of Derby, in the 35th year of Henry V."

According to "Burke's Peerage," the Tyrconnel branch descended from William Carpenter, of Homme, in the parish of Dilwyne, who died in 1520, and who had a son James, who had a son

John, who left a son William, who died in 1550, and from whom the William of Weymouth and Rehoboth in the New England colony is said to have descended.

"Arms Argent, a Greyhound passant, and Chief Sable; Crest, a Grayhound's head, erased per fesse Sable and Argent." This coat of arms was granted to William Carpenter, of Cobham, as appears by the records of the Herald's College, London, 1663, subsequently found on the tombstone of Daniel Carpenter, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, who was born in 1763.

Captain William Carpenter, son of William Carpenter, who returned to England, was born in England, 1605, died February 7, 1659; his wife Abigail died February 22, 1687. He was admitted freeman of Weymouth, 1640; was representative in 1641 and 1643; was admitted freeman of Rehoboth in 1645, and elected representative there the same year. Governor Bradford married a cousin of William and was his near friend, and there is little doubt that the influence of Bradford and his wife Alice induced William to settle in America. He was a man of consequence and means, and served as proprietors' clerk and town clerk from 1643 to 1649, and from 1642 was captain by appointment of the general court. The first three of William's children were born in England, the next three in Weymouth, and the youngest in Rehoboth.

From William, of Weymouth, and Abigail his wife, the line of descent followed to John 1, who lived at Jamaica, Long Island; to Samuel, 2, to Benjamin, 3, "a tailor"; to Samuel, 4.

Samuel Carpenter, son of William and Abigail Carpenter, married his cousin, Nancy Gardner, who lived in Goshen, Orange county, New York, and removed thence to the Wyoming valley and settled in Plains township, Luzerne county, in the early part of the last century. Samuel and Nancy were the pioneers of the family in the Wyoming valley, and from them have descended substantial, thrifty and progressive business men; men of high character and unquestioned integrity. Among the children were: Benjamin Gardner, born Plains, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1827, of whom later; Emory Gardner, now living at Princeton, N. J.; Kate, married a Mr. Robertson; Alice, married Albert H. Phillips, of Wilkes-Barre.

Benjamin G. Carpenter, son of Samuel and Nancy Carpenter, was for many years identified with the business history of Wilkes-Barre. He was a descendant of the seventh generation of William Carpenter, the immigrant ancestor of the family in America. He was born in Plains township, July 2, 1827, died Wilkes-Barre, November

11, 1889. When about four years old he removed with his parents to the town of Afton, Chenango county, New York, where he remained until the death of his father, about 1841. He then moved to Carbondale, where he learned the tinsmith's trade, for the young man after the death of his father was obliged to make his own way in life. That he succeeded in his business endeavors can be readily attested by hundreds of Wilkes-Barre's most representative citizens, for he was among them and one of them for a period of almost forty years.

Mr. Carpenter came to Wilkes-Barre in 1847, and worked as journeyman in the employ of Theron Burnet. A year later, when he attained his majority, he was taken into partnership with Mr. Burnet, a relation which was continued with fair profit for both for nine years, when Mr. Carpenter purchased his partner's interest, and at once took another partner, his younger brother, Emory Carpenter, with whom he was associated in business about fifteen years under the firm style of B. G. Carpenter & Co. During this period the character of the business was materially changed; the tinsmithing branch was continued, but the stock in trade was largely increased in other directions until the firm of B. G. Carpenter & Co. became recognized as one of the largest concerns in the city, doing a general hardware, contracting, steam heating, plumbing, and metal business. The firm erected a large building on West Market street, just off the square, 1872-1873, and soon afterward Emory Carpenter sold his interest in the business to his brother. Then A. H. Mulford and Frank Dunsmore entered the firm, the firm name of B. G. Carpenter & Co. being retained. Walter S. Carpenter, son of Benjamin G. Carpenter, succeeded to the Mulford interest, 1875, but there was no further change in the proprietorship until after the death of the senior partner in 1889, when Mr. Carpenter's other sons, Benjamin Harold and Edmund N. became members of the firm; but the old style of B. G. Carpenter & Co. has been preserved to the present day.

Aside from the affairs of personal business, Benjamin G. Carpenter always was deeply interested in the welfare of Wilkes-Barre as a city and its institutions. He became a trustee of the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, March, 1862, and served in that capacity until his death. He was made one of the managers of the Wilkes-Barre Water Company, May, 1864, and its president, 1881, filling this office until his death. He was one of the original directors of the Scranton stove works, established in 1870. He was an

earnest, devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church from early youth to the day of his death.

It was written of Mr. Carpenter by one of his biographers that "he possessed much energy in business affairs and the fundamental principles of honesty and strict integrity had been so ingrained in his nature that they made him invaluable in every relation among his fellows. He saw the probable effect of proposed movements very clearly, and whenever he came to a conclusion as to the course to pursue, he was able from comprehensive study of the situation to surround his position with arguments that carried great weight. It was always thus, so that his advice came generally to be regarded as safe and eminently reliable. * * * His christianity was of a practical sort; it shone out through deeds rather than words. He had a great heart of benevolence, and always gave as his means allowed toward the numerous charities of the church and outside of it. Those who knew him intimately understood his kindness of heart, the close affection of family ties, and the permanent concern for the welfare and happiness of those dear to him."

Benjamin Gardner Carpenter married, Wilkes-Barre, March 24, 1852, Sally Ann Fell, born November 26, 1827, daughter of Samuel Fell and his wife Mary Dingman Kyte. (See Fell Family). They had five children:

Walter Samuel, born Wilkes-Barre, April 5, 1853; married, April 5, 1876, Belle Morgan, born August 28, 1855, daughter of Robert R. Morgan and his wife Mary Barnett. Their children were: Robert Ruliph Morgan, born July 30, 1877; an infant, born January 21, 1879, died January 23, 1879; Mary Bella, born February 15, 1881, died August 5, 1891; Walter Benjamin, born August 28, 1882, died March 16, 1884; Madge, born February 2, 1885; Benjamin Gardner, born January 28, 1886; Walter, born January 8, 1888. Walter S. Carpenter is a member of Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Charles Drake, born Wilkes-Barre, May 6, 1855, died by drowning May 14, 1864.

Jesse Gardner, born Wilkes-Barre, October 6, 1857; died July 21, 1891. He was educated at Wyoming Seminary. At the time of his death he was bookkeeper for B. G. Carpenter & Co.

Benjamin Harold, born Wilkes-Barre, July 16, 1860, married Georgiana C. Taylor, daughter of Rev. George Lansing Taylor, D. D., LL. D., and his wife Eliza Minerva French. Dr. Taylor, son of John Lansing and Wealthy Ann (Alling) Taylor was graduated A. B. Columbia University,

1861, M. A., 1864, became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was assistant editor of the *Christian Advocate*, 1861-1862, when he entered upon pastoral work in New York and elsewhere. He received the degree of D. D., from Syracuse University, 1876, and LL. D., from Columbia University. Mrs. Taylor was daughter of Prof. Mansfield French, of Kenyon College, Ohio. She graduated M. L. A. from Wesleyan Female College, Ohio, and was at one time a member of its faculty. Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Carpenter have children: Larsing, born September 12, 1897; Donald Fell, born September 24, 1899; and Lucille, born August 10, 1902. Mr. Carpenter is a member of the firm of B. G. Carpenter & Co. He is also a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Edmund Nelson, born Wilkes-Barre, June 27, 1865; educated at Wyoming Seminary; clerk for B. G. Carpenter & Co. until his father died, in 1887, and then became junior partner in the firm; was first lieutenant and quartermaster Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, stationed at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga, Georgia, during the Spanish-American war; aside from mercantile interests he is engaged in mining and prospecting in Central America and Alaska; is member of Sons of Revolution; of Foreign Wars; the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; the Westmoreland Club; and the Wyoming Valley Country Club. H. E. H.

HANCOCK FAMILY. Jonathan Hancock, native of Snowhill, Maryland, came to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, about 1790-91, when about twenty-three or twenty-four years old. Coming north he stopped at Harrisburg and married (first) Catharine Young, a descendant through maternal lines of the Foster, Redsecker and Montgomery families. In his early days Mr. Hancock was a school teacher; he was later postmaster of Wilkes-Barre, and engaged in various business undertakings, being a manager of the bank at Wilkes-Barre, and also, for the times, dealing largely in real estate. He died at Wilkes-Barre in 1830. He married (second) Mary, daughter of William Wright, of Wilkes-Barre. By his first wife he had: Jonathan, died unmarried; Catharine, married Hon. David Scott, of Wilkes-Barre, judge and member of congress; James, of whom later; William, judge of Luzerne county courts, married Laura Smith, of Wilkes-Barre, and Elizabeth Denison; Nancy, married James Denton Haff, of Wilkes-Barre and New York; Mary, died unmarried. By his second wife, Mr. Hancock had: George; Charles; Fred--

erick; John; Martha, married James Perkins Atherton, of Wyoming.

James Hancock, son of Jonathan and Catharine (Young) Hancock, was born at Wilkes-Barre, 1793, and lived there until 1827, at which time he removed to the farm at Plains, previously the property of his father. He resided there a number of years, and all his children were born in that place. After his second marriage he removed to Wilkes-Barre, and later to Wyoming, where he died in 1880. James Hancock married (first) Mary Perkins, daughter of David and Sarah (Ferrier) Perkins, of Wyoming. She died, and he married (second) Elizabeth Hibler, who died without issue. Squire David Perkins, of Wyoming, father of Mrs. Mary (Perkins) Hancock, was a son of John Perkins, from Plainfield, Windham county, Connecticut, member of the first school committee of Westmoreland, and a Revolutionary soldier, killed about the time of the Wyoming massacre, under conditions which are noted in Miner's History. David Perkins was for many years justice of the peace in Kingston township, and was reported to be the largest landowner of Wyoming Valley. His house, by some believed to antedate the massacre, and commonly called the oldest house in Wyoming Valley, is still standing opposite the intersection of Tenth street with Wyoming avenue, Wyoming—Wyoming borough being located on a part of Squire Perkins' estate. His wife, Sarah Ferrier, was a descendant of Thomas Ferrier, who came to America with a company of his relatives, under the leadership of their kinsman, Colonel Clinton, ancestor of George Clinton, vice-president of the United States, and DeWitt Clinton, governor of New York, and of James Clinton, major-general in the Continental army. Thomas Ferrier, born of French Huguenot stock, lived on Long Island, and later in Orange county, New York. Through Sarah (Ferrier) Perkins' sister he is the ancestor of descendants of Benjamin Carpenter. Among the other children of David and Sarah (Ferrier) Perkins were: David, captain in the United States army; James, removed to New York; Zibia, married Elisha Atherton, of Wyoming; a daughter who married a Slocum; and one married to a Carpenter. Aaron Perkins, brother of Squire Perkins, was a Revolutionary soldier.

James and Mary (Perkins) Hancock had:

Jonathan, born 1829, died 1891, married Elizabeth Reynolds, of Peoria, Illinois, where he was engaged in business. He was a member of the grain shipping firm now known as "Hancock &

Company," of which his youngest brother, Colonel Elisha A. Hancock, is the head.

William, born 1831, of whom later.

David Perkins, U. S. A., born 1833, died May 21, 1880; married Maria Madison, of Florida. He graduated from West Point Academy, 1854, was made brevet second lieutenant, Seventh Infantry, July 1, 1854; second lieutenant, March 3, 1855; first lieutenant, April 20, 1858; captain, May 27, 1861; brevet major, July 2, 1863, and brevet lieutenant-colonel, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; major Second Infantry, October 24, 1874.

Sarah Perkins, born 1833, died 1881, married Dr. Benjamin Fullerton Miles, of Peoria, Illinois.

James Denton, LL. D., married (first) Ella Hitchcock, and (second) Mary Katherine Hitchcock. He practiced law for many years in Pittsburgh, and in Franklin, Pennsylvania, and was solicitor for the Western, New York and Pennsylvania Railroad in Buffalo, New York. As Democratic candidate for the United States congress he was opposed to Hon. Galusha A. Grow, the Republican nominee. He has been president general of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution.

Elisha Atherton, U. S. V., born 1840, married (first) Julia Reichard; (second) Lydia Woodward, see Woodward Family; (third) Rose Grier Simonton. He was major of United States Volunteers, Pennsylvania, 1861-1865. Living in Philadelphia.

William Hancock, second son of James and Mary (Perkins) Hancock, born Plains, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1831, died Wilkes-Barre, February 8, 1906, lived during his early manhood and until middle life in California. Later, while residing at Wyoming, he was engaged in various business enterprises, being one of the founders of the Wyoming shovel works and of the Wyoming terra cotta works. He was engaged in the lumber business, and was also proprietor of a foundry and plow factory and of general supply stores. He was the first burgess of Wyoming borough, and later a member of the borough council; and, there being no church at Wyoming of the communion of which his family are members, he attended the Presbyterian Church at that place, being president of its board of trustees for many years. He married, September 25, 1873, Isabella Brown Barker, daughter of the Rev. Abel Gunn Barker and his second wife, Phoebe Ann Brown Barker. Their children are: Anna Mary; William James, of whom later; and Louise Barker.

Rev. Abel Gunn Barker, father of Mrs. Hancock, was born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, in 1811, and died at Wyoming in 1886. He was an inventor of several useful devices, and at one time was an owner and operator of coal mines in the Carbon-dale region. He was the son of William Barker, nephew of Benjamin Pierce, captain in the Revolutionary army, major-general in the War of 1812, governor of New Hampshire, father of Franklin Pierce, president of the United States, and by one eminent genealogist counted as a descendant of the Percies of Northumberland), and his wife, Anna Gunn Barker, daughter of Abel Gunn (who, as a boy in Connecticut, entered the Revolutionary army) and his wife, Lucy Wake Lee. Abel Gunn was for many years a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he lived during the latter part of his life. His daughter, Anna Gunn Barker, was one of the first women of this church in Wyoming Valley—although her husband was a Presbyterian—having her children baptized by Bishop White when he occasionally visited the few people of his communion in the Wyoming Valley. Among her children were: Samuel Gunn Barker, founder of the firm of S. G. Barker & Son, scale manufacturers, of Scranton (the makers of a scale invented by William Barker, the first of the family in Wyoming Valley); Rev. Thomas B. Barker, long rector of St. John's Church, Lancaster; and George R. Barker, for many years master of a college preparatory school at Germantown, and father of the late Right Rev. William Morris Barker, late Bishop of Olympia. By his first wife, Phoebe, daughter of Darius Williams, the Rev. Abel Gunn Barker had two children, who did not reach maturity. By his second wife, Phoebe Ann, daughter of Richard Halstead and Isabella McNelly Brown, he had issue: Morton Brown; Charles W.; Isabella Brown, married William, son of James, son of Jonathan Hancock; George Henry; and Maria Louisa. Richard Halstead Brown, born 1793, died 1861, was a son of David Brown, died 1816, who with his brother, James Brown, Junior, served in the Revolutionary army. James Brown, Senior, father of David and James, Junior, came to Pittston in 1774, from Warwick, Rhode Island. His log house just above Pittston Ferry served as "Fort Brown" during the battle of Wyoming.

William James Hancock, son of William and Isabella Brown (Barker) Hancock, was born at Wyoming, October 23, 1877. He is a communicant of St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre; a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons

of the American Revolution; the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; and the Society for the Restoration of Historic Alexandria, Alexandria, Virginia.
H. E. H.

STERLING FAMILY. David Starling, Starlin, or Sterling, as the name variously occurs in original records, is said to have been born in Hertfordshire, England, about 1622, and to have emigrated to Charlestown, Massachusetts, 1651. He died there 1691. He is doubtless the ancestor of the Sterlings of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and of the Wyoming section of Pennsylvania.

William Sterling, who appears in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and was made freeman in Massachusetts, May 11, 1681, was evidently the son of David. The Haverhill records show that July 24, 1684, "William Starlin" was granted two town lots of ten acres each, one "at the Fishing River near the sawmill path," and one adjoining which was granted to him "to set up a Corn Mill at Fishing River." In 1697, after the terrible Indian massacres at Haverhill, he sold this land to Thomas Dunston, of that place, whose wife, Hannah Dunston, was captured by the Indians in March of that year, and whose tragic history is known to every schoolboy in America. About 1703 William Sterling moved with his family to Lyme, where he died January 22, 1719. William Sterling married four times: (first) Elizabeth ———, died February 6, 1675; (second) December 19, 1676, Mary Blaisdell, born March 5, 1641-2, died May 29, 1681, daughter of Ralph Blaisdell and widow of Joseph Stowers; (third) April 24, 1683, Ann (Nichols) Neale, of Salem, widow of John Neale of Salem; (fourth) at Lyme, Connecticut, 1705, Mary Sayer.

He had by his first wife, all born in Haverhill: Sarah, born May 4, 1669; Abygail, born May 27, 1670; Nathaniel, born June 25, 1671; Daniel, born October 2, 1672, died May 27, 1673; Daniel (2), born September 19, 1673, the "Captain Daniel Starling" of Lyme, who married Lyme (1), June 6, 1699, Mary Fenwick Ely, widow of Richard Ely, (2) May 16, 1745, Mrs. Mary Beckwith; he was the ancestor of General William Sterling Ross, of Wilkes-Barre (see Ross Family); James, born February 24, 1674, died March 6, 1674-75.

By second wife, born Haverhill: Jonah, born October 21, 1677, died of smallpox December 21, 1690; Jacob, born August 29, 1678; Ruth, born December 17, 1679; twins, born May 21, 1681, died May 29, 1681.

By third wife: Ann, born March 14, 1683-84. It is not known if he had any children by his fourth wife.

Jacob Sterling, eighth child of William Sterling, born Haverhill, August 29, 1678, died January 9, 1765, married about 1710, Hannah (Odell) Seeley, born October 20, 1679, died June 14, 1756, widow of Sergeant Nathaniel Seeley, of Fairfield, Connecticut, who died 1698, and daughter of John and Joanna (Walker) Odell of Fairfield, son of William Odell, Concord, Massachusetts. Jacob bought land in 1715 in Stratford, Connecticut, at what is now the northern part of Bridgeport, and soon purchased for himself other pieces of land, living and dying at Bridgeport. He was a ship carpenter.

Samuel Sterling, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Braintrim, Pennsylvania, was doubtless the grandson of Jacob, his son Daniel having been born in Bridgeport, 1776. Samuel, born about 1750, died at Black Walnut, Pennsylvania, 1830. He removed from Bridgeport with his family to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, about 1790, locating at Exeter, afterwards in Falls township, (then Wyalusing township), and finally at Black Walnut, Braintrim township, all now in Wyoming county. Here he bought large tracts of land on which he lived until his death. Warrants were issued by Pennsylvania to Samuel Sterling, Samuel Sterling, Jr., James Sterling and Lucy Sterling for four hundred acres of land each in Luzerne county, which was surveyed for them August 20, 1792. Samuel Sterling had at least four children: 1. Daniel Sterling, born Bridgeport, Connecticut, July 8, 1776, (see below). 2. Eleanor Sterling, born about 1785, married, October, 1803, William Keeler, Northumberland; she died Keeler's Ferry, Wyoming county, June 21, 1808, aged twenty-three. 3. Harriett Sterling, born about 1790, married, January 2, 1812, at Braintrim, Nicholas Overfield, associate judge of Wyoming county, 1851-56, and member Pennsylvania legislature. 4. John, born December 8, 1793, married, 1813, Sarah Overfield, who died Black Walnut, January, 1874. He had: Calvin, married, May 4, 1844, Hannah W. Bond; and John G., born January 28, 1823, married, November 5, 1846, Betsey Osborn.

Daniel Sterling, eldest son of Samuel Sterling, was born Bridgeport, Connecticut, July 8, 1776, died Rock Island, Illinois, August 25, 1839. He was thrice married: First, ————. Second, November 11, 1800, by L. Meyers, to Sally Sutton, of Exeter, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Third, about 1814, to Rachel Brooks, who was born in New York State. He came with his

father to Black Walnut, Braintrim township, Luzerne county, and soon after locating there became practically manager of his father's affairs. He opened a store and hotel at Black Walnut, bought land on Sterling (now Meshoppen) creek, near its junction with the Susquehanna river, and was for many years extensively interested in lumbering, grist-milling, merchandising and farming until 1837, when he removed to Illinois to fill a contract at Rock Island for the United States government. Daniel Sterling had by his third marriage, all born at Braintrim:

1. Daniel Theodore Sterling, born February 20, 1815, of whom later.

2. Walter G. Sterling, born November 24, 1821, died Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1889, one of the first bankers in that city. He built the Music Hall which stood on the corner of River and Market streets, where now stands the Sterling Hotel.

3. John Whelan Sterling, LL. D., one of the founders and for over thirty-four years dean and professor of mathematics of the University of Wisconsin.

4. Harraden G. Sterling, of the mercantile firm of James, Kent, Santee & Company, of Philadelphia.

5. Julius C. Sterling, merchant, Philadelphia.

6. Henry N. Sterling, enlisted in Company B, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, October 11, 1861, as sergeant, promoted sergeant-major November 5, 1861. Honorably discharged on surgeon's certificate, May 11, 1862, and died that year.

7. Hamilton G. Sterling, of Sterlingville, (Meshoppen) Pennsylvania.

8. Irene Rachel, born April 16, 1828; married January 22, 1851, Charles Freeland Wallis, son of David and Rachel (Ransom) Wallis.

9. Julia.

10. Sallie (Mrs. Dr. West).

11. Keziah (Mrs. McDonald).

12. Mary, married (first) James Holliday, Esquire, member of the Luzerne county bar, admitted April 4, 1842, moved later to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and died there. She married (second) James P. Whaling, auditor Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Daniel Theodore Sterling, eldest child of Daniel and Rachel Brooks Sterling, was born February 20, 1815; he married 1841, Susan Ashley Loomis, born December 2, 1820, died May 13, 1895, daughter of Jasper Loomis. He died April 26, 1883.

While still young in years he became interested and active in the business affairs of his father,

and thus became fitted not only to sustain the burden that was early thrown upon him by the death of the parent, but in the honest and valuable experience that fitted him to achieve success in after-life. Theodore Sterling (for he was scarcely known by any other name) was at once merchant, miller and lumberman at Meshoppen, and his career was most honorable and successful. He was known as the most prominent leader in affairs in the section in which he lived, and took an active and intelligent interest in all pertaining to the welfare of the community. An earnest friend of religion and education, he was active in the up-building of churches and schools and liberal in their maintenance. In his various lines of business he employed a large number of men, and his various enterprises lay at the foundation of the commercial prosperity of the settlement and vicinity. The following tribute to Mr. Sterling appeared in an "In Memoriam" for private circulation, and affords a key to his beauty of character:

"The life of Theodore Sterling was so closely interwoven with the history of Wyoming county; he was so long and intimately associated with its men and measures; was so widely known and respected; his character and influence for good made so marked an impression upon those around him—that it is eminently fitting that more than a merely passing notice should be taken of his death. His life was so sternly unostentatious, his charity so silent, his good works so unobtrusive, and he was so strongly averse to anything like public adulation, that it is very difficult to write of him and do justice to the man and his memory, to speak as one should to the living, and do no violence to the tastes and habits of the dead. He was a man singularly modest in everything connected with self; true to all the finer impulses of a manly nature; liberal to a fault, and firm in friendship. His business and his home were his ambition; the love of his wife and children paramount to all others. He scarcely had any clearly defined aspirations beyond the Union and the home hearthstone. To the former he gave a son, dearer to him than all save honor and unspotted name, and to the latter the devotion and labor of a long and earnest endeavor. Home was to him more than the name usually conveys. It was the "gates beautiful"—a place of happiness and love. Never wife had more kind and thoughtful husband; never children more kind and indulgent father. They were in his thoughts at all times, under all circumstances, and their joys and sorrows were his. They were as much a part of his daily life as his breath, and well may their tears fall on account of his taking away, for, come

what may, they will never again find as true and unselfish a friend, or as strong an arm to lean upon.

"So thoroughly was Mr. Sterling engrossed with home and business that he had no inclination to test the questionable honors of political life. That he might have succeeded and obtained a high place is not to be doubted. One whose judgment was so sound and experience so ripened, who was so frequently called upon for advice and counsel in private life, could not but have made his mark in the broader field of legislation. In business affairs his integrity stood beyond a shadow. Of him it may be written without the least straining of the proverb, that his word was as good as his bond. The keeping of commercial engagements was with him the highest honor of a business man. Lenient to others when the exigency of circumstances forbade payment, he never permitted such indulgence to himself, and the business probity of the man was entirely in keeping with his character.

"Life may be said to have glided smoothly with Mr. Sterling. Never reaching out beyond the ordinary certainties, he escaped the financial rocks that wreck and the rapids that ruin. He was content with the solid in trade, and turned a deaf ear to the dazzling chances of great and speedy wealth; but he was successful. The evidences of plenty were not wanting about his business or home. The one met every requirement of demand; the other those of refined taste and love. In a far greater degree than can be written of most men, his life was stainless—and this is the most precious legacy he could leave behind. No man did more for the community in which he lived, and as the years pass on his loss will be greatly felt in every branch of trade and artery of employment. But greatest, deepest and most lasting will be the blow to the one now wearing the weeds of widowhood, and the children whose lips will ever speak his name reverently and with tenderest love."

Daniel T. and Susan Sterling had: 1. Addison Alexander, of whom later. 2. George Hollenback, died Wyoming, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1865. In 1861 he enlisted for three years' service from October 11, 1861, as sergeant Company B, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Regiment Infantry; was promoted to sergeant-major of his regiment November 14, 1862, and from sergeant-major to adjutant, May 19, 1863; transferred to Company K, same regiment, as first lieutenant, October 10, 1864. This regiment was commanded by Colonels John C. Dodge, Henry Martyn Hoyt and John Butler Conyngham. At





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the time of his death Lieutenant Sterling was serving on the staff of Major-General Terry, of Fort Fisher fame. Lieutenant George H. Sterling was captured July, 1864, one of General William B. Franklin's aides. 3. Sarah Mandane, married Charles F. Cross, of Philadelphia. 4. Arthur Hamilton, merchant, Meshoppen, Pennsylvania. 5. Jean H., married Dr. Joseph H. Pettit, of Philadelphia. 6. Theodore, died in infancy.

Addison Alexander Sterling, eldest child of Daniel Theodore and Susan Ashley (Loomis) Sterling, was born in Meshoppen, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania. He lived in his native village until he was fourteen years of age, when, having made a good educational beginning in the common schools he entered the State University of Wisconsin, of which his uncle was founder and professor. After completing the course of study he returned home and became associated with his father in the mercantile business. In 1872 he located in Wilkes-Barre. He accepted a clerical position in the People's Bank, then standing on the site of the Music Hall Block, became teller, and in 1882 became cashier, a position which he has occupied to the present time. He is also a director in the institution. He is prominently identified with a number of the most important commercial and financial corporations of the city, among them being the following: Vice-president West End Coal Company and of the Wilkes-Barre Gas Company; director Hazelton & Wilkes-Barre Traction Company, and Hazelton Electric Light Company; Wyoming Light & Power Company; West Side Gas Company; Standard Electric Light Company; president Meshoppen Borough Water Company; District Messenger Telegraph Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer; Reader Lithographing, Printing, Binding and Blank Book Manufacturing Company, and Collins-Hale Manufacturing Company, in both of which he is also a stockholder. He has been a director in the Nesbitt Theatre Company since the erection of the edifice. In the business with which he became identified on first coming to this city (that of banking), he has been in longer continuous service than any others, with two or three exceptions. He is an original member of the Westmoreland Club, and served for several years upon its board of governors; also a member of the Country Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution. He is a communicant of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church.

In 1870 Mr. Sterling married Miss Mary Hobson Beardsley, daughter of Charles and Hannah Beardsley. Her father was a leading carriage manufacturer in New York City, and is now deceased, as is his wife. Mrs. Sterling descends from William Beardsley, of Stratford-on-Avon, England, and Stratford, Connecticut, 1635, a deputy to the general court of Connecticut seven years; also from Governor Thomas Welles, governor of Connecticut, 1655 and 1658, one of the charter members of that colony; also from Lieutenant John Holister, deputy to the general court of Connecticut, 1645-56; also from Richard Treat, deputy 1637-44, assistant 1657-65, member of the governor's council 1663-65, and many other of the founders of New England.

H. E. H.

WELLES FAMILY. There were personages of distinguished prominence in various branches of the Welles family in European countries, and students of ancestral history have traced them back well into the middle ages (794) where they were of "high rank in Normandy and England, with royal intermarriages for several centuries"—with coats-of-arms and other insignia of valorous deeds in war, conquests of court, and fealty to the sovereign. But with all these things the present work has little to do, other than to note that out of this distinguished and titled family in England nearly two and three-fourth centuries ago there came one who bore the name of Thomas Welles, who immigrated to America and cast his fortunes with the Puritans of New England. Behind him in the mother country were left the family titles and other evidences of noble lineage except his noble character. The broad Atlantic separated this Thomas from all that had been in the past, and he was to build anew, to found a new family, without titles, without coats-of-arms emblematic of deeds of war, but with an honorable lineage, an honest purpose, an humble heart, to walk according to divine law and the law of the colony in which he took up his abode. In due season this Thomas Welles became a leader among the people and governed over them, helped them to frame their government and administer the law; and when his course was run, and the sum of his virtues had been cast, it was found that this Thomas of noble lineage in old England had been a man of achievement in New England; and as with Governor Thomas Welles of Connecticut, so with his descendants. In each generation of those who came after him there have been men of achievement in all the walks of life, and they have suffered nothing because of

the action of their American ancestor in exchanging the conditions of life in England for those in the western continent.

Thomas Welles, of Connecticut, was a lineal descendant of the Essex branch of the Welles family in England, and was born in Essex county, in 1598. In 1635 John Winthrop, son of Governor Winthrop, of Massachusetts, arrived at Boston with a commission from Lord Saye and Seal, Lord Brooke, and other noblemen interested in the Connecticut patent, to erect a fort at the mouth of the Connecticut river, and dispute the Dutch claim to right of possession in that region, and to protect the patented lands against intrusion; and in carrying out the purposes of his commission Lord Saye and Seal in 1636 visited the Connecticut valley, became discouraged with the project, and left his secretary, Thomas Welles, to carry on the work. At this time and in this connection Thomas Welles first became a part of the life and history of the colony of Connecticut.

In both paternal and maternal lines the Welles family traces an interesting descent from that old Puritan hero, Lieutenant John Hollister, of Wethersfield. Lieutenant John married Joanna Treat, and had John, who married Sarah Goodrich and had Sarah, who married Benjamin Talcott, and had Colonel Elizur Talcott, who married Ruth Wright and had Prudence Talcott, who married George Welles, who led the way of the Welles family in Pennsylvania in 1798. Again, Lieutenant John Hollister and Joanna Treat had a daughter Elizabeth, who married Samuel Welles and had Samuel Welles, who married Ruth Rice, and had Thomas Welles, who married Martha Pitkin, and had John Welles, who married Jerusha Edwards, and had George Welles, who married Prudence Talcott. Benjamin Talcott, 1674-1727, father of Colonel Elizur Talcott, 1709-1767, was son of Samuel Talcott, 1635-1691, who married Hannah Holyoke, and Samuel Talcott was son of John Talcott. The Talcotts and the Holyokes and the Pynchons were related by intermarriages, and they were among the earliest settlers in the Connecticut valley.

With his company Thomas Welles went up the valley of the Connecticut as far as Hartford, where he settled in the infant colony at that place, which originally was called Dutch Point. He at once took an active part in public affairs; was chosen magistrate in 1637, and served as such until his death, 1660; was elected treasurer of the colony, 1639; secretary, 1643; commissioner to represent Connecticut in the confederation of New England colonies, 1649; acting governor,

1654, vice Governor Hopkins, deceased; deputy governor by election, 1654; governor, 1655; deputy governor, 1656; governor, 1658; deputy governor, 1659, and died in office January 14, 1660, at his home in Wethersfield. He was a man of means as well as influence, and was regarded as one of the wealthiest persons in the Connecticut colony. Thomas Welles married, in England, 1618, a Miss Hunt, died Hartford, Connecticut, about 1640; he married (second) Elizabeth Foote, daughter of John Deming, of England, and widow of Nathaniel Foote. He had eight children by his first marriage.

Samuel Welles, fourth son and fifth child of Governor Thomas Welles, born Essex county, England, 1630; drowned in Connecticut river, July 15, 1675; married, Hartford, Connecticut, Elizabeth Hollister, died 1683, daughter of John Hollister, of Wethersfield, Connecticut; married (second) Hannah Lambertson, daughter of George Lambertson, of New Haven. Samuel Welles came with his parents to Saybrook in 1636, and in that year removed to Hartford, and in 1649 to Wethersfield, where he afterward lived and died. He took the freeman's oath in Hartford, May 21, 1657, and was deputy magistrate at Hartford, 1657-61. Mr. Welles had six children, issue of his first marriage.

Captain Samuel Welles, eldest child of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hollister) Welles, born Wethersfield, April 3, 1660, died August 28, 1731; married, Glastonbury, Connecticut, June 20, 1683, Ruth Rice, born Glastonbury, 1660, died there March 30, 1742. Captain Samuel was selectman, deputy to the general court, sergeant of militia, and later captain. Captain Samuel and Ruth (Rice) Welles had six children.

Thomas Welles, fourth child, third son, of Captain Samuel and Ruth (Rice) Welles, born Glastonbury, February 14, 1693, died there May 14, 1767; married, December, 1715, Martha Pitkin, born East Hartford, Connecticut, February 2, 1692, died August 15, 1788, daughter of William Pitkin, of East Hartford. Thomas and Martha Welles had nine children.

John Welles, son of Thomas Welles and his wife, Martha Pitkin, born Glastonbury, August 11, 1729, died there April 16, 1764; married, March 7, 1753, Jerusha Edwards, baptized October 1, 1732, died August 15, 1778. Jerusha Edwards was daughter of Samuel and Jerusha (Pitkin) Edwards. Samuel Edwards was son of Richard and Mary (Talcott) Edwards, of Hartford. Richard Edwards was son of William and Agnes (Spencer) Edwards, of Hartford. Mary Talcott, born 1661, died April 19, 1723, was

daughter of Lieutenant John Talcott and his wife, Helena Wakeman.

George Welles, son of John Welles and his wife, Jerusha Edwards, born Glastonbury, February 13, 1756, died Athens, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1813; married, February, 1780, Prudence Talcott, born December 2, 1757, died Owego, New York, November 20, 1839, daughter of Col. Elizur Talcott. George Welles was the pioneer of the Welles family in northern Pennsylvania. He settled at Tioga Point (Athens) in 1798. He graduated at Yale, A. B., in 1779, and it is said of him that "his talents were ten." It is said, too, that at the time of the British invasion of New Haven during the Revolution, George Welles commanded a company of students who were organized as emergency men to repel the invaders. In 1800 he was appointed justice of the peace, and soon after his settlement at Tioga Point he became land agent for Charles Carroll of Carrollton. He was in all respects a man of influence, and of strong and upright character. Children of George and Prudence (Talcott) Welles:

1. General Henry, born Glastonbury, Conn., November 7, 1780, died Athens, Penn., December 22, 1833; married, (first) February 20, 1809, Phebe Patrick; married (second) Sarah Spalding. General Henry Welles was in his time one of the most popular and influential men in Lycoming, afterward Bradford county. He was a favorite of Carroll and Caton, large land proprietors, and through them became possessed about 1810 of the Welles farm at Tioga Point; and he had much to do with the settlement of land titles which were much confused through Connecticut-Pennsylvania controversy over the right of ownership, sovereignty and jurisdiction. He first represented Lycoming county in the Pennsylvania assembly, and after Bradford county was set off he was its representative two years; and he was in the senate four years; was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the "Academy bill." He married, 1812, Sarah Spalding, daughter of Col. John Spalding, of Sheshequin, Penn., and granddaughter of Gen. Simon Spalding of Revolutionary fame. General Welles was aide, with the rank of general, on Gov. Snyder's staff; hence his title. He had three sons and three daughters, and among the former were men of action and moral worth, worthy of their honorable ancestors.

2. Susan, born January 10, 1783, died Owego, N. Y., February 7, 1865; married, Sept. 23, 1805, John Hollenback.

3. Charles Fisher, born Glastonbury, November 5, 1789, died September 23, 1866.

4. Clarissa, born Glastonbury, December 21, 1792, died December 14, 1793.

5. James Mercer, born Glastonbury, June 17, 1795, died Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, October 24, 1817.

6. Mary, born Athens, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1803, died Paris, December 4, 1879; married William Pumpelly.

Charles Fisher Welles, son of George and Prudence (Talcott) Welles, born Glastonbury, Connecticut, November 5, 1789, died Wyalusing, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1866; married, August 15, 1816, Ellen Jones Hollenback, born Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1788, died Wyalusing, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1876, daughter of Matthias Hollenback and wife Sarah Burritt. See McClintock Family).

Mr. Welles was for many years a prominent figure in Bradford county civil and business history. He was nine years old when his father removed from Glastonbury, Connecticut, and settled at the junction of the Chemung and Susquehanna rivers, but the scenes of his active life were laid chiefly in other parts of the county. He was educated at Bacon Academy, Colchester, Connecticut. In 1812, upon the organization of Bradford county, he was appointed by Governor Snyder prothonotary, clerk of courts, and register and recorder, and removed to Towanda, the county-seat. He held these offices six years, and in connection with official duties was naturally drawn somewhat into the field of politics, and also into the field of journalism, having an interest in the *Bradford Gazette*, a strong anti-federalist paper. However, when Findley became governor in 1818, Mr. Welles' successor in office was appointed, and four years later he removed to Wyalusing and devoted himself to farming and the care of his various property interests, and he died there in 1866, aged almost seventy-seven years. Children of Charles Fisher and Ellen Jones (Hollenback) Welles:

1. Sarah Hollenback, born Wilkes-Barre, June 8, 1817, died Towanda, Penn., May 18, 1822.

2. Matthias Hollenback, born Towanda, March 1, 1819, died Elmira, N. Y., June 23, 1899; married, February 21, 1849, Mary A. Ackley, died September 17, 1901.

3. Jane Mary, born Towanda, December 8, 1820, died Canandaigua, N. Y., May 3, 1869; married, May 3, 1852, George M. Bixby.

4. George Hollenback, born Wyalusing,

September 29, 1822; married, April 15, 1857, Laura A. Sloat.

5. Henry Hunter, (see forward), born Wyalusing, September 15, 1824, died Forty Fort, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1902; married, October 12, 1849, Ellen Susanna Ladd, daughter of Gen. Samuel G. Ladd, of Farmington, Maine.

6. Raymond Marion, born Wyalusing, November 3, 1825; married, September 18, 1850, Amelia J. Page.

7. John Roset Welles Hollenback, (see forward), born Wyalusing, March 15, 1827.

8. William, born Wyalusing, May 8, 1829, died Columbia Cross Roads, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1860; married, October 28, 1857, Frances B. Smith.

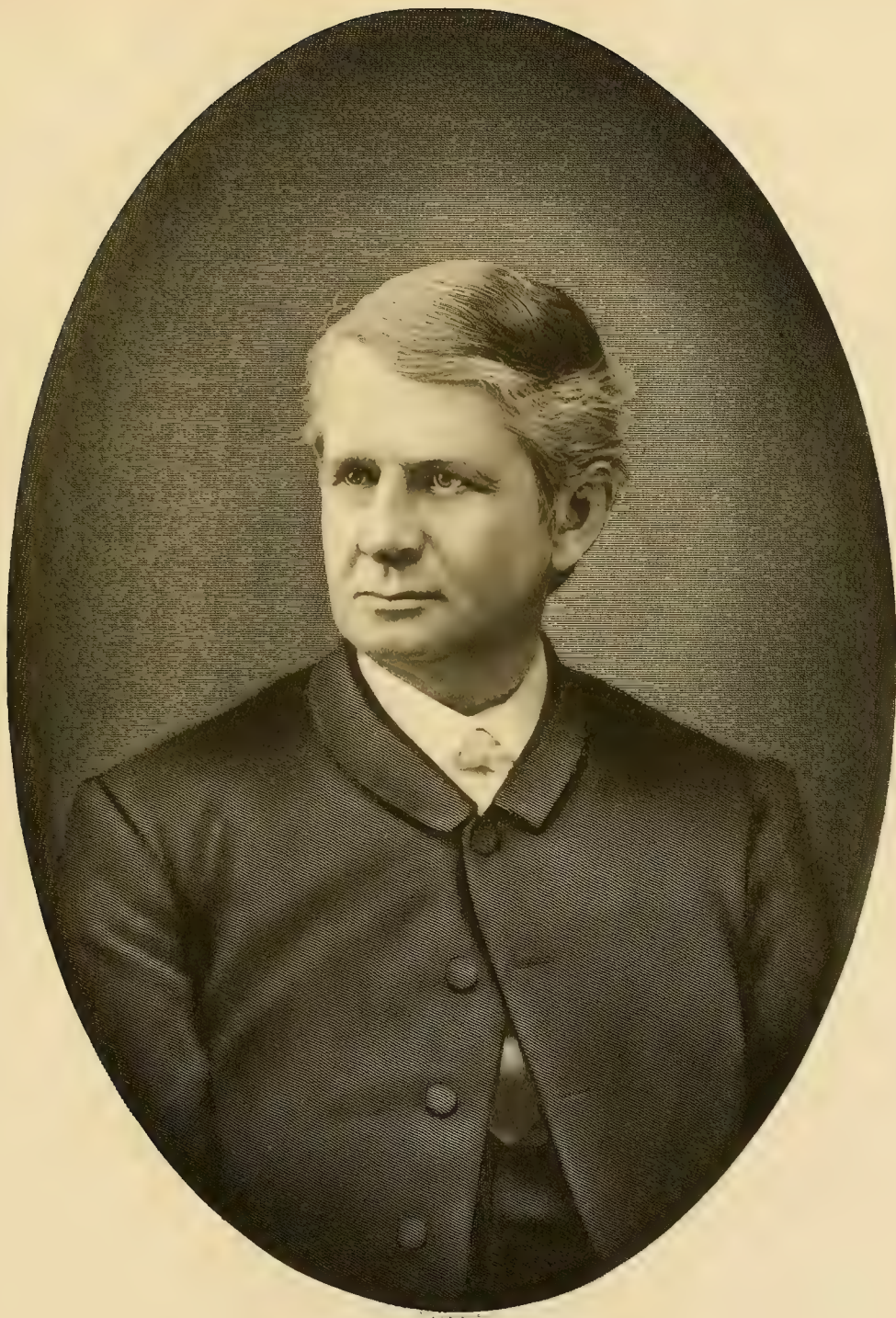
9. Edward, born Wyalusing, January 30, 1832; married August 26, 1891, Stella Louise Hollenback, born Millbrook, Illinois, December 4, 1862, daughter of George M. and Julia W. Hollenback.

Henry Hunter Welles, third son and fifth child of Charles Fisher and Ellen Jones (Hollenback) Welles, born Wyalusing, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1824, died Forty Fort, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1902; married, October 12, 1849, Ellen Susanna Ladd, daughter Gen. Samuel G. Ladd, of Farmington, Maine. Rev. Dr. Welles spent his young life on his father's farm, and there began to lay the foundation for his collegiate education and his subsequent career in the ministry. He entered Princeton College in the sophomore class, and graduated in 1844. He then entered the Theological Seminary, taking a two years' course, and was ordained minister by the Presbytery of Susquehanna, August 29, 1850. The same year he became stated supply of the old church at Kingston, over which he was installed pastor June 12, 1851. This, his only pastoral charge, he laid down twenty years later, at what he understood to be the call of duty; and from that time he was ever active in the work of the ministry in various local fields, wherever duty seemed to call him. In 1877 he organized a Sunday school at Forty Fort, and out of it grew under his faithful guidance a prosperous church, dating its history from the year 1895. To this church and its congregation he gave his untiring effort until it was firmly established on a permanent basis. Upon the organization of the Presbytery of Lackawanna—the union of the old and new schools of Presbyterian doctrine—he became its first stated clerk, and in all its subsequent history to the close of his life he was a valuable factor in promoting its usefulness. He was president of the Alumni Association of Princeton

Theological Seminary for the year 1880. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on Mr. Welles in 1894 by Lafayette College. He was a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. The life and character of Henry Hunter Welles was well known in the community where he lived, loved and labored for more than half a century. Only three members of the large Presbytery of which he was so long an honored member exceeded him in length of service. Of ardent piety and unquestioning faith, it was impossible for him to swerve in the slightest degree from what he knew to be the duty line. Wholly unselfish, sincere, and living always in the way of an enlightened conscience, he illustrated through a life of seventy-eight years one of the highest types of the man, the gentleman, and the christian. Henry Hunter and Ellen Susanna (Ladd) Welles had three children: 1. Henry Hunter (2), born Kingston, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1861. 2. Theodore Ladd, born Kingston, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1862; married Katherine A. Weaver. (See sketch). 3. Charlotte Rose, born Kingston, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1864.

Henry Hunter Welles (2), eldest son and child of Rev. Dr. Henry Hunter and Ellen Susanna (Ladd) Welles, was born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1861; married, October 4, 1892, Caroline Simpson McMurtry, daughter of William McMurtry, of Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey, and his wife, Katharine Ryerson. Mr. Welles was educated at Phillips (Andover) Academy, the Hill school, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and Princeton College, graduating A. B. 1882; A. M. 1884. He took a one year course of study in Columbia (New York) Law School, afterward read law with E. P. & J. V. Darling, of Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to practice in Luzerne county, October 10, 1885. He gave about one year to the general practice of law, and then turned his attention to the management of the various Hollenback properties and interests in and about Wilkes-Barre. He is a director of the

Wilkes-Barre Young Men's Christian Association, a member of the advisory board of the Wilkes-Barre Free Kindergarten, trustee of the Young Women's Christian Association, a manager of the Wilkes-Barre United Charities, member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and of the Sons of the Revolution, and an elder of the First Presbyterian Church and superintendent of its Sunday school. Mr. Welles was prominently identified with the work of improving a considerable tract of land at what is now Westmoreland, in Kingston township, opposite Wilkes-Barre, and with his co-worker, Al-



A. H. Welles



Enlavy Paul P. F. F. F.

Matthias Hollnubach

bert D. Thomas, M. D., founded and built up the pretty little village of Westmoreland. In its accomplishment the land surface was required to be raised, substantial stone bridges were constructed, grades changed, all at a total cost of about \$45,000. The funds were raised through the medium of an association of which Mr. Welles was secretary and active head. He represented his Princeton College class, '82, and was orator on the occasion of a memorial service held in Marquand Chapel, of Princeton University, June 10, 1902, at the unveiling of a tablet in that building, the gift of the classes of 1882 and 1893, in memory of George Yardley Taylor, '82, and of Cortlandt Van Rensselaer Hodge, '93, medical missionaries of the Presbyterian Church, who suffered death at the hands of a mob of "Boxers" while at their post of duty at Paoitingfee, China, June 30, 1900. Children of Henry Hunter and Caroline Simpson (McMurtry) Welles: 1. Katherine Ryerson, born August 26, 1893. 2. Charlotte Rose, born August 13, 1896. 3. Henry Hunter (3), born December 18, 1898.

H. E. H.

THEODORE LADD WELLES, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, is a representative of one of the prominent families of the Wyoming Valley. He is a son of the late Rev. Henry Hunter Welles, and was born November 2, 1862, in Forty Fort, Pennsylvania. He received his primary education in the common schools of that section, afterward attending the Hill school at Pottstown, and Wilkes-Barre Academy, when he passed to Princeton University and Lafayette College, graduating from the latter in 1884 as a mining engineer. He at once entered the office of Major Irving A. Stearns, and remained in the same until October 1, 1885. He then accepted a position with the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company of Scranton, remaining until July, 1896, when he became engineer for the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Company, of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, and in 1890 went to Wilkes-Barre as mining engineer for the Hollenback Coal Company, with whom he remained for nine years, during four of which he was also superintendent of the Kidder Coal Company. In 1899 he became superintendent for the New Mexico Fuel Company, at Capitan, New Mexico, retaining that position for one year. In 1900 he went to Clearfield as manager of the O'Shanter Coal Company, and in 1901 became superintendent of the United Barium Company, of Niagara Falls, New York. July 1, 1904, he again returned to Wilkes-Barre, and in connection with H. S. Smith formed a

partnership for the general practice of engineering, with offices in the Coal Exchange Building, the firm being known as Smith & Welles, civil and mining engineers. They are among the foremost in their line and employ several men in connection with this office. Mr. Welles is a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and affiliates with Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons, also of Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. Welles married, October 29, 1890, Katharine A. Weaver, and their children are: Theodore Ladd, Jr., born April 15, 1892; Ellen R., born December 19, 1894; John W., born August 30, 1896; and Carol E., born December 29, 1898. Mrs. Welles is a daughter of John F. Weaver, who was born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1820, and died in Clearfield, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1901. He married Rebecca Reed, who was born in Clearfield, October 4, 1831, died in her native city, November 22, 1899. Their children were: George, born April 18, 1855, married Ida Bloom, of Clearfield, and died in Clearfield, September, 1901. Mary R., born June 13, 1853, married Judge Cyrus Gordon, of Clearfield, Pennsylvania. Alexander B., born March 12, 1857, married Nannie Harris, of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, and after her death Mrs. Nannie I. Woods, of Clearfield, Pennsylvania. Paul F., born April 5, 1859, married Jennie McCullough. Ruth R., born May 10, 1861, married George S. Ettla, of Clearfield, Pennsylvania. Katherine A., born April 23, 1864, in Clearfield, Pennsylvania, educated in the common schools and at the Foster school, Clifton Springs, New York, and became the wife of Theodore Ladd Welles, as mentioned above. Susan, born July, 1867, died in infancy. J. Frederick, born December 11, 1870, married Jane Wallace, of Clearfield, Pennsylvania. Rachel E., born July 28, 1873, married J. G. Petrikin, of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. William B., born February 6, 1876.

H. E. H.

COLONEL MATTHIAS HOLLENBACK, soldier, merchant and judge, was born in Jonestown, then Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1829, aged seventy-seven years. He was baptized "John Matthias Hollenback" at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1753, by Rev. John Casper Stoeber. He was second son of John and Eleanor (Jones) Hollenback, the former of German ancestry and the latter of Welsh, and grandson of George Hollenback, a German settler, who came to America about 1717 and "who owned lands and paid quit-rents prior to 1734"

in the township of Hanover, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, Pennsylvania, and was an elder of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Trappe, Virginia, 1733. John Hollenback, son of George, was born about 1720. In 1750 he took up land in Lebanon township, Lancaster (now Lebanon) county, Pennsylvania, and in 1772 removed to Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Virginia, where he died. He had three sons—George, Matthias and John, with several daughters.

Colonel Matthias Hollenback, second son, came to Wyoming in February, 1770, in a company of forty young men of Capt. Lazarus Stewart's "Paxtang Boys" from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, their intention being to settle and become citizens under Connecticut laws, and to aid the Yankees in keeping possession of that section of the state. They assisted in taking possession of Fort Durkee, Wilkes-Barre, February 11, 1770, and returned to Lancaster county in August, 1770. He located permanently at Mill Creek, near Wilkes-Barre, late in 1773. On their way the company encamped where Mauch Chunk is now situated, and after the coal interest had called into existence a thriving town there, Mr. Hollenback often remarked that he ought to put in a claim to that place, for he was first in possession. He removed to Wilkes-Barre early in 1774, purchased a lot on what is now the west side of the public square, and built a large frame house for a store and dwelling. He purchased his goods in Philadelphia, which were taken to Middletown in wagons and then transported by water to this and other places, where he had established stores. The first method of transportation was by Indian canoes, and he literally pushed his canoe up the Susquehanna the whole distance, one hundred and fifty miles, many times, before he was able to procure a more capacious vessel and to employ men to manage it. Then he purchased a Durham boat, which he kept steadily employed. Mr. Hollenback prospered in a remarkable manner in his business enterprises, soon acquired distinction, and was called upon to fill positions of public trust and responsibility. He was commissioned an ensign in the Sixth Company, Twenty-fourth Regiment, Connecticut troops, October 17, 1775, located at Wyoming, Pennsylvania. He was appointed by congress to serve as ensign in Captain Samuel Ransom's Independent Company, Continental Army, one of two companies raised by congress for the protection of the people of the Wyoming Valley, August 26, 1776. These Wyoming companies were

subsequently ordered to join Washington's army. Lieutenant Hollenback was with his company in the army in New Jersey, 1776-77, and participated in several battles, among them Millstone, Trenton, Princeton and Brandywine. At the battle of Millstone he led and cheered his men, wading the river waist deep to attack the British regulars, insuring victory. His courage and tact is evident from the fact that he was several times employed by Washington to visit the frontier settlements and outposts and report upon their condition.

When danger to Wyoming became imminent and congress turned a deaf ear to pressing calls for protection, throwing up his commission he returned, not to avoid, but to meet danger. The skill acquired by eighteen months' military service was imparted to the militia, and his undaunted and elastic spirit infused into all around him. During the spring of 1778 fears were entertained for the safety of the frontier settlement of Wyoming, and as summer approached a sense of insecurity and alarm pervaded the community. Frequent scouting parties were sent out to ascertain the position of the enemy. Hollenback, with a companion, was selected for the perilous duty July 1, 1778. He proceeded sixteen miles up the river, and Tories on their march to attack the settlement where he came upon the fresh trail of the Indians, and discovered also the bodies of several settlers who had been killed and scalped. The inhabitants had already begun to assemble at Forty Fort, and were actively preparing for the defense of the Valley. Under the command of Colonels Zebulon Butler and Nathan Denison, the little band marched forth to the memorable battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778. Mr. Hollenback took a prominent part in this tragic action in the ranks of his old company, acquitting himself with gallantry and honor. He escaped the terrible slaughter which followed the defeat of the settlers, and was among those who fled to the river. His friend, Captain Durkee, being wounded in the thigh, Hollenback carried him some distance on his shoulder, but pressed closely by the Indians Durkee insisted on being left rather than that both should be killed. Hollenback had not gone far before poor Durkee was slain. Expert in all manly exercises, he swam to Monocacy island, and then to the eastern shore. Foreseeing the necessity of instant aid from abroad, mounting his horse, he rode early before day and gave information to Captain Spaulding's company, which so tardily had been permitted to advance, and with praiseworthy thoughtfulness rapidly returned, laden with bread for the relief of the fly-



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Wm. H. Lunt

ing widows and their suffering children. He met the company at Bear creek, but Captain Spaulding declined the hazard. Mr. Hollenback, however, so far prevailed as to induce fifteen or twenty of the seventy men to accompany him. On reaching the slope of the mountain near Prospect Rock he discovered his own house on fire and savages in possession of the fort. Ever prompt at the call of duty, Mr. Hollenback assisted in collecting the remains of the slain some days after the massacre, and gave them the most decent burial circumstances at that time permitted. On the passage by the Connecticut assembly of a resolve allowing Wyoming to make their own powder, Mr. Hollenback was looked to, to provide the requisite machinery. His arrival with the "Pounders" was an important event, for previously powder for the settlement was chiefly brought from Connecticut on horseback.

After the enemy retired Mr. Hollenback was among the first to return. He retired from the service July 27, 1778, and resumed his former business. He built on South Main street in 1780-1781 a long two-story frame building (still standing) and here lived and did business for years. His credit at Philadelphia being good, he obtained a few goods and soon laid the sure foundation of his fortune. He established his principal store at Wilkes-Barre, and branch stores at Tioga Point, now Athens, at Newtown, now Elmira, and at other places, and no man was better known through lower New York and all over northern Pennsylvania. He was the business manager and purveyor for Colonel Timothy Pickering, in 1791, while he was holding a treaty with the Indians at Newtown creek. He was made a justice of the peace and a judge of common pleas May 11, 1787, after the establishment of the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania in Wyoming; when the new constitution was adopted by Pennsylvania in 1790, he was appointed an associate judge of Luzerne county, holding the office over thirty-eight years until his death. He was also the first treasurer of Luzerne county. He was a member of the board of trustees of the old Wilkes-Barre Academy from 1807 to 1829. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel First Battalion Luzerne County Militia in 1787, re-elected in 1792, and in 1793. The first of his commissions was given by the executive council of Pennsylvania, and bears the autograph of Benjamin Franklin. From May, 1819, to May, 1820, he was burgess of Wilkes-Barre.

Colonel Hollenback always took great interest in religious affairs and the welfare of the church.

He contributed liberally toward the erection of the first church in Wilkes-Barre, and his hand and home were always open to ministers of the gospel. He exerted much influence upon the progress and elevation of the country, was a noted friend of public improvements, provided employment for many poor laborers, furnished supplies to multitudes of new settlers, and was a living, almost ever-present example of industry and economy. Not Wyoming alone, but the whole country between Wilkes-Barre and Elmira, owes much of its early development and present prosperity to the business arrangements and the indomitable perseverance of Matthias Hollenback. Colonel Hollenback married, April 20, 1788, Sarah Hibbard, and had: Eleanor Jones, married Charles F. Welles; Mary Ann, married (first) John Deshong; (second) John Laning; Sarah, married (first) Jacob Cist, and (second) Hon. Chester Butler; and George Matthias Hollenback. (Abridged from "The Harvey Book," by Oscar J. Harvey, Esq.) H. E. H.

GEORGE MATSON HOLLENBACK, only son of Judge Matthias Hollenback, so intimately associated with the principal border incidents of northern Pennsylvania, was born on Main street, Wilkes-Barre, August 11, 1791. This edifice, wherein the first of the family laid the foundation of his own and successor's fortunes, is still standing and is one of the monuments of a past age. Here were passed the boyhood days of George M. Hollenback, and here he received the rudiments of that practical education in the business affairs of life attended with such signal success in after years, and which supplies to the youth of our land a model well worthy of imitation.

George M. Hollenback commenced his career as a business man in company with his father, on Main, below Northampton street, where for a number of years they pursued their occupation as merchants, a term then of far more signification than at the present day. In this instance, the firm, of necessity, kept an assortment universal in character. Their stock embraced hardware, dry goods, groceries, books and stationery, tin and iron, leather, medicines, and in fact all articles of trade, at the present time divided up amongst separate dealers. To this indoor traffic were added grist and saw milling, brick-making, farming, lumbering; taking in the various products of the farmers, maple sugar from the early settlers, skins and furs from the hunters and trappers, plaster and salt from the river; and, added to all these, the care and supervision of number-

less tracts of wild lands located here and there over the surface of the country from the waters of the Lehigh to the York state line. Such was the scale of enterprise on which this young man commenced life.

In 1818 Mr. Hollenback commenced the arduous task of erecting the brick structure on the corner of Market and River streets at the bridge. What may seem of slight account in these times was a matter of much greater moment at that early period. He was under the necessity of erecting kilns and burning his own brick, whilst the lime required was hauled in wagons from Berwick; and glass, hardware, etc., were brought over the turnpike from Philadelphia by the same means of transportation. The building was completed and he moved into it in February, 1820. Here he became permanently established and opened his store, long known to the citizens of Luzerne as the leading mercantile house of the valley. Ziba Bennett, well and favorably known throughout the valley, came into the new establishment as head clerk, became partner in the store in 1822, and retired therefrom in 1826. ((See Bennett Family.) Mr. Bennett was succeeded by Nathaniel Rutter, then a young man lately from the county of Lancaster, in 1833, who continued as partner in the business until 1848. (See Rutter Family.) His place was afterwards supplied by Charles F. Reets, with whom Mr. Hollenback closed his career as a merchant a few years later, after an experience of more than forty years. As a merchant and business man generally, Mr. Hollenback may justly be regarded as occupying a very high rank. No man could be more prompt and attentive—nothing was forgotten, nothing was omitted. Every engagement was met precisely at the appointed hour. His discipline was strict. In manner he was eminently agreeable and courteous. He was alike communicative and respectful to and with the high and the humble. In his dealings he was scrupulously exact. He settled by the record, demanding or receiving neither too much nor too little. His honesty of purpose was never a matter of question. His word had the sanctity of his bond. He could lay his hand in a moment on the needed paper or document, and in the immense and complicated mass of his business affairs, he had a knowledge of the details of each particular item. A man of such character for integrity, ability and business habits, necessarily could not avoid the calls made upon him by the public. Though destitute of all political aspirations, he was at various times compelled to serve his fellow-citizens in official positions. At the

time when a system of internal improvements, evoked by the public enterprise of New York, was being inaugurated in Pennsylvania, Mr. Hollenback was sent two sessions to the assembly as an advocate of the North Branch canal. He was largely instrumental in procuring the necessary legislation favoring that then popular policy. He also served the public in the office of county treasurer, was one of the canal commissioners of the state, and for thirty-five years superintended the interest of the Wyoming Bank as its president. He took an active part in the great public enterprises of the age, aiding not only in counsel but by most liberal contribution of means. He sacrificed much towards the erection of the Tide Water canal. He furnished a great part of the capital for building the Junction canal in New York state, and the same liberality evinced in those helps to more public objects, appeared in the charities dispensed in his native town. At his suggestion the heirs of his father donated the lot on Franklin street as a site for the Presbyterian church, now the Osterhout Free Library building. He gave the lot on River street to the Wilkes-Barre Female Institute, since removed to Franklin street. Afterwards he contributed the fifteen acres to the Hollenback cemetery which bears his name, and of which he was president at the time of his death. He was one of the original members of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, 1858, and vice-president 1860-61. He was a member of Lodge 61, F. and A. M., Wilkes-Barre, from 1825 to 1866; treasurer of the Luzerne County Bible Society from 1819 to 1886, etc., etc.

Mr. Hollenback married, 1816, Emily Linsley, of New York, with whom he lived most happily until the day of her death in 1851. This most exemplary and pious woman left a blessed memory surviving her, and her modest and quiet grace of manner, her generous sympathies and eminent piety, left a record uneffaced in the community. Mr. Hollenback died, Wilkes-Barre, November 7, 1866. He left a widow, whom he married in 1852, and an adopted son. In his personal bearing he was always a gentleman. For him the low vices and vulgar indulgences of men had no charm. His salutation, his language, his bow, his cheerful smile, his respectful attention, were all types of the well-bred man. He was wholly free from the exhibition of ostentation, egotism and pride of display. We had no man amongst us more plain or unpretending. May we cherish his memory as a man whose relations with his fellows were characterized by justice and probity—whose friendly intercourse with the

community was ever respectful and decorous—whose domestic life passed in strict attention to his business affairs, and the frugal enjoyment of abundance, and whose public career has never been blotted by the pen of censure. A man rich without contumely—elevated in the estimation of his countrymen, without indulging in the weakness of pride. (From a sketch by Caleb E. Wright, Esq., *Record of the Times*, November 14, 1868). H. E. H.

JOHN W. HOLLENBACK, fifth son of Charles Fisher and Ellen (Hollenback) Welles (See Welles family), was born in Wyalusing, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1827, and is a grandson of George and Prudence (Talcott) Welles, and of Colonel Matthias Hollenback, a survivor of the battle of Wyoming, and a great-grandson of Colonel Elizur Talcott, of Glastonbury, Connecticut, and a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of Thomas Welles, who was the fourth colonial governor of Connecticut, 1655-58, and of William Pynchon, patentee of the charter of the Colony of Massachusetts, through his daughter Mary, who married Elizur Holyoke.

John Roset Welles was educated at the Athens Academy and with his brother Edward Welles had charge of the Welles estate in Wyalusing, Pennsylvania, 1848-1863. He changed his name by suffixing his mother's maiden name, and dropping his second Christian name, Roset, the change being authorized by the legislature of Pennsylvania in 1862. In 1863, at the request of his maternal uncle, George M. Hollenback, he removed his family to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he became prominent in local affairs and held many important offices. He became a member of the city council, serving two terms of three years each, and president of the People's Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and a director since its organization in 1872. He is also president of the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company, of the Hollenback Cemetery Association, of the Harry Hillman Academy, and of the Wilkes-Barre Lace Manufacturing Company; vice president and director of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital since its organization, and now its president; a director of the Y. M. C. A. from the day of its organization, also a director of the Spring Brook Water Company, the Title Guarantee and Surety Company of Scranton, the Scranton Trust Company, and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York. He is a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, was vice-president 1875 to 1878, and president, 1879 to 1880, and is vice president of the Wyoming Com-

memorative Association. He was elected trustee of Lafayette College 1865, president of the board in 1892, and is the only one now living of the trustees of 1865. His benefactions to the college have been large and frequent.

John W. Hollenback married (first) October 25, 1854, Anna E., daughter of Eli Beard, of Brooklyn, New York. He had three children by this marriage: Walter, died at the age of six; Samuel, died in infancy; Emily B., married Dr. Lewis H. Taylor, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. (See Taylor Family). Mr. Hollenback married (second) December 13, 1866, Josephine, daughter of John Woodward, of New York City. He had three children by this marriage: Eleanor J., married Murry Gibson, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Josephine W., married Louis V. Twyefort, of Brooklyn, New York; and Anna W. The mother died while these children were of tender age. Mr. Hollenback married (third) Amelia Beard, a sister of his first wife, and they had three children: Julia, died in infancy; Amelia and Juliette. H. E. H.

HARRADON STERLING SMITH, a representative citizen of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he was born December 29, 1866, is a son of Douglass and Mary Ellen (Faser) Smith.

Douglass Smith (father) was born June 9, 1840, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He obtained his early education in the common schools, and later pursued advanced studies at the high school, from which he was graduated in 1860. He at once took up his residence in Wilkes-Barre, and accepted a position as bookkeeper for Hollenback & Reets, remaining for several years. He then engaged in business with his brother-in-law, Ziba M. Faser, under the firm name of Faser & Smith, opening a store which they equipped with a full line of dry goods and fine carpets, and continued the same until 1880. He was appointed postmaster of Wilkes-Barre in 1877, which responsible position he filled to the entire satisfaction of all concerned for four years. He was a man of honor and integrity, esteemed and respected by all who came in contact with him, and the various interests of the city of his adoption received from him a strong support. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, being received on confession of faith, and when quite a young man was elected a ruling elder in that church. Several times he represented the church in Presbytery and was once a commissioner to the general assembly. For more than forty years he served in the capacity of superintendent of the Westminster Sunday

school, a mission connected therewith. He married, May 16, 1865, Mary Ellen Faser, daughter of John and Nancy (Atherholt) Faser, and their children are: Harradon Sterling, born December 29, 1866, mentioned hereafter; Laura May, born May 6, 1873, educated in the common schools, married, June 13, 1901, Jesse Sharpless Cheyney, born March 3, 1873, in Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Cheyney reside in Galatzin, Penn., and had Ellen Moore and Nancy Faser Cheyney (twins), born August 31, 1903, the former now living and the latter deceased, passing away August 18, 1904. Ralph Alexander, born January 15, 1877, educated in the common schools, a civil and mining engineer, and now (1906), for three years chief engineer of Kingston Coal Company. Douglass Smith, father of these children, died at his beautiful home on Franklin street, Wilkes-Barre, December 12, 1903. His widow survives him.

At the session of Lackawanna Presbytery, Rev. R. B. Webster, of Westminster Church, in the Sunday school of which the late Douglass Smith was so indefatigable a worker, read a tribute to his memory, a portion of which was as follows: He was faithful in attendance on the ordinances of the sanctuary and up to the close of his life went regularly to church morning and evening, even when nearly all the afternoon had been taken up with Sunday school duties. He was a charter member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was interested and active in the various agencies for the welfare of the community. But it was in the Sunday school of Westminster Church that his life work for Christ was done. February 12, 1860, two days after he came to Wilkes-Barre, he entered that school, then a mission of the First Presbyterian Church. He was soon made superintendent and continued in that office until December 12, 1903, nearly forty-four years. He saw it grow from a small mission to a school of about eight hundred and a church of about three hundred members, with a mission named in his honor, Douglass Mission, which has a membership of nearly two hundred. His heart was in his work for the school. He was seldom absent from its sessions, and then only when circumstances beyond his control compelled it. In every social gathering or entertainment or society that was gotten up in the interests of the church or the school he was one of the most interested and active workers. He cheerfully gave his time, counsel and labor and never thought self denial or work for the school a sacrifice. He loved the children and never was happier than when they were happy. He planned and worked for picnics, Christmas and other entertainments

with unabated enthusiasm. He was never impatient with his school, never spoke a cross or unkind word. When he did have occasion to criticize he did it in such a way that some one said he would sooner hear Mr. Smith scold than other men talk.

"Though the school of Westminster was his school, no one entered into the organization of the mission school at Lee Park more heartily than he did. When the chapel for that school was being built he was there nearly every day to see how the work was getting along. In an address made there I once heard him say that he loved every nail and board in the building. Sunday, November 29, 1903, not quite two weeks before his death, Westminster Church was closed for repairs and Mr. Smith went to the Douglass Chapel, taught a class and gave an interesting and helpful address on "Stop! Look! Listen!" Mr. Smith loved his school and the school loved him and we did not wait until he was dead to say so, but at different times and in different ways we showed our appreciation and love, and the words spoken of him after his death are like those spoken to him during his life. He superintended the school Sunday, December 6, 1903, and was at the teachers' meeting the next evening, when he offered prayer. This was the last service he attended and his last public appeal for the school he loved so well. Saturday morning, December 12, 1903, the community was shocked when it saw in the *Wilkes-Barre Record* that Mr. Smith had died suddenly about midnight. The next day appropriate memorial services were held at the regular Sunday school hour in Westminster chapel and the Douglass chapel. Our school has lost its faithful, loving and beloved superintendent, but the work goes on and, next to the Divine Master, nothing gave us more joy than to say: "This would please Mr. Smith." Mr. Smith was a man of varied experience, excellent judgment, untiring patience, rare tact, hopeful disposition and warm loving breast. In his death the community lost a good citizen, the First Presbyterian Church a loyal elder, Westminster Sunday school its beloved superintendent and his family a devoted husband and father. Of him it may be truthfully said: "He was faithful unto death." "Well done, good and faithful servant."

John Faser, father of Mrs. Douglass Smith, was born in Einsburg, near Wurtenburg, Germany, January 26, 1803, died April 12, 1882, aged seventy-nine. He was an educator in his native town, where he learned the trade of a paper manufacturer. When about twenty-five years of age he was included in the draft for the Ger-



Wm Griffith

man army from his district, but being fortunate enough to draw one of the lucky numbers he did not have to serve. He then traveled over Europe for a year, and in 1829 he sailed for America, intending to make a home and name for himself in the new world, and located at what was then known as Mill Hollow. He first engaged in the manufacture of paper, conducting his operations in the old mill, carried the paper on wagons to Philadelphia, each trip taking several days, and this line of work he followed for several years, but later turned his attention to the lumber business, which yielded him a goodly return for his labor. In 1872, after a residence of fifty years in the United States, he returned to his native land and among his numerous relatives there was but one cousin to greet him, the remainder having passed away during his absence. John Faser was a charter member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, trustee of the Female Institute, and director of the First National Bank from its organization up to the time of his death. He married Nancy Atherholt, born in Kingston township, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1813, died September 18, 1879, daughter of Christian and Catharine (Fullmer) Atherholt, formerly of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who were the parents of seven children. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Faser were as follows: Ziba M., born August 18, 1837, died April 24, 1881, married September 25, 1873, Lucy H. Sturdevant, who bore him two children: Charles, born June 5, 1877; and John R., born June 24, 1880. Mary Ellen, born at Wilkes-Barre, July 16, 1840, widow of Douglass Smith, who resides in a comfortable home on Franklin street, Wilkes-Barre. Laura, born in Wilkes-Barre, December 9, 1841, attended a private school and female institute of that city, and now resides with her sister, Mrs. Douglass Smith. Both are members of First Presbyterian Church.

Harradon S. Smith, eldest son of Douglass and Mary Ellen (Faser) Smith, received his educational advantages in the public schools and Wilkes-Barre Academy, after which he took up the study of mining. He gained his first practical knowledge in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, at Wilkes-Barre, with which corporation he remained until February, 1891, when he became chief engineer of the R. & P. Coal and Iron Company, located at Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, where he remained five years. He then returned to Wilkes-Barre and continued at his work as civil and mining engineer, and July 1, 1904, formed a partnership with Theodore L. Welles, a sketch of whom ap-

pears elsewhere in this work, under the firm name of Smith & Welles. He was formerly a member of Lodge No. 301, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Punxsutawney, of which he was exalted ruler during the spring of 1895-96. In the latter year he withdrew from that place and is now a member of the same order, Lodge No. 109, of Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. Smith married, August 8, 1889, Lizzie Hollister, daughter of Dr. F. Lee and Lillie (Baker) Hollister, and two children have been the issue: Harradon Hollister, born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1890, and is at present (1906) a student in the Harry Hillman Academy. Douglas Lee, born in Punxsutawney, December 3, 1894, now attending public school.

Dr. F. Lee Hollister, father of Mrs. Harradon S. Smith, was born in what is now Forest Lake township, Susquehanna county, August 16, 1846, son of F. P. and Alice B. (Young) Hollister, and grandson of Cuza and Susan (Robinson) Hollister, natives of Connecticut, of Puritan stock, who were pioneers of Delaware county, New York, settling in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in 1836, where they died. Dr. Hollister was educated at Montrose Academy and the Union School at Hamilton, New York, and in 1879 was graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery at Philadelphia. He practiced his profession at Tunkhannock, Towanda, and Wilkes-Barre. He married, September 10, 1869, Lillie, daughter of Hon. Isaac P. and Anise (Handrick) Baker, of Susquehanna county, and they have two children: Lizzie (Mrs. Harradon S. Smith), and Fred B. Hollister, of Providence, near Scranton, Pennsylvania.

H. E. H.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH. Robert and William Griffith with three sisters came to America before 1800 and settled in Philadelphia. Their parents were William and Grace Griffith, at that time residing in Nurey, Ireland, having moved there from Belfast, to which city tradition says their ancestors fled from Paris to escape the Huguenot persecutions. Robert and William Griffith were house carpenters by occupation.

William Griffith, the founder of the family, married (second) Mary Chapman of New Egypt, New Jersey, November 20, 1805. They purchased a home in Philadelphia county, at the falls of the Schuylkill, where they resided until some time after 1828, when they moved to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. William Griffith was an enthusiastic Baptist, and was the principal organizer and builder of the First Baptist Church of Har-

risburg, where he and his family worshipped. William and Mary (Chapman) Griffith had twelve children. The eldest, Jane Griffith, married Griffith Roberts, of Philadelphia, and her descendants reside there at the present time. Of the remaining children all except the youngest either died in youth or left no surviving children.

William Robert Griffith, fifth child of William and Mary (Chapman) Griffith, born April 2, 1815, died in New York City, June 14, 1876. He became prominent throughout the Wyoming Valley and New York City and elsewhere as one of the foremost pioneers of the anthracite coal industry. He was one of the first to grasp the vast future of anthracite. He was organizer and for a number of years president of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and, coming to the Wyoming Valley about 1848, made extensive purchases of excellent coal lands about Pittston and vicinity in the interests of his company, which soon after constructed a gravity railroad from Pittston to Hawley, and became one of the largest and most successful producers of anthracite in the Wyoming Valley.

Andrew Jackson Griffith, youngest child of William and Mary (Chapman) Griffith, was born in Philadelphia county; October 25, 1828, and died in West Pittston, June 18, 1889. He attended school at Lititz, Pennsylvania. About 1849 he came to Wyoming from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania (where he spent his youthful days), to assist his elder brother, William R. Griffith, in the development of his extensive mining enterprises, and was engaged upon the engineer corps in surveying and constructing the gravity railroad to Hawley. He married Jemima Ellen Sax at Pittston, March 14, 1854, and shortly afterward purchased a lot and built a residence in West Pittston, corner of Susquehanna avenue and Spring street, where his widow now resides. After the railroad was constructed Andrew J. Griffith engaged in farming, having purchased Scovel's Island, in the Susquehanna river, above Pittston, for the purpose. After several years he sold his farm and invested money in West Pittston real estate near his home, and retired from active business. In politics he was an ardent Republican. He was one of the incorporators of West Pittston borough, where he held the offices of burgess, councilman, and other offices at various times. He was an enthusiastic sportsman, and took great delight in hunting, fishing and trapping. After retiring from business he took great enjoyment in his collection of coins and Indian relics. The latter, which was entirely local, gradually assumed considerable size and value, and

was after his death presented to the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Jemima Ellen (Sax) Griffith, wife of Andrew Jackson Griffith, was born in Kingston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1829. Her parents were John and Rebecca Wright (Parrish) Sax, married in Kingston, September 15, 1824, the former being the son of Conrad and Mary Sax (or Sox) who kept the tavern on the Wilkes-Barre and Eastern Turnpike, near Sox Pond, several miles eastward of Wilkes-Barre. Conrad Sax was born in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, and married Mary Beers, June 27, 1787, his ancestors immigrating from Germany. Rebecca Wright Parrish was the daughter of Abram and Jemima Wright Parrish, married March 15, 1801, and came to this valley from Connecticut. (See Parrish family.) Mrs. A. J. Griffith is an honorary member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Andrew Jackson and Jemima (Sax) Griffith had five children: 1. William Griffith, born January 12, 1855. 2. Jacob K. Griffith, born August 9, 1857; he was educated at public and private schools in West Pittston, and graduated at Lafayette College, Easton, as analytical chemist, in 1878. Shortly after became chemist for the Midville Steel Works, Philadelphia, was later promoted to superintendent of the melting department and in 1889 assisted in the organization of the Latrobe Steel Works, of which he was made superintendent. He is a member of the board of trustees of the International Text Book Company, which conducts the widely known Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pennsylvania. In October, 1883, he married Winifred Kerr, of Philadelphia, and they are the parents of three children: Mary Frances, Andrew Jackson and Winifred Van Rouckendorff. Reside in Latrobe. 3. Gertrude N. Griffith, married Charles D. Sanderson, of Scranton, where they now reside; they have Charles Dudley, Jr., Lucy Griffith, and Clarence Marsellus. Two other children of Andrew and Jemima (Sax) Griffith died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith reared a niece and foster daughter, Lois Merrill, who married Charles H. Cutler, of Pittston, and they now reside in West Pittston, and have Helen Potter, Jemima Griffith, Gertrude, Louis, Sarah.

William Griffith, eldest child of Andrew J. and Jemima (Sax) Griffith, was educated in the public and private schools of West Pittston, and of Lehigh University, where he graduated in 1876, with the degree of civil engineer. He taught public school for one term at New Albany, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and holidays and



A. J. Griffith



John Say

Saturdays he surveyed nearby farms. In July, 1878, he went west and secured a position as transitman and assistant engineer for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in whose interest he was engaged surveying and constructing railroads in Nebraska, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Colorado. He returned east at the Christmas season in 1880, and became division engineer for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, resident at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Two years later he became assistant on the geological survey of the Pennsylvania anthracite coal regions, resident at Pottsville, Hazleton and Bernice, Pennsylvania, engaged in mapping the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Bernice coal measures. During 1884, 1885 and 1886 he was engaged in private engineering practice at Pittston. In 1885 he built the house at the corner of Susquehanna avenue and Parke street, West Pittston, which is still his residence. During 1887 and 1888, as assistant geologist, he had in charge the completion of the geological survey of the Wyoming and Lackawanna coal fields for the state. Subsequently opened an office in Scranton as consulting mining engineer and geologist, in which profession he is still engaged, having prepared numerous geological reports (many of which have been published), upon mining properties in all parts of the United States, and in Canada, Mexico and South America, notable among which was an extended article on the "Anthracite Coal, with Estimate of Reserve Supply," which was published in the *Bond Record*, New York, and attracted widespread attention in financial and business circles. He is recognized as one of the first authorities on questions relating to the economical geology of coal. A Republican in politics, though never ambitious for public office, he was appointed in 1892 by Governor Pattison to be a member of the commission to investigate and report on the problem of and utilization of waste in mining of anthracite coal. Early in life he united with the Presbyterian church, and is now an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of West Pittston, having been for ten years trustee, also deacon, and a member of the building committee for the new church. He is a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, the National Geographic Society, and the Scranton Engineers' Club.

Mr. Griffith married, June 4, 1885, Harriet E. Sinclair, at Trenton, New Jersey. She was educated at the Young Ladies' Seminary at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, daughter of William Davis and Abigail P. Sinclair, of Trenton. Her

father was senior member of the well known clothing house of Sinclair, Vannest & Co., of Trenton. His ancestors were active patriots and participants in the War of the Revolution.

H. E. H.

WILLIAM R. SAXE, director and stockholder of the First National Bank of Pittston from its organization until his death, and stockholder in the People's Bank of Pittston, Pennsylvania, was an important and influential citizen of that town. He was a representative, in the fourth generation of the Sax family in America, which in early tax lists is always written Sax, or Sox.

Jacob Sax, the founder of the Sax family in America, was born in Germany, April 9, 1720, and came here at an early date with his two brothers, George and William, and settled at Phillipsburg, Pennsylvania, where he spent the remainder of his days, and reared a family, one of whom was

(II) Conrad Sax, born February 18, 1753, in Phillipsburg, Pennsylvania, two miles from the "Shades of Death," where the white men fled to escape from the Indians. He married, June 27, 1787, Mary Beers, born March 3, 1760, died March 21, 1842. They had fourteen children: George, Charles, Conrad, John, (see forward), William, Mary, Jacob, Elizabeth, Ellen, Margaret, Ann, Sarah, Temperance, Julia.

(III) John Sax, fourth son and child of Conrad (2) and Mary (Beers) Sax, was born in Covington township, near Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1793. He followed the occupation of farming for a number of years, and then retired from that in order to open a hotel in Kingston, Pennsylvania, where the white settlers fled from the attacks of the Indians. This hotel Mr. Sax owned and managed for many years and amassed a comfortable fortune. He was in every sense of the word a self-made man, never having had the advantages of the schools of that time. He died September 4, 1871. He married Rebecca Wright Parrish, daughter of Abraham and Jemima (Wright) Parrish, a descendant of John Parrish, of Groton, Massachusetts, and Stonington, Connecticut. (See Parrish Family). Abraham and Jemima (Wright) Parrish had: 1. Rebecca, married John Sax. 2. Orilla. 3. Eleazer. 4. Anna. 5. Archippus. 6. Lucy Ann. 7. Mary Wright. 8. Elizabeth. 9. Joseph. 10. Jemima.

John (3) and Rebecca Wright (Parrish) Sax had seven children: 1. Abbie Ann. 2. Will-

iam R., the subject of this sketch. 3. Jerfima, married Andrew Jackson Griffith. (See Griffith Family). 4. Mary Jane. 5. John K. 6. James G. 7. Kate B. Mrs. Jemima Sax Griffith and Mrs. Kate B. Saxe, the only ones living (1906).

(IV) William R. Saxe, second child and eldest son of John (3) and Rebecca Wright (Parrish) Sax, born Kingston, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1827, lived in that town until he was four years of age, when his parents removed to Pittston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Here he was reared and was educated in the public schools and Wyoming Seminary. He was studious and quick to grasp a subject, and laid a substantial foundation of knowledge which was of good service to him later in life. He was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for some time in Canaan, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, giving it up in order to enter into partnership with a Mr. Clark in the mercantile business under the firm name of Clark & Saxe. This partnership continued for about three years, when Mr. Saxe bought out the interest of his partner and took in Charles H. Foster, and they conducted the business until 1875, when, having acquired a competence, he retired from active participation in the business interests of the community. He enjoyed this life of retirement for a number of years and until his death, June 12, 1904, at his residence in West Pittston. His remains were interred in the West Pittston cemetery. Mr. Saxe was a man of force of character and ready to take the initiative in public affairs whenever there was need for it. He had many friends, and was esteemed and respected by all who knew him. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the borough council and the school board for a number of terms. He was a member of the quarterly conference, First Methodist Episcopal Church, West Pittston, and had been a member of the Methodist Church for fifty years, and very active in forwarding the interests of that institution. He had always filled the positions of trustee, steward, superintendent of the Sunday school and Sunday school teacher, sometimes filling more than one of these positions at the same time. He had formed a church class before the church was organized.

William R. Saxe married, June 26, 1855, Ann Eliza Chumard, born in Canaan, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, April 26, 1833, daughter of Horace and Elizabeth (Transue) Chumard, and their children were: 1. Harriet E., born September 22, 1856, died March 6, 1881.

2. Abbie Eloise, born October 3, 1858; married, April 25, 1886, B. F. Dewey, who is in the employ of the *Farmers' Dairy Despatch*, and resides in Flemington, New Jersey, and had one son: Loren Saxe Dewey. Mrs. Dewey died in West Pittston, May 7, 1892. 3. Carrie May, born March 4, 1865, died April 17, 1885. 4. William E., born May 27, 1870. He was educated at the public schools and Wyoming Seminary, and has been for some time treasurer and secretary of the Wyoming Slate Company, at Slatington, Pennsylvania. He married Genevieve Rommel, daughter of Frank and Cynthia (Perrin) Rommel, (see Perrin Family), and they have one child: William Roderick Saxe, born May 3, 1904, in West Pittston, Pennsylvania. The following was copied from a beautifully engrossed memorial that was presented to the widow and son after the death of William R. Saxe, by a committee from the First Methodist Episcopal Church of West Pittston, Pennsylvania:

William R. Saxe was a man who filled every station in life with credit to himself. He has from its organization filled the position of steward, always using more than ordinary talent in promoting the best interests in the church of his choice. Having been faithful to the end, we believe our loss is his gain, and as members of this official body we extend to his widow and son our Christian sympathy and prayers.

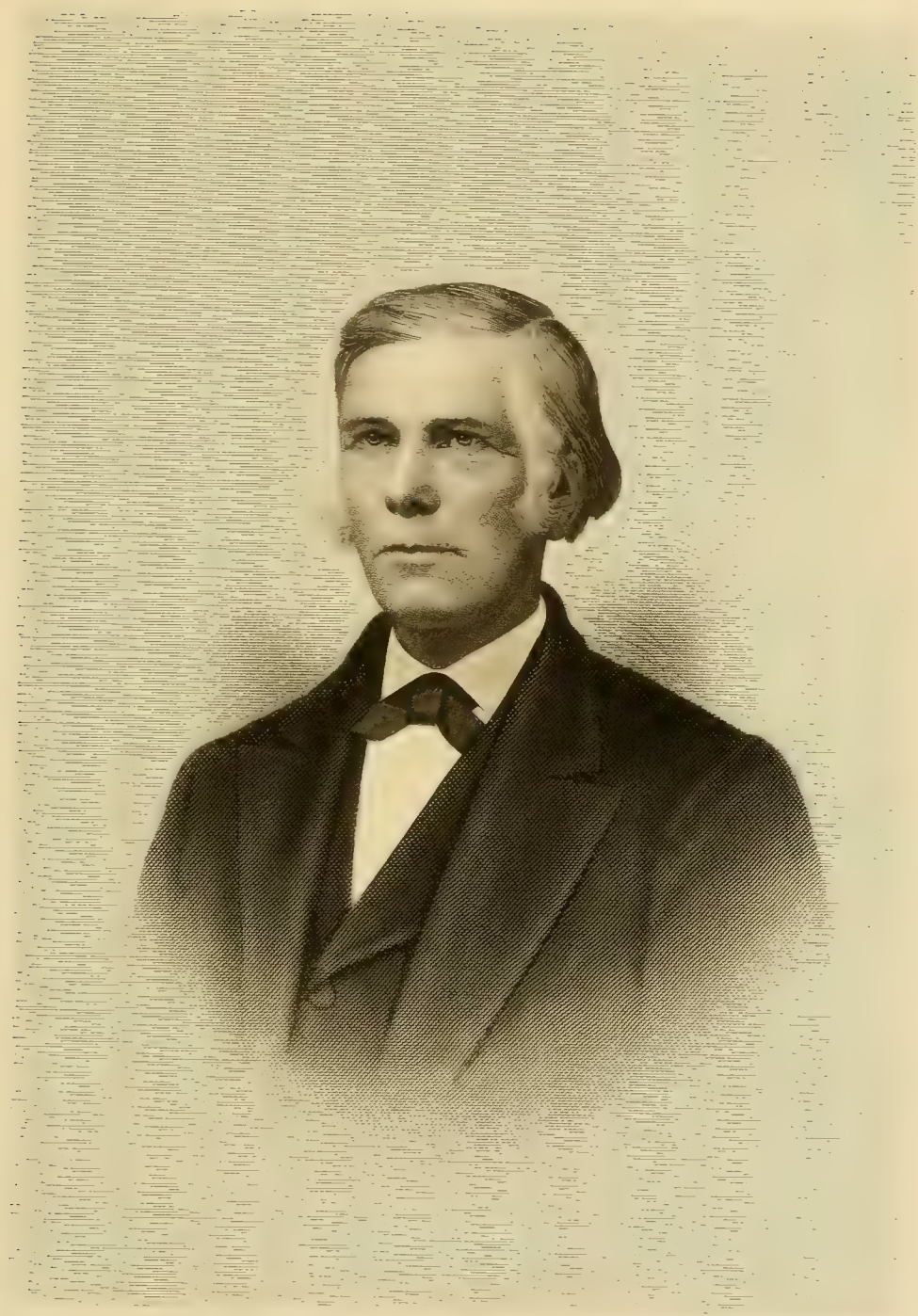
As a memorial of our esteem it is hereby Resolved, That this testimonial be suitably engrossed and presented to his family, and copied in full upon the records of the Quarterly Conference:

Signed: Joseph Langford, Oscar L. Severson, and T. Wilbur Kyte, committee.

The Chumard family, of which Mrs. William R. Saxe is a descendant, traces back through many generations of French ancestry. Samuel Chumard, the first representative of the family in America, was one of three brothers who came to this country and settled near Canaan, Wayne county, Pennsylvania. He married Mary Polly Shaffer, and had five children: 1. Emily, died at the age of twenty years. 2. Eliza, married (first) Mr. Lee, and had Mary, Elizabeth; and Sophroneus; married (second) Jesse Clark, and had Emer De Ette and Adele R., who married Joseph Moore; she resides in Corning, New York. 3. Stacy, married Eliza Hoadley, and had William, Rachel, Mary, Eunice, Lucinda and Samuel. 4. William, married Mary Bowman, and had George William; resides in Caton, New York. 5. Horace, sketch follows.



J. I. Shoemaker



Isaac C. Shoemaker

(II) Horace Chumard, third son and fifth child of Samuel (1) and Mary Polly (Shaffer) Chumard, born in Canaan, Pennsylvania, was educated in the public schools there. At first he followed agricultural pursuits, at the same time working at his trade of shoemaking, but having a natural ability for mechanics, he devoted a large portion of his time to that pursuit, although he never made it the business of his life. He married Elizabeth Transue, and they had four children. He died 1841. After his death his widow married (second) Joseph Swingle, and had one son, John F. Swingle, who served as a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting at the age of sixteen years, and serving with bravery; at the close of the war he went to Kansas and became a farmer there, married and reared a family.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Chumard are: 1. Simpson, deceased, born April 29, 1831; was a farmer at Canaan, married Sarah Jane Swingle, also deceased, and they had: Ada, Angeline, Lena, Edmund F., Alice, Jane, and Della. 2. Ann Eliza, who married William R. Saxe, as above stated. She was educated in the common schools of her native town and at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, taught school in Wayne county for about six years. She was highly respected and esteemed by her pupils as well as by the board of school directors. Mrs. Saxe also taught for about three winters in Pittston, Pennsylvania. 3. Edmund M., an inventor and business man, now deceased, married Sarah Gregory, and resided in Brooklyn, Pennsylvania. His widow, whose postoffice address is Milburn, New Jersey, makes her home for the greater part of the year with her sister, Mrs. William R. Saxe, of West Pittston, Pennsylvania. 4. Martha D., married David W. Dale, and resides in Daleville, Pennsylvania. Her children are: Delena, Anna, Jesse, William, and Mary.

H. E. H.

JACOB I. SHOEMAKER, a retired farmer and manufacturer, of Wyoming borough, and justice of peace, is a representative in the present generation of a family which settled in America a number of generations ago. They originally came from Germany.

(I) Isaac Shoemaker, great-grandfather of Jacob I. Shoemaker, came from the vicinity of Raubville, Northampton county, to New Troy, in the Wyoming valley, in 1807 or 1808, and purchased the farm of Benjamin and Gilbert Carpenter. He died September, 1829, leaving a large and valuable property to his children, containing about three hundred acres of land, a grist mill,

saw mill and fulling mill. He reared a large family, three sons—Jacob I., Samuel and Isaac—and four daughters—Katie, Rosanna, Annie and Sallie.

(II) Jacob I. Shoemaker, son of Isaac Shoemaker (1), was born January 7, 1785. He learned, in Freysbush, New York, the trade of saddler, and afterward came to Wyoming, where he purchased a farm, operating this and conducting "Shoemaker's Hotel," later known as the Pollock House. Mr. Shoemaker married, November 14, 1809, at Freysbush, for his first wife, Elizabeth Wolgemuth, who was born June 4, 1787, and their children were as follows: Isaac C., born August 27, 1810; Maria Catherine, October 19, 1812; Annie, May 15, 1815, died July 16, 1816; Rosanna, September 25, 1817; William S., February 19, 1820; Margaret, May 30, 1822; and Sallie, March 31, 1825. The three first named were born in Freysbush, New York, and the four latter in the Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania. The mother of this family died in 1839, and was the first person interred in Wyoming cemetery. He married, for his second wife, Elizabeth Chapin Shoemaker, widow of Isaac Shoemaker (2). One daughter named Hellen was born of this marriage. Jacob I. died in 1851, and was laid by the side of his first wife.

(III) Isaac C. Shoemaker, eldest child of Jacob I. (2) and Elizabeth (Wolgemuth) Shoemaker, was born in Freysbush, New York, August 27, 1810, from whence he accompanied his parents to the Wyoming valley. He was the owner and proprietor of the Shoemaker grist mills and the Wyoming woolen mill, and later admitted his sons into the business, which was then conducted under the style of I. C. Shoemaker & Sons. He was one of the prosperous and influential citizens of the community, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was one of the trustees of Wyoming Seminary and a trustee and official member in the Wyoming Methodist Episcopal Church. He married, May 25, 1837, Catherine A. Shoemaker, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in 1880, and they had the following children: Helen, Jacob I., the subject of this sketch; Samuel R., Mary A., married Henry Van Scoy, of Kingston, and is deceased; Frances A. P., married H. Watson Brownscombe, of Wilkes-Barre, also deceased; Kate Irene, Isaac Charles, died in childhood. Mr. Shoemaker died January 18, 1875.

(IV) Jacob I. Shoemaker, second child and eldest son of Isaac C. (3) and Catherine A. (Shoemaker) Shoemaker, was born in Wyoming,

Pennsylvania, April 7, 1839. He was educated in the common schools and Wyoming Seminary, and at the age of twenty-one was taken in as partner with his father in the manufacture of flour, feed, meal, yarns and flannels; two years later his brother Samuel R. was also admitted to the firm, which was known as I. C. Shoemaker & Sons, until the death of the father, January 18, 1875; it then became I. C. Shoemaker's Sons and continued so until 1881, when S. R. Shoemaker, retired, the business being then conducted by Jacob I. alone until 1882, when he engaged in other pursuits, although still owning the above property. July 1, 1863, Mr. Shoemaker enlisted in Company E, Forty-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, receiving his discharge September 2, 1863, by order of Governor Curtin. Mr. Shoemaker has been a member and president of the borough council for several years, and is now (1906) also serving in the capacity of justice of the peace. He is president of the board of trustees of the Wyoming Methodist Episcopal Church; one of the trustees of the Wyoming Seminary since the death of his father; president of the Wyoming Cemetery Association; was a director for several years of the Pittston Ferry Bridge Company; a director of the People's Saving Bank of Pittston, since 1875. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Grand Army of the Republic, and has filled all chairs in these organizations. He was appointed on the staff of Department Commander Alfred Darte, G. A. R., in 1896; on the staff of Commander-in-Chief Eli Torrance, as aide-de-camp, May 15, 1902; and Department Commander R. P. Scott, as chief mustering officer for year 1902 and 1903. He married, December 23, 1863, Mary M. Sharps, daughter of John and Catherine B. (Breese) Sharps, natives of Pennsylvania, but of English origin. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker had children as follows:

1. Fannie, born October 14, 1864, educated at Wyoming Seminary; married, October 25, 1893, John Breese, a buyer for the firm of J. N. Adam & Company, of Buffalo, New York, in which city they reside. Their children are: Frances Margaret, born July 15, 1895; Charles Le Moyne, April 5, 1898.

2. Edward N., August 1, 1867, married, September 19, 1888, Carrie Stocker, and has one son Jacob I., born October 28, 1891. The family resides in Wyoming.

3. Nellie B., October 17, 1869, died July, 1871.

4. John S., August 22, 1877, died March 21, 1878.

5. Harry, November 15, 1880, married, September 10, 1902, Josie Geiberson. H. E. H.

IRA R. SHOEMAKER, one of the most successful and prosperous farmers of the borough of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, traces his descent from the Isaac Shoemaker first named in the preceding sketch.

(III) His father, William S. Shoemaker, fifth child and second son of Jacob I. (2) and Elizabeth (Wolgemuth) Shoemaker, was born in New Troy (now Wyoming), Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1820. He spent his early boyhood in the hotel and on the farm of his father, and was educated in the common schools of the vicinity. Shortly after his marriage he formed a copartnership with his brother in the milling business, under the firm name of I. C. & W. S. Shoemaker. Wheat flour was their specialty, and Carbondale the market whither it was hauled by horses and wagons, taking two days to make the trip. They conducted this business for several years, William S. finally disposing of his interest in the same to his brother. He also managed a large farm left to him by his father, who was an extensive landholder, but, being of a speculative disposition, he contracted for several hundred acres of coal land adjoining his own, finally selling the coal to the Pennsylvania Coal Company, reserving the surface rights. He then purchased the Perkins estate, containing about one hundred and ten acres of good coal land, the surface being laid out prior to his death in town lots which were divided among his children. He held a one-third interest in the firm of Hutchins & Shoemaker until the death of Thomas Hutchins, when he and his son-in-law, John A. Hutchins, became equal partners, making fire-brick and terra cotta pipe. He was also one of the projectors and stockholders of the Wyoming Shovel Works, to which he contributed liberally. He was an earnest worker for the success of the Republican party, and for several years was chairman of the second legislative district of Luzerne county. He was a member and trustee of the Presbyterian Church, and one of the building committee for the church of that denomination in Wyoming. During the Civil war Mr. Shoemaker was sutler for the One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.

William S. Shoemaker was married, March 11, 1841, by Elder Miller, of Abington, to Maria

Tripp, daughter of Isaac and Catherine (La France) Tripp, residents of Providence township. Their children were: Katie, married Stephen J. Sharps; Rettie, married Denton D. Durland; William M., married Jennie La Bar, and later, Mary L. Stark, of Wyoming; Martha, deceased, who was the wife of David O. McCollum; Jennie, who married John A. Hutchins, deceased; Ira R., mentioned hereinafter, and Stella, deceased, who became the wife of Fred Sengfelder, of Wyoming. William S. Shoemaker died very suddenly July 17, 1884, and his wife, who was born in Providence, Pennsylvania, July 23, 1822, passed away at her home in Wyoming, June 8, 1883. Their remains were interred in Wyoming cemetery, of which association Mr. Shoemaker was president.

(IV) Ira R. Shoemaker, son of William S. (3) and Maria (Tripp) Shoemaker, was born March 7, 1852. He was educated in the common schools and in Wyoming Seminary. He has followed farming all his life, and now resides on a farm left him by his father, which is a model of neatness and thrift, and from which he derives a goodly livelihood. He is a sound Republican in politics, and a substantial citizen of his borough.

Mr. Shoemaker married, October 25, 1882, Martha H. Hatfield, who bore him five children: 1. Thomas W. H., born January 5, 1886, a plumber by trade; 2. George H., March 2, 1889, now a student in Cook (New York) Academy; 3. John R. H., January 5, 1890; James D. H., October 17, 1892; 5. Maria T., September 21, 1896. The three younger children are attending the schools of their native town, preparatory to pursuing advanced studies in the high school.

Mrs. Shoemaker is a daughter of James and Jane (Roberts) Hatfield, married December 24, 1850, resided on a farm; their children: Martha H., married Ira R. Shoemaker, as stated above; John R., married May Stevens, of North Dakota, and had children: Martha and Johnett Hatfield; George, married Elizabeth Willson, of North Dakota, and had children: Oscar, Marion and Maud Hatfield; Lewis, married Ida Curtis, of North Dakota, and had children: Jane, Edna, James and Lewis, junior; Joshua G., married Isabel A. Wintersteen, of Plains, Pennsylvania, now living in North Dakota. James Hatfield, the father of these children, was born in Reading, Schuylers county, New York, near Seneca Lake, August 16, 1827, and died there 1899. He was a son of Joshua and Deborah (Seaman) Hatfield, the former born February 25, 1804, son of

Joshua C., born August 27, 1768, died March 6, 1839, and his wife, Deborah Seaman, who were from Connecticut, of English descent and Quakers. Joshua, the son, was a farmer and died April, 1883. Jane (Roberts) Hatfield was a daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth (Miller) Roberts, the former a farmer, whose family consisted of ten children: George, a resident of New York; Jane, married James Hatfield, as above stated; Julia, deceased, wife of a Mr. Cass; Cyrus, a resident of Kansas; James, deceased; Mary, deceased, wife of Dr. Heist; Lewis, junior, a resident of New York state; Gilbert, also a resident of New York state; Charles, deceased, and Henry Clay, also was a resident of New York state, now deceased. Lewis Roberts, father of Jane (Roberts) Hatfield, was a son of John and Margaret (Van Vleet) Roberts, John having come to this country about 1800 from Wales, in company with his brother James. They were farmers and blacksmiths, and took up large tracts of land near Seneca Lake, town of Reading, Schuylers county, New York. John and Margaret (Van Vleet) Roberts had eight children, of whom but one is now living: Gilbert, George, Martha, Cyrus and Henry, twins; Gilbert, now eighty years old, a resident of Schuylers county, New York; William and Margaret Roberts. William Roberts, father of John Roberts, married Rachel Cammick, came to this country from Wales about 1770, settling in Reading, Pennsylvania. They had six children: John, born in Reading, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1778; Rachel, James, Mary, Fanny, William. William Roberts and family settled in Lodi, New York, in 1800.

H. E. H.

HENRY YOUNG VAN SCOY. The death of Henry Young Van Scoy, which occurred at his home in Kingston, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1904, removed from that community one of its most successful business men, one who stood high in the estimation of his business colleagues and many patrons and who was noted for good judgment, rare discrimination and strict integrity. He was born in Wyoming, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1838, a son of Daniel and Lydia (Young) Van Scoy, and one of three children, namely: Cynthia, deceased, was the wife of the late Abram Hoover, of Wyoming, Pennsylvania. Henry; Lydia T., widow of John W. Patten, late of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Daniel Van Scoy was born in Southampton, Long Island, 1804, educated in public schools of the district, became a farmer and developed into a successful business man. He later became

an extensive land owner, possessing some valuable coal lands, and was identified with the late Messrs. Swetland and Pettibone (sketches of whom appear elsewhere). He originally farmed on the back road in Wyoming (then called Exeter), where his children were born. He lived a retired life in Wyoming, Pennsylvania, for a number of years before his death, which occurred November 23, 1882, at seventy-nine years of age. Daniel Van Scoy was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a deacon for many years, being a strict church member. He was a trustee, member of various committees, and was converted when Thomas Pearn was preaching in this district. His wife, Lydia (Young) Van Scoy, was born 1815, daughter of Henry and Ollie Young, died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1895, at eighty years of age. They were both buried in Forty Fort cemetery.

Henry Y. Van Scoy was reared on his father's farm in Wyoming, Pennsylvania (on the west side), and was educated in the public schools of his district and Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. He began the active duties of life as a farmer on the parental estate and continued thus for many years. About the year 1870 he took up his residence in Kingston, Pennsylvania, and embarked in the baking business, which proved highly successful. He took an active interest in political affairs, and about 1884 was elected county commissioner and served in that office for one term. He was later appointed postmaster of Kingston, a position he held for two terms (eight years), and in the opinion of its patrons his incumbency of office was noted for faithfulness and efficiency, he being the most capable and best postmaster Kingston ever had. He ruled gently, but firmly, was highly spoken of by the employes, and no infraction of rules was ever permitted. After completing his term of service as postmaster he retired to enjoy the fruits of a well spent life. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, an adherent to the principles of Democracy, and an attendant of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his widow is a member.

Mr. Van Scoy married, February 8, 1865, Mary Alice Shoemaker, daughter of Isaac and Catherine A. (Shoemaker) Shoemaker (see Shoemaker family), and two children were the issue, namely: Isaac Shoemaker, born November 30, 1865, educated in Wyoming Seminary, a member of the firm of Turner & Van Scoy, of Wilkes-Barre, a Mason, Knight Templar and

Shriner; in politics he is a Democrat. He resides in Kingston, Pennsylvania. Addie Finch, born September 15, 1870, died at the age of sixteen months, and buried in Forty Fort cemetery. The remains of Mr. Van Scoy were also interred in the same.

H. WATSON BROWNSCOMBE, deceased, who was one of the enterprising business men of the city of Wilkes-Barre, was born October 11, 1847, in Mt. Pleasant, New York, son of Rev. Henry and Sarah E. (Overfield) Brownscombe, and grandson of John and Joanna Brownscombe, natives of England, and residents of Bridgrule, Cornwall, England, from whence they emigrated to the United States in 1830, accompanied by their son Henry and two daughters, and after a six weeks voyage landed in Baltimore, Maryland, and later settled at Bethany, Wayne county, Pennsylvania.

Rev. Henry Brownscombe (father) was born in Bridgrule, Cornwall, England, August 18, 1817. In early life, prior to leaving his native land, he showed the religious traits which afterwards were so manifest. His education was limited, but being exceedingly fond of reading and possessing a fine library, he acquired a vast amount of knowledge on various subjects. In a celebrated revival in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, he was converted on November 25, 1835, was licensed to preach in 1841, and the same year received on trial in the Oneida conference and sent to Springfield, Pennsylvania. He was a man in whom many of the best traits of character were pre-eminent, and he devoted his entire attention to looking after the interests of his charge. He was a member of the Wyoming Methodist Episcopal Conference for about fifty years, and during this time served sixteen different charges, three of them the second time, and was for four years presiding elder of the Wyalusing district. He was a member of the board of trustees of this conference, having been first elected in 1858 and continuing in office for twenty-six years, until his death, at the same time serving as secretary of the board and assuming charge of the finances.

Rev. Henry Brownscombe married, August 21, 1843, Sarah E. Overfield, born February 28, 1820, daughter of Paul and Lydia Overfield, of Messhopp, Pennsylvania. (See Overfield.) They had three children: 1. John P., born October 13, 1845, in Dundaff, Pennsylvania, died January 30, 1891; married Jennie Price, daughter of Charles Price and sister of ex-Mayor

Price of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. (See Price family.) 2. H. Watson, born October 11, 1847, at Mt. Pleasant, see, forward. 3. Kate, born at Providence (now Scranton) August 27, 1851, died June 22, 1879; she married A. H. Phillips, of Wilkes-Barre, of the firm of Phillips & Moore, real estate dealers. Rev. Henry Brownscombe died at his home in Wilkes-Barre, April 30, 1886, aged sixty-nine years, greatly lamented by all. The pallbearers at his funeral were all members of the Wyoming conference, and the interment was in Hollenback cemetery. At his death he left a sum to found two churches on the frontier to bear the names, respectively, of his two sainted children. The Wyoming Seminary received his fine library, and he also made other bequests, his modesty preventing all his good deeds from being known.

H. Watson Brownscombe spent his early days in Tunkhannock and Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He was educated at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, from which he graduated in the commercial course. He then engaged in quarrying, cutting and shipping building stone, in partnership with his brother, John P., with quarries and mills at Meshoppen, Pennsylvania, and conducted an extensive business for a number of years, continuing until his death, after which sad event the business was carried on and greatly enlarged by his brother, John P. Brownscombe, up to the time of his death, January 31, 1891. Both were members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilkes-Barre, and John R. was secretary of the Sunday school many years. Both were members of the Masonic fraternity and Republicans in politics, as were also the other male members of this family.

Mr. Brownscombe married, October 8, 1873, Frances Ann Pearne Shoemaker, daughter of Isaac C. and Catherine A. (Shoemaker) Shoemaker, of Wyoming, Pennsylvania. (See Shoemaker family.) Mr. Brownscombe died at his home in Wilkes-Barre, April 9, 1874, at the age of twenty-seven years, in the very prime of his manhood, and was greatly deplored by all who possessed his friendship or acquaintance. He left to his widow an unsullied and exceptional record for strictest integrity and uprightness.

H. E. H.

ARCHIE CARVER SHOEMAKER, actively engaged in the profession of dentistry in Pittston, where he has practiced since April, 1890, the greater portion of which time he was

in partnership with the late Dr. E. B. Long, was born in Wyoming, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1869, son of Samuel Raub and Jennie M. (Carver) Shoemaker, grandson of Isaac C. and Catharine A. (Shoemaker) Shoemaker, great-grandson of Jacob I. and Elizabeth (Wohlgemuth) Shoemaker, and great-great-grandson of Isaac Shoemaker, a descendant of a German origin.

Isaac Shoemaker, the first of the ancestors of whom there is any definite information, removed from the vicinity of Raubville, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, to the Wyoming valley in 1807-08, and purchased a farm from Benjamin and Gilbert Carpenter. His property at the time of his death, September, 1829, amounted to about three hundred acres of land, a gristmill, sawmill and fulling-mill. He was the father of seven children, three sons and four daughters, namely: Jacob I., of whom further; Samuel, Isaac, Katie, Rosanna, Annie, Sallie.

Jacob I. Shoemaker, son of Isaac Shoemaker, born January 7, 1785, died 1851. He was a saddler by trade, serving an apprenticeship in Freysbush, New York, where he followed his trade till he removed to Wyoming, Pennsylvania, purchased a farm and operated this in conjunction with the management of a hotel known as "Shoemaker's Hotel," later known as the Pollock House. Mr. Shoemaker married, in Freysbush, New York, 1809, Elizabeth Wohlgemuth, born June 4, 1787, died 1839, and was the first person interred in Wyoming cemetery. They had eight children: Isaac C., Mary and Ann, all born in Freysbush, New York; and Katie, Rosanna, William, Margaret and Sallie, all born in Wyoming valley.

Isaac C. Shoemaker, eldest son of Jacob I. and Elizabeth (Wohlgemuth) Shoemaker, born in Freysbush, New York, died January 18, 1875. He accompanied his parents upon their removal from New York state to Pennsylvania, they locating in the Wyoming valley. He became the owner and proprietor of the Shoemaker steam grist mills and the Wyoming woolen mill, which he conducted for many years alone, but subsequently admitted his sons into partnership, and the style of the firm was then changed to I. C. Shoemaker & Sons. He was a man of sterling integrity, and exercised a powerful influence for good in the community. He married, May 25, 1837, Catharine A. Shoemaker, a native of Pennsylvania, and among their children were: Jacob I. (see sketch), Alice, married Henry Van Scoy (see Van Scoy); Isaac, a member of the

firm of Turner & Van Scoy, of Wilkes-Barre; Samuel Raub, see forward, and Frances, married H. Watson Brownscombe, lives in Wilkes-Barre.

Samuel Raub Shoemaker, son of Isaac C. and Catharine A. (Shoemaker) Shoemaker, born Wyoming, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1841, died May 2, 1901, Wyoming, and was buried in Forty Fort cemetery. He was a farmer, conducting his operations in Wyoming, taking one-half of the homestead farm in 1881, and followed this occupation till 1885, when he retired from active pursuits. He was a member and trustee in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Wyoming, one of the trustees of the Wyoming Cemetery Association and a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights Templar, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Royal Arcanum. He married, at Wyoming, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1868, Jennie M. Carver, born Carverton, March 7, 1850, and had two children: Archie Carver, whose name heads this sketch, and Amy, died 1871, Wyoming, aged one and a half years.

Jennie M. (Carver) Shoemaker (eighth generation), wife of Samuel Raub Shoemaker, traced her ancestry on the maternal side to Stephen Harding (2), of Providence, Rhode Island, who was formerly a resident of Braintree, Massachusetts, and was supposed to be a son of John Harding (1). The next in line was Capt. Stephen Harding (3), born Providence, Rhode Island, 1680, who was the father of Capt. Stephen Harding (4), born 1723, died Eaton (or Exeter) township, Luzerne county, October 11, 1789. He was captain of Seventh Company, Twenty-fourth Regiment Connecticut Militia, at Westmoreland, October, 1775; was in command of Fort Jenkins, Wyoming, July 2, 1778, when compelled to surrender his command of twelve men to Col. John Butler and his Indians and Tories after the massacre, June 30, 1778; was justice of Westmoreland county May, 1778, to May, 1779; member of committee of inspection for Westmoreland county, August 1, 1775; married, in 1747, Amy Gardner. Elisha Harding, Sr. (5), son of Capt. Stephen and Amy (Gardner) Harding, born Colchester, Connecticut, August 1, 1763, died, Eaton, August 1, 1839; he married, Pittston, 1781, Martha Rider, born February 4, 1766, died, Eaton, April 23, 1832. Elisha Harding, Jr. (6), a magistrate, born, Easton, November 15, 1790, died, Eaton, February 25, 1874; married Pittston, Amy Jenkins (see Jenkins family), born Pittston, December 9, 1795, died, Eaton, February 10, 1831. Nancy Harding (7), daughter of Elisha Harding, Jr.,

and his wife, Amy Jenkins born, Eaton, December 24, 1824, died, Wyoming, February 5, 1887. She married, at Easton, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1846, Rufus Carver, born in Carverton, June 22, 1820, died, Wyoming, May 21, 1866, and they were the parents of Jennie M. Carver (8), aforementioned as the wife of Samuel Raub Shoemaker and the mother of Archie Carver Shoemaker.

Archie Carver Shoemaker (9) attended the public schools, of Wyoming, Keystone Academy, Factoryville, Pennsylvania, and the University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland, from which he was graduated in March, 1889, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. The same year he began practicing in Wyoming, Pennsylvania, where he continued until April, 1890, when he went to Pittston and entered into a partnership with Dr. E. B. Long. This connection continued until the death of Dr. Long, September, 1904, and from then to the present time (1906) Dr. Shoemaker has continued to practice in the same office. He keeps in touch with the advanced thought of the day along the line of his profession by membership in the Pennsylvania State Dental Society, Susquehanna Dental Society, and Luzerne and Lackawanna Dental Societies. He also holds membership in the Free and Accepted Masons, Wyoming; Sons of the Revolution, New England Society, Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and National Interstate Telephone Association. He was formerly a director and treasurer of Jackson (Tennessee) Telephone Company, and is now secretary and treasurer of Kewaunee (Illinois) Telephone Company, and trustee and treasurer of Wyoming Cemetery Association, Wyoming. Dr. Shoemaker married, January 10, 1895, at Wyoming, Pennsylvania, Mary Searle Green, born April 12, 1870, daughter of James Dean and Martha M. (Searle) Green. (See sketch of James Dean Greene). Their children are: James Samuel, born January, 1896, died January, 1897, buried in Forty Fort cemetery; Samuel Archibald, born August 21, 1901.

H. E. H.

JAMES PRYOR WILLIAMSON, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, was descended from many lines of distinguished ancestors. He was allied by blood to many prominent New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland families, and was eligible to all Colonial and Revolutionary societies as well as to the Huguenot and Holland Societies. According to Burke and other authorities, the Williamson family was settled in Pre-





John B Smith

bleshire, Scotland, as early as 1317, in the records of which shire the family can be traced. From this place they spread into other parts of Scotland. Several descendants of this ancient family came to the American colonies, establishing families in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia. The progenitor of the line to which the subject of our sketch belongs, Duncan Williamson came to America in 1660.

James Pryor Williamson was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 3, 1839, the son of James Pryor Williamson, Sr. After graduating from the higher schools of Baltimore he became a cotton broker in the employ of his great-uncle, Thomas Wilson, in Georgetown, D. C., Mr. Wilson was the most prominent banker-merchant of Baltimore at this time, and had been for many years, 1855 to 1867, president of the old Baltimore Coal Company. Through his philanthropy many sick children have been restored to health in the institution which he founded—the Wilson Home for Invalid Children. At the outbreak of the war Mr. Williamson enlisted in the Artillery service, Confederate States Army, but, being the sole support of his widowed mother and her orphan children, he was persuaded to resign from the army by his uncle, Mr. Wilson, who sent him to Wilkes-Barre to handle his coal properties, of which he had great holdings in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.

Mr. Williamson immediately established himself in the business world of Wilkes-Barre and in the interests of his adopted city's welfare. He entered in 1862 into business with John McNeish, Jr., as McNeish & Williamson, having stores in Plymouth and Wilkes-Barre. Then under the name of Williamson & Company a banking business was established at the corner of the public square and South Main street, where the Lowenstein building now stands, and from this business the present Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank developed and was incorporated May 20, 1871. Mr. Williamson was its first cashier and remained in that office until August 2, 1878, when he resigned because of failing health. He was a director in this bank from 1876 until his death October 24, 1879. He was one of the volunteer firemen of that time, serving as foreman of Engine Company No. 2, his brother-in-law, the late Judge Stanley Woodward, being the chief of the department. As a communicant in St. Stephen's Church he

served as a vestryman from April 10, 1871, to October 24, 1879. He was the first superintendent of Calvary Sunday School, North Wilkes-Barre, serving from April 9, 1871, to October 24, 1879, being interested in that church's growth from the very start. He was secretary and a trustee of the Home for Friendless Children, and secretary and treasurer of the Wyoming Valley Ice Company of Wilkes-Barre.

He was one of the charter members of Landmark Lodge, No. 442, F. and A. M., Wilkes-Barre, serving as its first worshipful master, and was a member of Coeur de Leon Commandary Knights Templar, of Scranton, serving in the highest offices in that order, and being buried with its ritual by Dieu le Veut Commandary of Wilkes-Barre.

He married, October 10, 1869, Mary H. Woodward, born March, 1849, died October 16, 1884, youngest daughter of the late Chief Justice George Washington Woodward, of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and his wife, Sarah Elizabeth Trott (see Woodward Family). Three children blessed this union: Elizabeth, died in infancy; James Pryor, now living in Wilkes-Barre; and Harriet, married Mr. David Crowell Percival, Jr., of Boston, Massachusetts.

James Pryor Williamson died on October 24, 1879, at the early age of thirty-nine years, leaving behind the memory of an honored life, a precious heritage to a loving and sorrowing wife who survived him but a short time, and to his children a memory that ever grows more sweet with the passing of the years.

H. E. H.

ABIJAH SMITH AND JOHN B. SMITH. The Smith family of the Wyoming valley in Pennsylvania, of the particular line under consideration in these annals, was of good old Connecticut ancestry, their residence there antedating the revolutionary period, and extending back, as family tradition indicates, even to the early days of that colony.

Abijah Smith, of Derby, Connecticut, born there October 3, 1764, settled in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, in 1806, and died there March 6, 1826. In the fall of 1807, Abijah Smith purchased an ark of John P. Arndt, a merchant of Wilkes-Barre, which had been used for transportation of plaster, loaded it at Plymouth with about fifty tons of anthracite coal, and late in the same year landed this cargo at Col-

umbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. This probably was the first cargo of anthracite coal ever offered for sale in this or any other country, and Abijah Smith, of Plymouth, a native of Connecticut, a Yankee, was a pioneer in the business. He was a man of achievement, and when his life's work was closed, he was found to have accomplished good results. He married, Plymouth, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1810, Esther Ransom, born Plymouth, October 12, 1788, died there August 10, 1839, daughter of George Palmer, and Olive (Utley) Ransom, and granddaughter of Samuel and Esther (Lawrence) Ransom. (See Ransom Family). Their children were: Lovisa, born Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1812, married, Plymouth, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1834; Samuel Davenport, born Plymouth, September 21, 1813, died there September 22, 1850, they had: Marinda Augusta, married Brice S. Blair; Almina Harriet, married Henry Rorbach Noll; Abijah, married Emma Williams Brown; Sheldon Stanley, died young; John Ingham, died young; Florence Estella, married Brice S. Blair. 2. Maria, born Plymouth, May 13, 1814, died there 1824. 3. Ransom, born Plymouth, January 21, 1816, died there October 4, 1816. 4. William Ransom, born Plymouth, September 17, 1817, died December 3, 1861; married, West Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1839, Ellen L. Edwards, born Ross township, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1822, died March 18, 1882. She married (second) August L. Thomas. He had by his first marriage Anna Maria, Elijah Davenport, married Emily Augusta Cease; Francis Draper, married Susan Hannie; Esther Elizabeth, married Michael Ratchford; William Wallace, and Mary Evaline. 5. John B., born Plymouth, May 26, 1819, mentioned hereafter. 6. Levi C. McCorkle, born Plymouth, January 23, 1825, married, Plymouth, May 27, 1844, Emily Cook, born Hope, New Jersey, September 14, 1823, died Kingston, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1880. Levi McCorkle Smith is a banker at Golden, Colorado. His children were: Leander Jackson, married Ada Church; Emily Josephine, married Patrick McPike; Major; Caroline; Charles Edgar, married Martha Ann Parsons; Abijah George; Lizzie Ellen, married Isaac Grahart Eckert; Stella May.

John B. Smith was born in Plymouth township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1819, at the spot where the Smith Opera House

now stands, and which was built by him in honor of his parents. His education was limited to the meager facilities afforded by the Plymouth Academy at the time of his boyhood. He earned his first money when twelve years of age digging potatoes, and during the following two summers he worked on a farm for Frank Turner, deceased, also of Plymouth, for which he received a shilling a day. When he was sixteen years of age he engaged with the firm of Smith & Wright, of Newark, New Jersey, of which his half brother, Fitch, was the senior member, to learn the saddler's trade. He remained just nine days and then came by boat to Easton, Pennsylvania, and from there walked to Plymouth. The following day he began an apprenticeship at cabinet making, which he followed a year and a half, and then entered the employ of his brother-in-law, Samuel Davenport, in a general mercantile business. When he was twenty-one he became a partner in the business, succeeding to the proprietorship when Mr. Davenport died in 1849, and continued alone till 1864, when he admitted his nephew, Abijah Davenport Smith, as partner, and he continued in the business until 1870. Many years prior to his retirement from mercantile business, Mr. Smith began acquiring interests in coal lands, developing and operating them, and buying and selling as opportunity offered to his advantage. He began in a small way at first, worked out his plans after his own ideas, and he was rarely mistaken in his conclusions. He purchased the coal business of Heber & Crouse, of Plymouth, in 1862, and in July, 1864, sold it for \$51,000. He was a large operator, and at times a bold one, but he seemed to see the end from the beginning, and the result of his endeavors was a financial fabric of good proportions and the confidence and regard of the business and financial world. Mr. Smith was otherwise interested in personal and private enterprises, being for many years and up to the time of his death president of the First National bank of Plymouth, which he organized, builder and owner of the Smith Opera House in Plymouth, and interested in several other undertakings by which the public was benefited as well as himself. He was the owner of five large farms in Pennsylvania, and a tract of 3,860 acres in one of the best gold districts of Colorado, which apart from its fertile soil, has been pronounced by experts as an unusually good gold field. Besides these vast estates, he owned and dealt in town property to a great extent in Nanticoke, Forty Fort, Plymouth and adjoining

towns. He was president of the Kingston and Dallas Turnpike Company from its organization until his death. He was interested in agriculture, or better, practical farming, and was a delegate, by Governor Pattison's appointment, to the Farmers' American Congress at Sedalia, Missouri, in November, 1891. He was also a member of the Farmers' State Board. A member of Shawnee Lodge, No. 225, I. O. O. F., of Plymouth. For fifty years a member of the Christian Church of Plymouth, and a member of the board of trustees, the last surviving member of the original trustees. In his political views he always advocated the principles of the Republican party, and represented the district in the state legislature at Harrisburg from 1876 to 1880. He was a close, careful reader, a friend of the schools and education, generally, and his business life and career indicated that he inherited many of his father's personal characteristics, and especially his habits of industry, thrift, and progressiveness. During the latter years of his life he travelled extensively, and profited by observation of and contact with men of business and social station. It may truthfully be said of him that he was the "architect of his own fortune," but while he builded for himself he likewise was a factor for good in the business history of his native township, and also in the town of his adoption.

Mr. Smith was married three times: he (first) married February 8, 1843, Liva, daughter of Robert Davenport, of Plymouth, and had three children: 1. Robert Newton, born Plymouth, November 22, 1843, married, October 11, 1866, Mary Kate Koch, born Plymouth, January 19, 1847. He is teller in the First National Bank at Plymouth. 2. Liva Albertina, born Plymouth, December 25, 1845, married, November 13, 1866, Albert Gould Rickard, M. D., born Plymouth, September 27, 1829. 3. John E., deceased. Mr. Smith married (second) January 25, 1851, Eveline Keeler, who died November 25, 1895, daughter of Asa and Elizabeth Keeler, and had nine children two of whom are living: Margaret Eveline Ransom, born Plymouth, January 27, 1854, married, October 18, 1877, Harvey Yeager, was born at Roaring Creek, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1847; May Virginia, born Plymouth, September 29, 1860, resides on the old homestead October 6, 1897, Mr. Smith married (third) Mrs. Margaret Ferris, mother of Judge Ferris, who survives. The children of Robert Newton and Mary Kate (Koch) Smith were: John Robert, born Plymouth, January 6, 1867, died March 8, 1867. Gurton Dupont, born Ply-

mouth, October 29, 1871. Cordie Albertina, born Plymouth, January 14, 1874; James Howard, born Plymouth, May 4, 1877; John B., born Plymouth, December 7, 1878. Children of Dr. Albert Gould Rickard and Liva Albertina Smith: John Byron, born Plymouth, September 7, 1867; Ellen Elizabeth born Plymouth, October 9, 1869, died January 20, 1872; Stella, born Plymouth, June 25, 1872; Kate Daisy, born Plymouth, August 2, 1874. May Virginia, born Plymouth, September 17, 1876; Emma Gould, born Plymouth, December 6, 1878.

John B. Smith died at his beautiful residence in Forty Fort borough, which he built in 1868, July 19, 1904, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Death was caused by the infirmities of age, he having been ill for some time. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. L. O. Knipp, assisted by the Rev. B. P. Ripley. Interment was made in Shawnee Cemetery at Plymouth.

The engraving of Mr. Smith found in this work was placed here by his daughter, May Virginia Smith.¹ H. E. H.

HARVEY YEAGER was born at Roaring Brook, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1847, son of Jacob and Lena (Fisher) Yeager. His paternal grandfather, John Yeager, was born in Amityville, Berks county, and went to Roaring Brook as a pioneer, there clearing a large tract of land, passing his life thereon and dying at about eighty-nine years of age.

Jacob Yeager was born at Roaring Brook, where he was educated in the common schools. He was a farmer and also a merchant establishing the first store, and long carrying on the most extensive business there. He was also postmaster, the postoffice being kept in his store for a period of nearly fifty years. He held various local offices, and as "Uncle Jake" was favorably known to all the inhabitants of that region, who held him in high esteem for his neighborly qualities. He was a member of the German Reformed church, in which he took an active interest, and in politics was a Democrat. He died

1. The Davenport family so closely connected with the Smith family was one of the earliest in the Wyoming valley, and one of them was of the original "forty." Thomas Davenport, the ancestor of the now resident family in Plymouth, and elsewhere scattered throughout the valley, came from Esopus on the Hudson in New York state in 1794. His name is registered on the assessor's list of 1796, and he was then the owner of much land. He died in 1812, leaving six sons and four daughters. The sons were Thomas, John, Robert, Samuel, Daniel and Stephen.

at the age of seventy-eight years. To him and his wife, Lena (Fisher) Yeager, were born nine children, of whom four are living: Sally, married William W. Hurst, of Philadelphia; Harvey, to be further mentioned hereinafter; Elizabeth R., married W. H. Garret, of Philadelphia; Darius N., of Plymouth. The mother of these children died in 1854.

Harvey Yeager, second child and eldest son of Jacob and Lena (Fisher) Yeager, was educated at Roaring Creek and Dansville. He remained with his father until of age, and then engaged in general merchandising at Dansville on his own account, conducting a prosperous business until 1875. He then removed to Plymouth, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and opened the Opera House store, in which he continued until 1886, he then removed to Forty Fort, and purchased a store which he conducted a number of years. He subsequently went to Burnett, Indiana, where he accepted the position of general manager for the Eastern Coal Company, a large corporation of which he afterwards became treasurer, discharging the duties of the place so acceptably that he has been continued in it to the present time, although making his home at Forty Fort. He is also actively interested in various other important business enterprises, and was among the organizers of the Consumers' Gas Company, of Wilkes-Barre, and also of the West Side Gas Company. Mr. Yeager married, October 18, 1877, Margaretta Evelyn R. Smith, daughter of John Smith, who is referred to at length in another narrative. Of this marriage were born the following children: 1. Evelyn, born in Plymouth, December 11, 1878; she graduated at the Forty Fort high school, and later the Wyoming Seminary and then spent two years in the Emerson school of oratory. On January 10, 1904, she was united in marriage to Dr. Wilder C. Schofield, who was born in Factoryville, and is now practicing his profession of dentistry in Wilkes-Barre; they reside in Dorranceton. 2. Weldy Smith, born February 21, 1880, was educated in the Forty Fort schools, and is now an electrician in California. 3. William, born in Plymouth, March 12, 1881; he graduated from the Forty Fort schools and the Wyoming Seminary, and was a student for two years in Cornell University, but was obliged to suspend his studies on account of an attack of typhoid fever, he is a bookkeeper in Burnett, Indiana. 4. Darius Newton, born at Kingston, August 14, 1882; he was educated at the Wyoming Seminary, and is now at home. 5. Margaret May, born Decem-

ber 6, 1883; she was educated in the Wyoming Seminary, and is a milliner by trade. 6. Ruth Halloway, born May 24, died October 28, 1888. 7. Minnie Gertrude, born June 29, 1886, educated in Forty Fort, but is now following dress-making in Wilkes-Barre. 8. May Ashton, born December 13, 1887. 9. John Jacob, born March 1, 1889, died the same day of birth. 10. Carrie Virginia, born February 14, 1890. 11. Frederic Albert, born June 29, 1893. 12. Frances Viola, born November 21, 1895. 13. Roscoe Smith, born September 14, 1897. H. E. H.

THE BOGERT FAMILY originated in Holland, where they are known as Van Bogert, and the name is derived from the word "Orchard." The name was originally spelled Bogaert, but as far back as the sixteenth century was spelled Bogert, or Bogart. The emigration to America was in the early part of 1700, or in the beginning of the seventeenth century. The founder of the American branch of the Bogert family, whose christian name is not preserved, married an English lady, whose given name was Charity, and after their arrival in America, they settled in Pahaguay township, Warren county, New Jersey, postoffice, Calne.

Cornelius Bogert, son of ——— and Charity Bogert, was born in New Jersey, between 1730 and 1740, and died shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war, in which he was a participant. He followed farming in New Jersey, later purchased a farm in Canada, near London Bridge, and removed to that place, but after a few years residence there returned to New Jersey, where he resided until his death, at a ripe old age.

David Bogert, son of Cornelius Bogert, was born in Knowlton township, Warren county, New Jersey, July 1, 1776, three days before the Declaration of Independence. In his boyhood days he farmed, and at the age of eighteen years embarked in boating on the Delaware river. He poled a boat from Milford to Philadelphia, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles, transporting grain, flour, apples, vinegar, potatoes, bark and other products to market, bringing back merchandise of various kinds. It required from nine days to two weeks to make the trip, according to the condition of the river. He followed boating until he was sixty years old, and later removed to New Columbus, following his son Samuel, who had in 1843 crossed the Pocono Mountains and located in the lower end of Luzerne county. David Bogert married Mary Ann Kirkendall, of Oakland, New Jersey, and their





J. K. Bogert

children were: John, born September 8, 1798; George, February 9, 1800; Christiana, October 11, 1801; Catherine, August 16, 1803; Sarah, October 9, 1805; Polly, December 6, 1807; Cornelius, October 25, 1809; Charity, April 14, 1811; Samuel, May 18, 1813, (see below); David, March 2, 1815; Adam, April 18, 1817; and Evan T., March 19, 1819. David Bogert and his wife resided for many years at Mount Bethel, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, from whence they removed to New Columbus, Pennsylvania, where their deaths occurred. He died March 24, 1860, aged eighty-three years, eight months and twenty days, and his wife died September 9, 1858, aged seventy-nine years and one day. Both are buried in the New Columbus cemetery.

Samuel Bogert, ninth child of David and Mary Ann (Kirkendall) Bogert, was born Mount Bethel township, Pennsylvania. He was a blacksmith and carried on a general wagon and carriage manufacturing business at New Columbus, Pennsylvania. In May, 1843, with his family, he left Roxburg, Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, with two teams and household effects. They crossed the Pocono Mountains and stopped over night at what was then Slocum Hollow, where the city of Scranton now stands. At that time there were only an old mill, a vacant blacksmith shop, a small country store and a few scattered dwellings. Everything looked barren and forlorn, and a few mullen stalks helped to enliven the scene. Some of the people desired Samuel Bogert to remain and take the blacksmith shop, but not being favorably impressed with the situation he continued on his journey to the borough of New Columbus, of which place he had heard flattering accounts. He there located, and being a man of unusual ability prospered in his business enterprises.

In the early part of 1835 Samuel Bogert married Catherine Stine, of Portland, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. She was born August 11, 1816, died November 1, 1836, leaving one child, David Henry, born May 18, 1836, who follows blacksmithing and farming, at Register, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He married Christiana Baker, of Cambria, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1861, and five children were born. Samuel Bogert married (second), November 30, 1837, Elizabeth Ranton, of Smithfield, Pennsylvania, born December 27, 1811, and their children were: John, born December 11, 1838, married, January 25, 1879, Mrs. Rebecca Larish, and five children were born to them. Eliza, born July 25, 1840, married, August 26, 1874, Thomas Far-

quar, of Easton, and six children were born to them. Mary, born February 13, 1843, married, September 29, 1867, Israel Parks Long, and three children were the issue. Joseph Kirkendall, born July 16, 1845, (see sketch). Emanuel Kirkendall, born June 29, 1847, married, October, 1895, Sally Sturdevant, of Wilkes-Barre, and two children were born to them Jacob Wellington, born September 29, 1848, (see sketch). Almira Alice, born May 13, 1851, married, August 19, 1875, Cyrus Barton Sutton, of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and had three children. Edward Freas, (see sketch), born September 27, 1856. Samuel Bogert, father of these children died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1881, aged sixty-seven years, and his remains were interred in Hollenback cemetery, Wilkes-Barre. His wife, Elizabeth (Ranton) Bogert, was identified with the Methodist Episcopal church in New Columbus and in Wilkes-Barre, and was a consistent member until her death in Wilkes-Barre, August 3, 1888, at the advanced age of seventy-six years, seven months and six days. Her life was noble and useful, and her demise lamented by all with whom she was brought in contact. Her remains were interred by the side of her husband, in Hollenback cemetery, Wilkes-Barre.

H. E. H.

JOSEPH KIRKENDALL BOGERT, deceased, a man highly respected by all who knew him, at the time of his death filling efficiently the office of postmaster of Wilkes-Barre, and editor and proprietor of the *Wilkes-Barre Leader*, was born at New Columbus, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1845, fourth child and second son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Ranton) Bogert.

He attended the public school at New Columbus and subsequently the Male and Female Academy. Early during the war of the Rebellion, when eighteen years of age he enlisted, June 23, 1863, in the Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, and during the invasion of the state by the southern army performed duty with it in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and participated in a sharp skirmish with Fitz Hugh Lee's forces near Harrisburg, June 30, 1863. The regiment was mustered out of service July 27, 1863, and Mr. Bogert re-enlisted in the United States Signal Corps, April 4, 1864. He was first assigned to duty in the campaign against hostile Indians in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Indian Territory, under orders from headquarters Army of the Border, General S. R. Curtis commanding, and later took part in the campaign against Gen-

eral Price from the New to the Arkansas rivers, on the Missouri and Arkansas border. There were engagements at Little Blue and Big Blue, on October 21 and 22, respectively, and later elsewhere on the route. The campaign ended, he was sent to the Department of the Northwest, and took part in the Indian expedition up the Platte and Powder rivers, which extended from July 1 to November 4, covering over two thousand miles of previously unexplored territory, and was attended by many hardships and dangers. Mr. Bogert was finally mustered out of service December 9, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, his military career being noted for gallant conduct and efficient services. On his return from the army he resumed his studies and graduated with honors from Lewisburg (now Bucknell) University. Then coming to Wilkes-Barre, for nearly a year he studied law with the late Hon. Caleb E. Wright, in the meantime supporting himself by his services as correspondent for the Associated Press, the *Philadelphia Times*, *Scranton Times*, and other newspapers. His strict attention to business did not pass unnoticed; he was appointed assistant to George P. Richards, clerk of the courts, and shortly afterward to the position of chief deputy. In 1874, through the influence of Hon. D. L. Rhone, judge of the orphans' court, he was appointed deputy clerk of that court, being the first incumbent of that office. He was the Democratic candidate for register of wills, 1875, and was elected by a large majority (1870), although several of his colleagues on the ticket were defeated—an eloquent testimonial to his sterling integrity and popularity.

In February, 1877, in company with George B. Kulp, he purchased the *Luzerne Leader*, then recently established at Pittston, and removed it to Wilkes-Barre. In January, 1879, as the Leader Publishing Company, they purchased the *Luzerne Union*, for many years the Democratic organ of the county; the two papers were merged into the *Union Leader*, and October 1, 1879, the publication of a daily issue was begun. Mr. Bogert became sole proprietor in 1880, and in 1884 erected a building at No. 7 North Main street, where he continued the publication of the paper until his death. In this venture he clearly demonstrated his business as well as his literary ability, placing the paper on a firm foundation, and starting in on a very prosperous career. This brief narrative clearly shows with what skill, courage and pertinacity Mr. Bogert created, with limited means, out of a small weekly, the best known Democratic daily jour-

nal in northeastern Pennsylvania. His standing in his profession was also attested by his election to the presidency of the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association, in which capacity he rendered faithful and intelligent service.

Mr. Bogert was an active politician, exercising a potent influence in behalf of the party whose principles he advocated. He served twice as chairman of the Democratic county committee. He was a candidate for state treasurer in 1881, and was warmly supported by a large contingent of delegates, but failing to secure the nomination, he with considerable reluctance accepted the chairmanship of the state committee, this honor being conferred on him by the same convention, and he conducted the campaign with such marked ability and energy as to win the plaudits of his party throughout the state. Two years later (1883) he was urged to accept the state treasurership, but absolutely refused to allow the use of his name in that connection. He frequently represented his party in state conventions, and was a delegate to the national conventions at Chicago in 1880 and 1884, which nominated Hancock and Cleveland, respectively. Mr. Bogert was untiring, brave and generous, and had achieved a degree of world success rare in a man of his years, and with the limited advantages he had at his command. As a politician he was aggressive, but he firmly believed his principles right, and battled for Democracy, not only against her open foe—the Republican party—but against those latent enemies to be found in its own ranks. As a consequence, his path as a politician was not one strewn with roses, yet, true to his convictions of duty, he followed it with unremitting fidelity. He was an able writer, a faithful public official, a zealous Democrat, and a man of the stamp that serves his party and his country well and faithfully.

Mr. Bogert was appointed postmaster of the city of Wilkes-Barre by President Cleveland, in July, 1885, took possession of the office August 1, of that year, and held it until his death. He possessed, in an unusual degree, strength of character, quickness of understanding, sterling moral qualities, and these, reinforced by penetrating common sense, made him a thoroughly competent man, equal to the onerous and responsible duties which fell to his lot as postmaster. In all the affairs of the city he took an active interest, and was at one time president of the Wilkes-Barre Board of Trade, of which he was one of the principal projectors.

Laboring almost continually against obstacles which would have discouraged a man of

less indomitable spirit, he achieved a proud distinction for one so young as was he when death came, giving reliable promise that, had he been spared, he would have attained still greater prominence for himself and a broader measure of usefulness to his fellow-citizens. He was a brave soldier, a self-denying student, and a firm believer in the adoption of all the agencies that aid to advancement. He loved children, and for their sake battled for the best schools and the best instruction. He loved order, and so fought to establish wise rulers. He admired social graces, and so encouraged them. He felt the deep responsibility of editorial censorship and keenly watched the course of intelligent public opinion, and endeavored to be guided by it always. To the humblest of his employes Mr. Bogert was a firm friend. No one ever went to him in time of trouble, without receiving quick sympathy and ready assistance. Honest in his dealings with his fellowmen, energetic in the discharge of every business and social duty, enterprising in the world of local journalism, an affectionate son, devoted husband, and a loving father, his death, which occurred February 3, 1887, left a vacant place that could never be more worthily filled.

In religious faith he was a Baptist, and contributed liberally to the church of that denomination in Wilkes-Barre. He was member of the Ely (now Conyngham) Post, No. 97, G. A. R.; Lodge No. 61, F. and A. M.; and of several beneficiary organizations, among them the Legion of Honor and the Heptasophs.

At a meeting of newspaper men held in the office of the *Record* the following resolutions were adopted:

The newspaper men of Wilkes-Barre, met this 7th of February, 1887, to record their recognition of a loss sustained, their testimony to a sorrow felt, and their appreciation of a sterling character now passed away, do but feebly express their sentiments upon this sad occasion by the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, In the death of Joseph K. Bogert the profession has lost a worthy representative, and the city one of its most energetic and useful citizens; and

Whereas, Mr. Bogert's good name and influence were won in the face of obstacles that only men of strong and active minds, stout nerve and untiring application overcome. Inured in his younger days to hard work, with but little in his surroundings to arouse his ambition to rise above the common level; and with opportunities

within his grasp for only the most limited education, he nevertheless secured collegiate training, paying for a large share of it with his labor as the only possible substitute for the money he did not have and could not get, and thereby fitted himself for the higher place in life to which he aspired, and

Whereas, he entered the service of his country when but a youth and earned the esteem of his superior officers by a manifestation of all the good qualities that go to make up the faithful soldier; and so fortified himself in the confidence of the people, while in subordinate civil place, and when a candidate before them for higher honors, he was elected by a large majority; having served his party faithfully, both in leading its local forces and those of his state, and became known far and wide as an earnest and expert party manager; chosen to the presidency of the association in which the journalistic profession is united throughout the state, all of whose members learned to respect and admire him; having built up his newspaper from smallest beginnings and prospered with it until though a partisan paper, it had become known and respected everywhere; and all this, though he was a man of pronounced opinions and aggressive temperament, which necessarily provoked opposition and antagonism; having fought sturdily for the position in life which he had attained, and deserved the success that accompanied it, and believing that had he lived his allotted time he would of necessity have multiplied his usefulness many fold.

Resolved, That death has removed from our number one of the brightest minds, bravest hearts, cheeriest companions, ablest writers and most zealous workers within the brotherhood of journalists.

Resolved, That while we revered him, living, more than the conventionalisms of business and social intercourse would admit of our expressing, so now dead, we have no words to adequately express our regard for his character, our admiration for his manhood and our grief at his loss. * * * * *

Resolved, That we can hold the life and character of Joseph K. Bogert before the eyes of the young men of this country and say, "go thou and do likewise," for he was one to inspire emulation as to his ambitions, his method, his zeal, his brotherly love, his enterprise, his activities and his large charity.

Resolved, That we, his intimate brotherhood of friends and the newspaper fraternity of the

city and county, and the political honesty and the social economy of this vicinity, have each sustained a loss that will be more deeply felt as the realization of it becomes more manifest through the absence of its influence upon affairs among and about us.

Resolved, That our sorrow is beyond expression, our loss beyond reparation and our sympathy for the bereaved ones deeper than any mere words can imply.

Resolved, That we convey to the stricken widow and fatherless child these assurances of our sympathy for them, and these evidences of our great regard for him whom they and we have profound reason to mourn.

On February 7th following, funeral services were held in St. Stephen's Church, where Mr. Bogert had been a regular attendant, and of which his wife was a member. The officiating clergyman was the rector, the Rev. Henry L. Jones, in presence of a large concourse which included the publishers and printers of the city, and delegations from the Masonic Lodge and Ely Post, Grand Army of the Republic. The Rev. Dr. Jones (who ministered to the deceased during his last illness) said at his funeral: "The record of the life now ended has been placed before you in the daily press. That record tells of a life strong, aggressive, positive, upright, honorable and useful, and now we commend to the Merciful Father and Righteous Judge the dear ones in their sorrow."

The remains of the deceased were interred in the Hollenback cemetery with military honors, by Ely Post, Grand Army of the Republic. At their conclusion "Taps" (the saddest, sweetest, of all army calls) were sounded by Sergeant Boettger, U. S. A., with the same silver bugle which he used over the remains of General Ulysses S. Grant and General William S. Hancock.

Mr. Bogert married, December 31, 1879, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Mary E., daughter of Lorenzo D. and Elizabeth J. Patterson, of Sweetair, near Baltimore, Maryland. Two children were born to them: Lawrence Patterson, born August 12, 1881, died September 6, 1881; and Harold Patterson, born March 14, 1883, now residing in Wilkes-Barre, with his widowed mother. He graduated at Hillman Academy at Wilkes-Barre, and later was a student at Yale College, class 1905, and a member of the Chi Phi fraternity there. He is now located in the International Text Book Company of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Bogert was educated at the State Normal School, Millersville, Pennsylvania. After her course there she taught for one term at the Collegiate Institute, Salem, New Jersey, from which through the efforts of influential friends, she was called to the Franklin grammar school in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. She achieved great success in her vocation, teaching for the love of the work, as well as for the remuneration received, and continued in this capacity until her marriage to Mr. Bogert. After the decease of Mr. Bogert, little more than a year after he had entered upon the office of postmaster, the citizens of Wilkes-Barre, without regard to politics, united in a determined effort to secure the position for Mrs. Bogert, and forwarded to the Post-office department, a petition which was acknowledged at the time to be the strongest paper of the kind ever presented there. As a result, President Cleveland appointed her postmaster of Wilkes-Barre, April 5, 1887. During her five years incumbency of the office she gave personal supervision to the details of all departments of the office, controlling both clerical and carrier forces, and devoting the greater portion of her time to the work. She was also appointed by the Postmaster General to the task of county postoffice visitation, and this called out some of her best work. She personally visited forty-four postoffices in Luzerne county, making a thorough inspection, giving special instruction where needed, and affording the benefit of her knowledge in various cases where the postmaster labored under peculiar difficulties. The result of her labor was cordially appreciated by the Postmaster General, and her report was reproduced at length in a printed volume containing his annual report and the statistics of the department.

About a fortnight after the completion of her official term as postmaster, Mrs. Bogert was called back to the office by a series of sad circumstances. The new postmaster being called away by the death of his father, the postmaster requested Mrs. Bogert to take temporary charge of the office. This she did, and later, at his request, accepted the position of assistant postmaster. Her service continued for eight years, extending her postoffice labors to thirteen years. During this entire period her relations with both the department and her employees were most pleasant. She received from the department many evidences of sincere appreciation, and every courtesy from those immediately about her. At her retirement she was kindly remembered by the clerks and carriers of the Wilkes-

Barre office, and the latter presented to her an artistic and exquisite pen and ink testimonial of several pages, beautifully illustrated and bound in leather. The concluding phrases were a pleasing tribute: "In a word she has been our friend, as well as our official superior. She has had our respect and esteem, as well as our willing obedience, and she carries with her into her retirement from the position she has so dutifully and honorably filled, the undying good wishes of her Letter Carriers."

H. E. H.

JACOB WELLINGTON BOGERT, of Wilkes-Barre, sixth child of Samuel and Elizabeth (Ranton) Bogert, was born in Columbus, September 29, 1848. He was educated in the public schools and New Columbus Academy, where he graduated in 1868. He then learned the trade of blacksmith, which for a number of years he followed at Dallas. For several years prior to June, 1903, he was pressman for the *Wilkes-Barre Leader*, and since that date has been an attache of the Prudential Insurance Company. He is a member of the Knights of Malta, Prince of Peace Commandery No. 69, and is deputy grand commander of the Luzerne County District. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, No. 396, Wilkes-Barre, and Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Columbia Council, No. 43. He is a Democrat in politics.

He married, at Shickshinny, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1876, Emma Alice Seward, of Harveyville, who was a teacher in the public schools of Luzerne county, daughter of Levi and Mary (Smith) Seward, of Huntington township. Mrs. Bogert was the organizer of the Dames of Malta, No. 20, Wilkes-Barre, and is a member of Conyngnam Relief Corps, No. 37; the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and was one of the first female school directors to serve in New Columbus, Luzerne county, and was the secretary of the school board for two and one-half years.

Nine children were born to Jacob W. and Emma Alice (Seward) Bogert: 1. Stanley, who is in charge of the Scripps-McRae Press Association at Cleveland, Ohio. He represented his employers on the special car of Vice-President Fairbanks on his electioneering tour across the continent in 1904. 2. Daisy P., graduated as a trained nurse at the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital; afterwards she married Frederick W. Wachterhouser, and they are the parents of one child, Pauline; they reside in Staten Island, New York. 3. J. Leslie. 4. Lawrence S. 5. Frances Ruth, died February 13, 1892. 6. May E.

7. Joseph K. 8. Paul J. 9. Earl F. Mr. Bogert attends the Presbyterian church, of which his wife and family are members.

H. E. H.

EDWARD FREAS BOGERT, eighth child of Samuel and Elizabeth (Ranton) Bogert, was born September 27, 1856. He is a native of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. After the death of his brother, Joseph K. Bogert, in February, 1887, he managed the *Evening* and *Weekly Leader* up to April 1, 1888, at which date he acquired the ownership of the *Evening* and *Weekly Leader*, which were consolidated with the *Sunday Morning Leader* (a publication established by E. F. Bogert in November, 1885), and for fifteen years prior to January 1, 1903, was editor, proprietor and publisher of the same. On April 6, 1896, he was appointed by President Grover Cleveland postmaster of Wilkes-Barre over several formidable competitors. He was confirmed by the senate May 6, and assumed the duties of the position June 1, 1896. Although carefully looking after his newspapers and postoffice duties, Mr. Bogert found time for other occupations that combine pleasure with business. He made himself a leader in the development of athletic sports in the city, being the prime mover in establishing the Athletic Park in 1886. For a number of years he served as president of the Wilkes-Barre Base Ball Club; and is a member of the Eastern League, composed of the cities of Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Troy and Albany, New York; Montreal and Toronto, Canada; Providence, Rhode Island; Worcester and Springfield, Massachusetts; Newark and Jersey City, New Jersey, and Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and was a director of the latter. From April, 1884, to December, 1886, he served in the Ninth Regiment National Guard, and holds an honorable discharge. He is a member of a number of fraternal organizations, among which is the Wilkes-Barre Lodge of Elks, the Masonic bodies, including Royal Arch, Knights Templar, Scottish Rite, Thirty-second degree, and Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, P. O. S. of A., and other orders, and has always taken an active interest in their advancement. Politically Mr. Bogert has always been an earnest Democrat, and an active worker in the interests of the party, alike through his editorial work and his personal connection with party movements.

Mr. Bogert was married November 15, 1897, by the Rev. Dr. Henry L. Jones, to Sarah Eve-

lyn Bates, daughter of John H. and Sara Evelyn (Caslow) Bates, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and granddaughter of Captain and Mrs. John F. Caslow, of Washington, D. C., with whom she had lived since childhood. Captain John F. Caslow died in Washington, D. C., November 22, 1902, aged seventy-eight years, and was buried at Arlington with military honors and full ritualistic services under the auspices of Encampment No. 111, Union Veteran Legion, of which he was a member. He was attached to the Army of the Potomac, and rendered meritorious service to his country. He was a member of Meade Post, G. A. R., of Washington, and was also a Scottish Rite Mason. He was born January 29, 1824, in Londonderry township, near Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. His wife, Mrs. Sarah E. Caslow, died in Washington, D. C., March 16, 1904, and was buried in Arlington cemetery. Captain and Mrs. Caslow were the parents of six children, one son and five daughters.

Edward F. and Sarah E. (Bates) Bogert are the parents of two children: Dorothea Caslow, born September 25, 1898; and Sara Evelyn, born March 18, 1903. H. E. H.

WRIGHT FAMILY. John Wright (1) (Samuel 2, Caleb 3, Joseph 4, Hendrick Bradley 5, Harrison 6) came from England to America with William Penn's colony of immigrant Quakers in 1681, and was the founder of the village of Wrightstown, Burlington county, New Jersey. He held a commission of justice of the peace, and also captain of the militia, under the royal seal of Charles II. His wife was Abigail Crispin, daughter of Silas Crispin, the elder, and his wife Mary (Stockton) Shinn, daughter of Lieutenant Richard Stockton, of Long Island (1664-80) and New Jersey (1680-1707). After the grant of Pennsylvania to Penn, Silas Crispin was appointed surveyor-general, and sailed with William Crispin, his father and others, who were commissioned with power to purchase lands from the Indians, and to select a site for and lay out a great city. William died on the voyage and Captain Thomas Holmes was appointed his successor.

Samuel Wright (2), son of John and Abigail, was born in Wrightstown in 1719, and died in 1781; married Elizabeth Haines, daughter of Caleb Haines of Evesham.

Caleb Wright (3), son of Samuel and Elizabeth, was born in Wrightstown January 14,

1754. He married in 1779, Catherine, daughter of John Gardner, and removed with his family to the "Susquehanna country" in 1795. He purchased and settled on a farm in Union township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, two miles above Shickshinny, where he remained until 1811, and then returned to New Jersey, where both he and his wife died. They lived to good old age, and their remains were buried in the Friends' burial ground at East Branch, Upper Freehold, Monmouth county.

Joseph Wright (4), son of Caleb and Catherine, was born May 2, 1785, and was ten years old when his parents removed from Wrightsville to the "Susquehanna country." Previous to the return of his father to New Jersey he had married and established a small store in Plymouth, and he alone of the family remained in Wyoming Valley. He lived in Plymouth more than half a century, and during that period was intimately connected with its government and was one of its representative men. He was the second mercantile proprietor there, but was in business only a short time, as he devoted himself chiefly to farming pursuits. For two hundred years his ancestors had been Friends, and he steadily adhered to that faith to the hour of his death, notwithstanding the fact of his expulsion from the Society because he had married outside of the limits of the church and contrary to its discipline. Unlike the majority of the Friends he was not on principle "conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms." In this respect he relaxed somewhat the rigid adherence to the teachings of the Society, entered the American service during the second war with Great Britain, and marched with Captain Halleck's company of militia as a third regiment to the defense of Baltimore, although its services were not required. Fourteen officers and men, including Sergeant Wright and Lieutenant Noah Wadhams, were drawn from Plymouth, and all, or nearly all, were assigned to Captain Peter Halleck's company. They marched to Danville, and they were attached to the Thirty-sixth Regiment Militia. For his services Sergeant Wright received a United States land warrant for 140 acres of the public domain.

Joseph Wright married, June 15, 1807, Ellen Hendrick, born January 12, 1776, widow of Moses Wadhams, and daughter of John Hendrick and his wife Eunice Bradley, who was a descendant in the fourth generation of Daniel Hendrick (who was of Haverhill in 1645, and

had been of Hampton in 1639) and wife Dorothy Pike, daughter of John Pike, of Newbury, in 1635. Moses Wadhams was one of the four sons of Rev. Noah Wadham (he thus wrote his name), born Connecticut, May 17, 1726, a descendant of the fourth generation of John Wadham, of Somersetshire, England, who was early as 1650 settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he died in 1676. Noah 2d graduated from Princeton, A. B., 1754; married November 8, 1758, Elizabeth Ingersoll, of New Haven; was for several years pastor of Congregational church in New Preston, Connecticut; came first to the Wyoming Valley, 1772, but soon returned to Connecticut; came again in 1773 to Plymouth, Pennsylvania, as minister to that town, and continued to perform the duties of his calling in that and other towns until his death, May 22, 1806.

Joseph Wright died August 14, 1855, and Ellen Hendrick Wright died August 6, 1872. Their children were:

Hendrick Bradley Wright, born April 24, 1808, died September 2, 1881; see forward.

Caleb Earl Wright, born February 4, 1810, died December 2, 1899; married April 30, 1838, Phebe Ann Fell, daughter of William Fell, of Philadelphia. Caleb Earl was educated in Plymouth and Wilkes-Barre academies, read law with John G. Montgomery, of Danville, Pennsylvania; admitted to Luzerne bar August 6, 1833; admitted to Bucks county bar, and practiced in Doylestown; was president of the first borough council of Doylestown in 1838; and was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney for Bucks county in 1839. He returned to Wilkes-Barre in June, 1853; was grand master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania (I. O. O. F.) 1855-56; was one of the organizers of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, 1858; member of the Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association; trustee of the Wyoming Seminary; U. S. collector of internal revenue 1866-69; member constitutional convention, 1873; local preacher Methodist Episcopal church; returned to Doylestown 1876, gave up practice and devoted himself to literary pursuits; was author of "Wyoming; a Tale," (1864); "Marcus Blair; a Story of Provincial Times" (1873); "On the Lackawanna" (1886); "A Legend of Bucks County" (1887); "Rachel Craig" (1888).

Ellen Wright, born July 10, 1812; died October 31, 1891.

Harrison Wright, born Plymouth, January 24, 1815; died August 25, 1856; married No-

vember 14, 1841, Emily Cist,¹ died Wilkes-Barre, September 26, 1894, daughter of Jacob Cist and his wife Sarah Hollenback. Mr. Wright was educated in Plymouth and Wilkes-Barre, admitted to practice law, November 6, 1838; appointed deputy attorney general for Luzerne county and served until 1843; partner with his brother Caleb E. Wright from July, 1853, to time of Harrison's death; elected representative, 1855; died 1856. He was "an eminent lawyer, a generous and confiding friend, and an upright and honest man." In the very best and most enlarged sense of the phrase, he was a man of public spirit. To the erection of our churches—to the schemes for the development of our mineral resources—to the organization of our gas company—to the measures requisite to the completion of the North Branch canal—to the efforts to extend to this county the general mining law—to the establishment of our law library—his experience and liberality were ungrudgingly and effectively extended." (Har-

1. Emily Cist was a descendant of Charles Cist, a well-to-do German merchant, who settled in St. Petersburg, Russia, and married there Anna Maria Thomassen. Their second child, Charles Cist, born August 15, 1738, matriculated April 23, 1755, as studiosus medicine, University of Halle, but did not graduate; entered practice and had an apothecary store in St. Petersburg; was a liberalist; joined with others in revolution to overthrow the government; was discovered, goods confiscated, and he exiled to Siberia, 1767; escaped and fled to America; landed in Philadelphia, October 25, 1773; employed on *Pennsylvanischer Staatsbote* to translate English into German; 1775, partner with Melchoir Styner in printing-office, but discontinued in 1776; enrolled as a member of the Third battalion, Pennsylvania militia, 1777, and took oath of allegiance; resumed business after British evacuation of city, and in 1779 established a German newspaper; 1784, with others established *The American Herald and General Advertiser*, soon discontinued; 1789, established, with others, *Columbian Magazine*. Mr. Cist published between 1781-1805 several religious and political works in at least four languages, and continued in the capacity of printer, publisher and bookseller until his death in 1805. He was a member of the German Society of Pennsylvania; member school committee 1782, and secretary of the association in 1795; secretary of a fire-insurance company in Philadelphia.

His son Jacob tested on the "black stone" (coal) discovered on the Lehigh by Philip Genter and taken to Philadelphia by Col. Weiss, and which he pronounced to be anthracite coal. He was one of the founders and stockholders of the Lehigh Coal Mining Company, 1792. He died of apoplexy Dec. 1, 1805, and lies buried in Moravian burial-ground in Bethlehem. He married, June 7, 1781, Mary, daughter of John Jacob and Rebecca Weiss, and had eight children. (See McClintock Family).

vey's "Lodge No. 61.") Children of Harrison Wright and his wife, Emily Cist: Josephine, Mrs. Hillman (see Hillman Family); Augusta, deceased; Jessie; Mrs. William J. Harvey (see Harvey sketch); Harrison (see below); Sarah, Mrs. George W. Guthrie (see Guthrie Family); Jacob Ridgway (see below).

Samuel Gardner Wright, born August 2, 1817; died March 26, 1818.

Aristeen Wright, born June 29, 1820; died September 7, 1822. H. E. H.

HARRISON WRIGHT (6), A. M., Ph. D., eldest son of Harrison Wright (5) and his wife Emily Cist, born Wilkes-Barre, July 15, 1850, died Wilkes-Barre, February 20, 1885. He early developed those mental traits which characterized his more mature manhood. Before he was fifteen years old he had acquired a marked taste for history and the natural sciences, and he formed at that time an interesting cabinet of specimens and objects illustrative of his several pursuits. After a preparatory course of study at home he was in 1867 matriculated as a student of philosophy at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, and in 1871 was graduated with the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. He also acquired a thorough understanding of German, and became proficient in the French and Italian languages. Indeed, his versatility was remarkable, illuminating everything he undertook. His especial study in Heidelberg was mineralogy, and his excellence in his pursuit of this science induced his preceptor, the late Professor Blum (the leading mineralogist of his time) to select Mr. Wright as assistant professor of mineralogy, but a prolonged summer's absence from the University led to the appointment of another. Much of his vacation time was spent in European travel with a view to archaeological research and the study of national customs, and thus he became a member of the Archaeological Society of Rome, and likewise was accorded honorary membership of the Papal Club, a social organization of the officers of the Papal Guard.

In 1871 Mr. Wright returned to his home in Wilkes-Barre and soon afterward took up the study of law in the office of his uncle, Andrew T. McClintock, LL. D., and was duly admitted to the Luzerne bar September 14, 1874. He never engaged actively in practice although admirably equipped by native endowment and acquired acknowledge for a high place in the legal profession. The temptations of politics were presented to him, but he declined them, and natur-

ally sought out the more congenial pursuits of literature and science, a field of unlimited boundaries, and one in which he accomplished exceedingly good results. He early became a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and was its mainstay and support, and most devoted friend as long as he lived. He was its recording secretary, 1872-85; member of board of trustees, 1884-85; and curator of mineralogy, 1884-85; in fact, he was the guiding spirit of the society from the day he first took an interest in its affairs until his death. The third volume of the "Proceedings of the Society" is an eloquent "Memorial" of him.

H. E. H.

MAJOR JACOB RIDGWAY WRIGHT, youngest son of Harrison Wright and his wife Emily Cist, born in Wilkes-Barre, July 7, 1856, died January 20, 1905. He graduated from Princeton College, B. A., 1879. In November, 1886, he was elected to represent Wilkes-Barre in the state legislature. He was adjutant of Ninth Regiment, and inspector of Third Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania; was recording secretary of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, 1885-86; librarian, 1887-99; vice-president, 1900-1905, and a life member; elected member of the Wilkes-Barre city council in 1894; became a member of Lodge 61, F. and A. M., August 5, 1889; was a member of Shekinah Chapter, R. A. M., and Dieu le Veut Commandery, K. T.; and past illustrious potentate of Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He was also a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Wars, and Pennsylvania Society of the War of 1812; and the courageous and successful president of the Luzerne County Citizens' Alliance during the strike in that county in 1902.

Jacob Ridgway Wright married, December 28, 1876, Stella Rieman, daughter of Robert Garrett Rieman and his wife Margaret Harvey. They had one son, Harrison Wright, born October 13, 1887.

H. E. H.

HENDRICK BRADLEY WRIGHT, eldest child and son of Joseph Wright and his wife Ellen Hendrick, was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, April, 1808. He spent his youth at home with his parents, assisting his father on the farm and attending winter terms of school at Plymouth; but he then laid the foundation of his college course, and in the fall of 1826, entered Dickinson College at Carlisle. He was a student



Thomas Wright

there until the end of his junior year, when he left college and took up the study of law in the office of John N. Conyngham, of Wilkes-Barre; and was admitted to practice November 8, 1831. About a year after his admission to the bar Mr. Wright was appointed deputy attorney general for Luzerne county, and in November, 1833, he was reappointed by Attorney General Dallas. In August, 1835, he resigned on the ground that he was "politically opposed to the state administration." At this time the anti-Masonic party was at the zenith of its power in Pennsylvania. Wolf, Democrat, was governor, and a candidate for re-election, but in 1835 he was defeated at the polls by Ritner, the nominee of the anti-Masons. Mr. Wright, then twenty-seven years old, took an active part in the councils and conventions of the latter party in Luzerne county during the campaign of that year. In June, 1835, he was elected and commissioned colonel of the Wyoming Volunteer Regiment, Second Brigade, Eighth Division, Pennsylvania Militia, which commission he held until 1842. With the exception of time given to politics, Colonel Wright devoted himself closely to the practice of law during the years following his admission to the bar, and he soon took a high position both as a lawyer and as an advocate, his success in the trial courts before a jury being somewhat remarkable. In 1837 and 1840 he was a member of the town council of Wilkes-Barre, and from May, 1838, to May, 1839, was Burgess of the borough. In 1840 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, and at once became a prominent member of that body—one of the leaders of the house. He was re-elected 1841, and was chairman of the committee on canals and internal improvements and a member of the judiciary committee. In 1842 he was offered a seat in the senate, but he preferred to remain in the lower house, and was re-elected for a third term. At the opening of the session he was chosen speaker, in which capacity he was a "thorn in the side" of Porter's administration.

In the Democratic national convention of 1844, held in Baltimore (May 27), Colonel Wright was delegate-at-large from Pennsylvania, and was chosen temporary chairman and then permanent presiding officer over the deliberations of the body that nominated Polk for the presidency, a result which was not relished by Colonel Wright and his strong minority following. In October, 1850, he was the Democratic candidate for congress, and was defeated by Henry M. Fuller, the Whig candidate. Two

years later they were again opposing candidates, and Colonel Wright was elected. In 1854 their names again headed the congressional ticket, and once more the Whig candidate (Fuller) was successful.

In March, 1856, Colonel Wright was a delegate to the Democratic state convention, and was elected its chairman. He espoused Buchanan's cause and advocated his nomination for the presidency. In 1858 he was a substitute delegate to the state convention and chairman of the committee on resolutions. In 1861 he was the candidate of the War Democratic party for congress, and secured an overwhelming majority at the polls. He declared himself clearly on the side of the Union and against the right of the southern states to withdraw from the national compact, but afterward voted against the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. When criticised for this action he justified himself in these words: "I voted against the bill for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and it is my purpose to vote against any bill abolishing slavery anywhere, without the consent of the people in the state where it exists, and in doing this I will violate no pledge that I ever assumed, either by word or implication, in the remotest degree."

In March, 1863, at the close of the Thirty-seventh congress, Colonel Wright returned to his home and to his extensive law practice which, *per force*, he had laid aside during the period of his public service. Among other things he turned himself to literary pursuits, and published in 1871 a "Practical Treatise on Labor," which originally appeared in a series of articles in the *Anthracite Monitor* under the nom de plume of "Vindicator." In April, 1873, was published his "Historical Sketches of Plymouth."

In 1872 Colonel Wright was again impressed into the service of his party as its congressional candidate, but he was defeated at the polls. In 1873 he presided over the Democratic state convention at Erie, and from that time until 1875 served as chairman of the state committee. In 1876 he was again a candidate for congress, and was elected in the fall of that year and re-elected in 1878. With the ending of the Forty-sixth congress, March 4, 1881, Colonel Wright closed his political life after a service of eleven years in the state and national legislature and with his retirement from public life he also gave up his business and professional pursuits, and retired to his country residence on the shores of Shawanese Lake, about twelve miles from Wilkes-Barre. He was one of the organizers, and a

member of the first board of trustees in 1839 of the Wyoming Athenaeum; was the first president of the Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association, organized June 8, 1850; was one of the organizers and for many years president of the Wilkes-Barre Water Company; a stockholder and for several years director of the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre; and was president of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, 1870-1872.

Colonel Wright died in Wilkes-Barre, September 2, 1881, and was buried in the Hollenback cemetery three days later. "Charity and benevolence were the ruling features of his heart. The distribution of his holiday loaves to the poor, a practice he continued for years; his acts of generosity to the poor the year round; his aid to people in debt, contributions to public charities, and various subscriptions for public purposes, all indicated the existence in him of that priceless feature of exalted manhood and the true ornament of human life."

Hendrick Bradley Wright married, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1835, Mary Ann Bradley Robinson, born Wilkes-Barre, June 9, 1818, died there September 8, 1871, only daughter of John W. Robinson and his wife Ann Butler. Mary Ann Bradley Robinson was granddaughter of Col. Zebulon Butler. She was a descendant of the fifth generation of the Duxbury pastor, Rev. John Robinson; a descendant of the seventh generation of Maj. William Bradford, who was an officer during the Narragansett war, and was wounded at the Great Swamp fight, December 19, 1679; a descendant of the eighth generation of William Bradford, one of the "Mayflower" company and second governor of Plymouth colony—holding the office thirty-one years; a descendant of the seventh generation of Rev. James Fitch, first of Saybrook, and then the first pastor of the church at Norwalk, Connecticut; and she was also a descendant of the eighth generation of Maj.-Gen. John Mason, leader of the Connecticut forces in the Pequot war, and one time deputy of the colony. Her father, John W. Robinson, born Norwich, Connecticut, April 5, 1779, eldest child of Samuel Robinson and his wife Priscilla Metcalf; great-grandson of Rev. John Robinson, the able but eccentric pastor of the church at Duxbury, Massachusetts, 1702-37. Rev. John Robinson was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, April 17, 1875; graduated Harvard 1898. His wife was Hannah Wiswell, and one of their daughters was

Faith Robinson, born 1718, married 1735, Jonathan Trumbull, governor of Connecticut, 1769-1784.

The children of Hendrick Bradley and Mary Ann (Robinson) Wright were:

Charles Robinson Wright (twin), born March 12, 1836; died August 26, 1836.

Ellen Hendrick Wright (twin), born March 12, 1836; died September 19, 1836.

Joseph Wright, born June 16, 1837; studied law and admitted to practice January 2, 1860; first lieutenant Company C, Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers (formerly Wyoming Light Dragoons), for three months; mustered out July 29, 1861; captain Company D, Sixth Cavalry (Seventieth Regiment), mustered for three years September, 1861; died May 18, 1862, at Germantown, Pennsylvania, of typhoid fever contracted in camp in Virginia; buried in Wilkes-Barre with military honors.

Ann Augusta Wright, born June 18, 1839, unmarried.

Mary Elizabeth Wright, born February 17, 1841, died December 25, 1888; married February 2, 1861, Christopher Eldredge Hawley, born August 7, 1833, a mining engineer; son of James S. Hawley, civil engineer of Binghamton, New York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and grandson of Maj. Martin Hawley, of Binghamton.

Ellen Hendrick Wright, born November 3, 1852; married December 18, 1872, Thomas Graeme, born Virginia, but later residing in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Mr. Graeme is a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; he had one son, Lieut. Joseph Wright Graeme, U. S. N., deceased. (See sketch Lieutenant Graeme.)

Caroline Griffin Wright, born September 28, 1844, unmarried.

Hendrick Bradley Wright, born July 16, 1847; died April 14, 1880.

George Riddle Wright, born November 21, 1851; Princeton '73; admitted to Luzerne bar, September 6, 1875; a practicing lawyer of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; former vice-president Humane Society; former president United Charities of Wilkes-Barre; life member Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; member Society of the War of 1812, and the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution.

Charles Robinson Wright, born May 16, 1854; died December 23, 1860. H. E. H.

PARSONS FAMILY. The Rev. Jonathan Parsons, Springfield, Massachusetts, born November 30, 1705, an eminent clergyman of New England, grandson of Benjamin Parsons, the progenitor of Captain Calvin Parsons of Wyoming Valley, stated in a letter dated October 20, 1769 (New England Hist.-Reg. xii, 175), "My great-grandfather Parsons came from Great Torrington, England, about twenty or thirty miles from Tiverton, and not far from Exeter. He came over and brought my grandfather Benjamin Parsons and other children, about 130 or 140 years ago."

The name of this ancestor does not appear, but it may have been either Richard of Windsor, Connecticut, who returned to England 1640, or Joseph of Colchester, near Springfield, Essex, England, the home of William Pynchon, who was with Rev. John Robinson at Leyden, and among those who did not sail in the "Mayflower," but came later and returned. However, he had certainly two sons who early settled at Springfield, Massachusetts—Cornet Joseph Parsons, and his brother Benjamin, the head of the following family.

Cornet Joseph Parsons, the elder of the two, was born 1617-18 at Great Torrington, near Essex, Devonshire, England, according to his sworn testimony 1661-62. He appeared in Springfield with William Pynchon, founder of that town, and July 18, 1636, signed the Indian deed of the land to Pynchon as "witness." He died Springfield, October 9, 1683, married there November 26, 1646, Mary Bliss, born England, January 29, 1712, daughter of Thomas Bliss, one of the early settlers of Springfield. He was the head of the extensive line of Parsons in America descending from Joseph, among whom were Rev. Winfield Scott Parsons, and Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Joseph Parsons founded Northampton, Massachusetts, was extensively interested in the fur trade and large landed property, and next to William Pynchon was the richest man in Springfield. Joseph Parsons' wife Mary was charged with witchcraft, but with recognized ability defended herself before the court and was acquitted, and out of the trial came a suit for slander against her accuser. In the trial Benjamin Parsons was a witness, and in his evidence referred to her as "my sister" and as "sister Parsons." William Pynchon when living in Springfield had extensive dealings with Joseph Parsons, and in the entries of his accounts, still preserved in the Springfield City Library, occur charges of this kind: "March 12,

1656, to Goodman Bissal I paid for you 19d more than I formerly accounted & the wheate your Brother Benjamin delivered me and I accounted it ½ bushel to much." So in 1658 he credits Joseph "By so much I received of your Brother Benjamin, 12 shillings." The traditions of the two families have been tenaciously held for over two centuries that Joseph and Benjamin Parsons were brothers. This has been denied by Colonel Lemuel Chester, the genealogist, whose assistance in making researches in England at an expense to the family of Benjamin of \$4,000 did not, as his records show, go near Great Torrington, but finding a Benjamin in Oxfordshire that suited his purpose, rejected Joseph, and claimed the Oxford Benjamin for the line of Benjamin of Springfield. Pynchon's record and Benjamin's testimony have settled the question forever against Chester. He married (first), November 6, 1653, Sarah Vore, daughter of Richard Vore, a resident of Dorchester in 1635, and Windsor prior to 1640. She died January 1, 1675-76. He married (second), February 21, 1676-77, Sarah (Heald) Leonard, widow of John, of Springfield, who was killed by the Indians early in the year 1676. She died November 23, 1711.

Deacon Benjamin Parsons (3), younger brother of Cornet Joseph Parsons, born March 17, 1625, died August 21, 1689, emigrated to America, locating in Springfield, among the first settlers there, about 1636. In 1651 he was one of the committee charged with organizing a new settlement at Long Meadow. From October 31, 1654, he was chosen surveyor of highways, selectman, constable, fence viewer and sealer of weights and measures, holding some office of public trust until his death. Deacon Benjamin Parsons had nine children, of whom

Lieutenant Benjamin Parsons, the eldest, was born September 15, 1658, Springfield, Massachusetts, died December 29, 1728, Enfield, Connecticut. He was chosen March 26, 1687, selectman of Enfield, and to 1716 held several town offices. Lieutenant Parsons married at Enfield, January 17, 1683-84, Sarah Keep, born August 5, 1666, Springfield, died July 3, 1729, Enfield, aged sixty-two years, daughter of John and Sarah (Leonard) Keep, of Springfield, Massachusetts. They had four children of whom

Christopher Parsons was the third son, born Enfield, Connecticut, January 28, 1691, died Enfield, September 10, 1749. He was constable of Enfield in 1718; surveyor, March 8, 1725, and March 10, 1734; treasurer, 1732-40, and selectman, March 10, 1734-35. He married, Enfield,

April 22, 1714, Mary Pease, born May 24, 1688, daughter of John and Margaret (Adams) Pease, Enfield. They had twelve children of whom

John Parsons was the eldest son; born December 27, 1716-17, Enfield, Connecticut, died February 7, 1773. He married, Enfield, September 25, 1740, Ann Colton, of Long Meadow, Massachusetts, born July 26, 1720, died October 14, 1796, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Pease) Colton. They had nine children of whom

John Parsons, the eldest son, was born Enfield, Connecticut, April 4, 1744, died Enfield, January 7, 1821. He was surveyor of highways, 1771; assessor, 1778; collector of town rates, 1789; selectman, 1795. He married, Enfield, June 1, 1769, Ann Osborn, East Windsor, Connecticut, born October 13, 1743, died March 28, 1814, Enfield. They had six children of whom

Captain Hezekiah Parsons, the sixth child, born Enfield, Connecticut, March 25, 1777, died Wilkes-Barre, April 19, 1845. He was a clothier in Wilkes-Barre township, now borough of Parsons, and erected the first fulling mill in Luzerne county, whither he removed from Ashford, November, 1813. He was an upright and worthy citizen. Both in public offices as well as in private life he displayed a true christian spirit. He married, November 18, 1801, Eunice Whiton, Ashford, Connecticut, born September 12, 1778, died January 1, 1853, Wilkes-Barre, daughter of Stephen and Susannah (Dana) Whiton, Wilkes-Barre. Stephen Whiton, born April 2, 1752, was killed by the Indians at the Wyoming massacre, July 3, 1778, and his wife fled on foot to Ashford, a distance of three hundred miles, where her daughter, Eunice Whiton, was born. Their children were: 1. Stephen Whiton, born September 2, 1802, died October 2, 1802. 2. Parma, born August 8, 1803, married Col. Benajah Park Bailey. 3. Louisa, born September 28, 1811, died September 19, 1838, married, June 14, 1830, Hiram McAlpin, born July 18, 1807, died February 27, 1853, Wilkes-Barre. 4. Calvin, born April 2, 1815, mentioned below.

Captain Calvin Parsons, fourth child of Captain Hezekiah and Eunice (Whiton) Parsons, was born Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, at the homestead in Old Laurel Run, now Parsons borough, where he passed his entire life. He died January 1, 1900. He was educated at Laurel Run and Wilkes-Barre, his first teacher having been Sylvanus Deith, who taught in the old log school house in the woods near his home. The other teachers during the following few years

were: Sallie Tyson, of Wilkes-Barre; Ruth Ellsworth (afterwards Mrs. Dr. Boyd), Wilkes-Barre; Joel Rogers, Wilkes-Barre; and Mr. Utly, Plains. At the age of thirteen he attended a little frame school house built by his father, Judge David Scott, Mr. Hollenback, Jehoida P. Johnson and others, Mr. Hollenback furnishing the logs for the building and his father, Hezekiah Parsons, sawing them into lumber. Later he spent three years at the old Wilkes-Barre Academy, then under Israel Dickinson. In 1836 he became associated with his father in his milling enterprises, and in 1840 succeeded to their control, managing them with signal success. In addition to the property which he accumulated, he inherited from his father several hundred acres of land which became of great value on account of the underlying coal. Of the 557 acres belonging to the estate of his father, Hezekiah Parsons, 375 were one continuous coal mine, operated by the Mineral Springs Coal Company, Capt. Calvin Parsons and Reuben J. Flick having been the proprietors of the land for many years. He was one of the organizers of the Wilkes-Barre Water Company and of the People's Bank, serving as a director in both. He was commissioned captain of the Wilkes-Barre and Pittston Blues by Governor Ritner in 1835, he being then only twenty years of age. When General Lee invaded Pennsylvania, Mr. Parsons, then past the age of military service, assisted in organizing a company of Home Guards at Plains, and was chosen first lieutenant. He was a life-long member of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre, and for over fifty years was one of its ruling elders. He was in early life a famous singer, and from 1834 to 1864 was the leader of the choir of the First Presbyterian Church, coming to Wilkes-Barre, from his home in Parsons, to fulfill this task in all kinds of weather. He also taught singing school at various times in the valley. He took great interest in historical matters, and was an original member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, vice-president 1870-95, president 1877-78, 92-93. Was one of the projectors of the Wyoming Commemorative Association, and succeeded Colonel Charles Dorrance as its president. He never missed a meeting, and his fund of historical information was most extensive. In politics he was a Republican, and a Prohibitionist for many years, a total abstainer from the use of alcoholic beverages from early manhood. He was prominent in the Sons of Temperance and the Good Templars, and frequently



Calvin Parsons

attended the meetings of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Pennsylvania. He was a man of most even temper, a patriotic and public-spirited citizen, and always had a pleasant word for those he met, one of nature's noblemen and the soul of honor. It was to his regular habits of life that he attributed his splendid health. He applied for life insurance at the age of seventy, and notwithstanding his years the medical examiners showed him to be in excellent physical condition and he was accepted.

Calvin Parsons married, August 17, 1837, Ann Parsons, born June 22, 1814, died January 1, 1896, daughter of Oliver and Vena (Pasco) Parsons, Enfield, Connecticut. This courtship had a tinge of romance about it. Ann had accompanied her uncle on a visit from Connecticut to the Wyoming valley, and remained here to accept the position of teacher in a school. Calvin Parsons, who had never seen her before, was so charmed with the young teacher, then a girl of twenty-two, that though they were first cousins he wooed and won her. They set up their household at Laurel Run, now Parsons, where their early years were marked by an almost pioneer experience. Laurel Run was then a mere hamlet, but their mutual diligence and thrift brought them prosperity, and their home was always noted for its comfortable appointments and the charming hospitality of its occupants, as well as for the mutual affection between all of its members. In earlier days when it was customary to entertain the traveling clergymen, of whatever denomination, no doors ever opened with a greater cordiality of welcome than did those of the Parsons home. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons had five children: Oliver Alphonso, born May 11, 1838, see forward. Louise Amelia, born May 4, 1840, married, May 24, 1864, Clarence Porter Kidder, born May 10, 1839, son of Lyman Church and Mary (Dana) Kidder. (See Kidder Family). Almeda Adelia, born July 31, 1843, married, October 10, 1870, Emanuel Coykendall Cole, son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Wilson) Cole; he was a merchant at Ashley, Pennsylvania, and died October 13, 1886. (See Cole Family). Anna Dana, born July 24, 1848, married, November 20, 1872, George Warren Fish. Hezekiah, born October 20, 1854, married September 30, 1880, Sarah C. Mannees, born June 23, 1855, adopted daughter of William W. and Alvira (Carpenter) Mannees.

Major Oliver Alphonso Parsons, eldest

child of Calvin and Ann (Parsons) Parsons, was born May 11, 1838. He served as foreman in the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company seven years, then removed to Kansas for one year, thereby securing his soldier's claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land. He enlisted April 16, 1861, as sergeant Company F, Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged at Harrisburg, July 29, 1861. He re-enlisted August 18, 1861, as second sergeant Company L, Twenty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, and his company was transferred to the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, March, 1862. During the desperate battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, he was taken prisoner and confined in Libby and Belle Island prisons and at Salisbury, North Carolina. From Salisbury he was returned to Richmond, paroled and sent to Annapolis, Maryland. He was exchanged November 10, 1862, and at once reported to his command. While a prisoner of war he was promoted orderly-sergeant of his company, July 22, 1862. He was discharged December 20, 1863, Brandy Station, Virginia, to veteranize and re-enlist in the same command, and the day following was granted a veteran's furlough of thirty-five days. He was promoted second-lieutenant of his company, April 19, 1864, and October 1, 1864, first lieutenant. He was detailed as acting regimental quartermaster, September, 1864, was appointed captain, November 30, 1864, and May 14, 1865, promoted to major of his regiment. After the battle of Cedar Creek he commanded two companies of his regiment, and at the same time acted as adjutant, by reason of scarcity of officers in his command. Among the important battles in which he was engaged were Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Church, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Cold Harbor, Siege of Petersburg, Ream's Station, Fort Stephens (near Washington, D. C.), Charleston, West Virginia, and the final assault on the lines in front of Petersburg, May 18, 1864. During the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, he was wounded by the fragment of a shell in the left arm near the shoulder, but did not leave the ranks. He was honorably discharged at Bull's Crossroads, Virginia, June 28, 1865. Mr. Parsons belongs to Conyngham Post, No. 97, G. A. R., in which he is past commander; Encampment No. 135, Union Veteran Legion; the Military

Order of the Loyal Legion; the Lackawanna Association; the Ex-Prisoners of War Association, and is a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

He married, October 10, 1865, Martha Washington Stark, born February 11, 1839, died December 27, 1904. She was the daughter of John and Cornelia (Wilcox) Stark, of Plains, Pennsylvania. (See Stark and Wilcox families). They had one son, John Sedgwick Parsons, born May 15, 1867, in the borough of Parsons, Pennsylvania, and now (1906) in the United States railroad mail service. He married Gertrude K. Green, and they have one son, Sheldon M.

Mrs. O. A. Parsons died very suddenly, while returning to Wilkes-Barre from a visit to her son in Buffalo, New York. She had stopped at Waverly, New York, to visit her sister-in-law, Mrs. George W. Fish. While sitting at the dinner table she was taken suddenly ill and died in a few moments, passing away as she had always wished, suddenly and painlessly. She was survived by her husband, son, and four brothers and sisters: Henry Stark, of West Pittston; Mrs. Garrick Miller and Mrs. Stephen Miller, of Wilkes-Barre; and Mrs. Nancy Connard, of Charlottesvile, Ohio. Mrs. Parsons was an Episcopalian, and was formerly a member of St. Stephen's, but later a member of Calvary Church, of Wilkes-Barre.

H. E. H.

CLARENCE PORTER KIDDER, deceased, for many years a well known personality in the professional, political and social circles of the city of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, was a man of rare intellectual attainments, sterling character and executive ability of a high order. He was also a man of genial disposition and pleasing personality, which won for him a host of friends, all of whom valued him at his true worth. He was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1839, and died December 28, 1900.

He was a lineal descendant of James Kidder, Jr., who was born in East Grinstead, county Sussex, England, 1626, from whence he emigrated to the new world in 1649 at the age of twenty-three years, settling in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Thus it will be seen that Clarence P. Kidder had in his veins some of the blood of the sturdy, old New England stock, men who founded a nation in the face of difficulties which would have daunted those of less

heroic mould. His wife was Ann Moore, daughter of Elder Francis Moore, and was the mother of several children, among whom was a son John, born in 1655, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, who was the father of a son Thomas, born October 30, 1690, who was the father of a son Aaron, born December 22, 1719, who was the father of a son Luther, born June 29, 1767, died Pike, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1831. He married Phoebe Church, of Windham, Connecticut, but she died in Ware, Massachusetts, 1851, and he in turn was the father of a son, Lyman Church, born in Woodstock, Vermont, April 18, 1802, died December 10, 1850, in Zanesville. His son,

Lyman Church Kidder, father of Clarence P. Kidder, emigrated to the Wyoming Valley with his father an early day, they being among the pioneers of that section. He married Mary Dana, daughter of Anderson and Sarah (Stevens) Dana, and granddaughter of Anderson Dana, a native of Ashford, Connecticut, and a lawyer of eminence and renown. Anderson Dana, Sr., removed from his native state to Pennsylvania, settling in Wilkes-Barre, and immediately set about the establishment of free schools and a gospel ministry. Near the close of June, 1778, having returned from the assembly at Hartford, where he was serving a term as representative, the enemy having come to the valley, he mounted his horse and rode from town to town, arousing the inmates of the houses and urging them to engage in the conflict. Though by law exempt from militia duty, he hastened to the field and fell. His wife, who was a woman of great strength of character and keen discernment, gathered up all the valuable articles, took provisions, and with her children sought her way to the former home in Connecticut. Anderson Dana, Jr., was bound out as an apprentice, but in later years returned to the Wyoming valley and recovered the patrimonial estate, this fact being a fitting illustration of the strength of character he inherited from his parents. His wife, Sarah (Stevens) Dana, was a daughter of Asa Stevens, a native of Canterbury, Connecticut, who removed to Wyoming in 1772, was a lieutenant in one of the companies that marched out from Fort Fort, July 3, 1778, and was slain in the massacre that day. In Canterbury, Connecticut, October 1, 1761, Asa Stevens married Sarah Adams, who was born January 17, 1768. Asa Stevens was a son of Jonathan Stevens, who was a son of Simon Stevens, who was a son of Cyprian Stevens, who was a son of Col. Thomas

Stevens, of Devonshire, England, and subsequently of London. He was an armorer in Buttolph Lane.

The educational advantages enjoyed by Clarence P. Kidder were obtained at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania; Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut; and Union College, Schenectady, New York, where he took a degree. He pursued a course of legal study with Caleb E. Wright and David C. Harrington, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, April 4, 1864. For a number of years he was senior member of the firm of Kidder & Nichols, a well known law firm of Wilkes-Barre, and after the dissolution of this connection practiced alone, being engaged frequently in cases of unusual importance, which required him to bring to bear all his professional skill and ability in order to achieve success. In 1865 he was elected one of the councilmen of the borough of Wilkes-Barre, serving in that position for six years, when Wilkes-Barre was made a city, and he was again elected a councilman for three years. In 1869 he received the nomination for register of wills, his opponent being Charles C. Plotz, but was defeated by a majority of only two hundred and sixty-five votes. During his incumbency of office he served on important committees, his support being always given to all measures that affected the interest and well being of his constituents. He was a Republican in politics, and gave effective aid to his party during the campaigns by his services as a forceful and eloquent orator. Like his ancestors, Mr. Kidder was patriotic and loyal. An interesting fact is that both his great-grandfathers were slain in the massacre of Wyoming. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H (Captain Stanley Woodward), Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, serving in the Antietam campaign, and the following year, during the Gettysburg campaign, was a member of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, under the command of Captain Finch.

Mr. Kidder married, May 24, 1864, Louisa Amelia Parsons, daughter of Captain Calvin Parsons, of the borough of Parsons, Luzerne county, and three children were the issue of the marriage: Calvin Parsons, Mary Louise and Clarence Lyman Kidder. Mrs. Kidder, in the ninth generation, traces her ancestry to Deacon Benjamin Parsons, born at Great Tofrington, Devonshire county, England, March 17, 1627, the son of Richard Parsons. Benjamin Parsons was among the first settlers of Springfield, Massachu-

setts; held many responsible offices in the town, and was an active factor in the formation of the church.
H. E. H.

CALVIN PARSONS KIDDER, son of Clarence P. and Louise (Parsons) Kidder, proprietor of an extensive grocery establishment at No. 419 South Main street, Wilkes-Barre, and one of the representative citizens of that city, is of the eighth generation of the line of James Kidder, Jr., who emigrated from Sussex, England, to New England, and located at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1649.

Calvin Parsons Kidder, named in honor of his maternal grandfather, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1865. He was educated in the public and high schools of Wilkes-Barre, and Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. In 1889 he engaged in the paper business on his own account, his manufacturing plant being located at the corner of Water and North streets, Wilkes-Barre, and this he conducted until 1893, a period of four years, when he closed out the business. He then entered the grocery business at his present stand, No. 419 South Main street, and being a man of energy and enterprise, genial and accommodating to his customers, has built up a large and lucrative trade. At the present time (1905) his brother, Clarence Lyman Kidder, is associated with him in the above business. On August 11, 1902, Mr. Kidder became a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and is identified with Mark Lodge, No. 442, of Wilkes-Barre; Shekinah Chapter No. 182, R. A. M.; Dieu Le Veut Commandery, No. 45, K. T.; and Irem Temple, Mystic Shrine. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1899, and is an active member of the Concordia Society of Wilkes-Barre. In politics he is a firm Republican.

Mr. Kidder married, June 15, 1892, Emma E. Nichols, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Catherine Nichols, of West Pittston, Pennsylvania, whose family consisted of five children: Frank H., a lawyer, married in Pittston, Pennsylvania, and resides in Brooklyn; Thomas J., married Jeanette Wilbur, of West Pittston, Pennsylvania, and resides in Atlanta, Georgia; Emma E., wife of Calvin P. Kidder; Mary, deceased, buried at West Pittston; and Anna, deceased, buried at West Pittston. Mr. and Mrs. Kidder are the parents of two children: Frances M., born May 13, 1894, died December 21, 1897, aged three years, buried at Hollenback cemetery; and Mary Louise, born December 9, 1898. Mr.

and Mrs. Kidder attend the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre, and are highly esteemed in the community, enjoying the acquaintance of a wide circle of friends. H. E. H.

CHARLES BURTON DANA, an old and highly esteemed resident of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, born August 12, 1833, near the "Round Mound," now Circleville, Ohio, is a representative of a family pre-eminent among the many noble and patriotic people of Luzerne, whose name is immortally linked with that of Wyoming. He descended from

Anderson Dana, who came to Wyoming from Ashford, Windham county, Connecticut, a lawyer, the pioneer in the profession here, who by his wise counsels at once took a prominent place in the affairs of the people. A Puritan of the strictest sect, he was the strong friend and advocate of the church and school. He looked to the education of the young as of first importance, and hardly had he cleared away the first trees around his cabin when he sent his eldest son Daniel to school at Lebanon to prepare for a regular college course. Mr. Dana was sent by the people to the Connecticut assembly at Hartford, from which he hastened to his home in the Wyoming valley at the threatened invasion, 1778, and at once mounting his horse rode over the settlement, rousing the people to prepare for the impending attack. By law exempt from military duty, as a citizen volunteer he was the first in the bloody conflict where his noble life was a sacrifice to the great cause. The widowed mother and daughter, even in that awful moment, had no time for despair. Mrs. Dana, with a thoughtfulness unequalled, knowing that as her husband was much engaged in public life his papers must be valuable, gathered up all she deemed most important, and with her children fled. She carried the papers in a pillowslip on her back to Connecticut, and something of their value may now be known when it is told that these papers were the foundation title to much of the lands in the valley. Had these papers been lost they could never have been replaced, and the rightful owners of millions of dollars' worth of these rich acres would have been deprived of their rights. The poor distressed fugitives eventually found their way to their former Connecticut home, where Anderson Dana, Jr., the only male protector they had, was apprenticed, and Daniel, the eldest son, was in time sent to college, subsequently becoming a lawyer, settling in New York, where he became widely known as a skillful practitioner.

Anderson Dana, Jr., son of Anderson Dana, Sr., was born August 11, 1765, died June 24, 1851, aged eighty-six. He completed his apprenticeship in Connecticut, above referred to, and then returned to Luzerne, Pennsylvania, to recover the patrimonial estate. On the old homestead he spent the remainder of his long and honorable life, and prosperity, wealth and numerous friends were his. He made of the old Dana homestead one of the finest possessions in the county, the family mansion a landmark, and in time "Dana Academy" was established near the north line of the farm. Through this property the canal was built, and in time the railroad, and the growth and spread of Wilkes-Barre made the broad acres in demand for building lots. Mr. Dana married Sarah Stevens, born 1764, daughter of Asa Stevens. Their children were Amelia, Laura, Asa S., father of the late Judge Edmund L. Dana; Sarah; Francis, mentioned hereafter; Louisa, Anderson, Eleazer, Sylvester; Mary, married Lyman C. Kidder (See Kidder family), and Charles Dana.

Francis Dana, son of Anderson and Sarah (Stevens) Dana, born Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1798, died March 25, 1848. He was educated in the common schools and followed the occupation of farmer for many years in his native town, thereby gaining a large degree of success. His life was an eminent example of industry, usefulness and patriotism worthy to be followed by all. He was married November 20, 1820, to Sophia Whitcomb, born Scottsville, Pennsylvania, formerly Windham, November 20, 1798, daughter of John and Sarah (Marsh) Whitcomb. Nine children were born to them: 1. Jane Louisa, born September 3, 1820, married Elias Downing, of Wilkes-Barre, and died May 27, 1896. 2. Sarah Maranda, born September 26, 1822, died January 23, 1888, married John Williamson, of Wilkes-Barre. 3. Alvira Sophia, born July 21, 1824, married William T. Rhodes, of Sugar Loaf, died September 1, 1894. 4. Frances Maria, born May 6, 1826, married D. G. McClean, of Bloomfield, Connecticut, and died October 27, 1872. 5. James Francis, born April 15, 1828, died August 20, 1829. 6. Ellen Affa, born March 6, 1830, married A. D. McClean, of Bloomfield, Connecticut, brother of D. G. McClean, and died July 31, 1863. 7. Charles Burton, born August 12, 1833, mentioned hereafter. 8. Susan Huntington, born April 24, 1838, married J. R. Coolbaugh, of Macedonia, Pennsylvania, and died December 30, 1904. Anna Augusta, born March 16, 1842, married William M. Bennett, of Macedonia, and had

one daughter Sophia Dana, and one son, Richard Bennett, who is of the firm of Bennett & Geddes, Wilkes-Barre. Charles B. Dana and Mrs. Bennett are the only survivors of this large family.

Charles Burton Dana, son of Francis and Sophia (Whitcomb) Dana, born August 12, 1833, received his education in the common and high schools of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He became a harness maker in Carbondale, then returned to Wilkes-Barre, where he followed clerking for two years, then went to Fulton, Wisconsin, as a farmer, remaining six years, then went to Indiana and resided in different towns, including Laporte, where he followed his trade of harness-maker six years. He returned to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1866, and after a short time went to Lehigh, and was employed as a foreman on railroad construction on the Jersey Central Railroad for eighteen months. He then went to Sugar Notch, near Wilkes-Barre, where he served as despatcher for the New Jersey Coal Company, operated by William F. Maffett & Company, remaining two years. He then became section foreman on the railroad, serving in that capacity five years. He then conducted a harness shop at South Wilkes-Barre one year, after which he accepted the position of foreman for the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, serving up to the time of his resignation, a period of twenty-four years. In 1904 he was appointed alderman of the twelfth ward of Wilkes-Barre, and in February, 1905, was elected to the same office, in which capacity he is serving at the present time, rendering valuable and efficient service. His commission will expire May, 1910.

Mr. Dana is actively and prominently identified with many fraternal organizations. He joined the Brotherhood of the Union, in Laporte, Indiana, 1860. He became a member of Lodge No. 222, Free and Accepted Masons, of Kingsbury, Indiana, 1862, and in 1875 was demitted to Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He joined Centennial Lodge, No. 927, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, 1882, and passed through all the chairs twice. He became a member of Outalissi Encampment, No. 39, same order, of Wilkes-Barre, passed all chairs three times, and of Wilkes-Barre Canton, No. 31, Patriarchs Militant, and in 1903 was ensign of the Patriarchs Militant, of Pennsylvania. He has held all the offices in Washington Camp, No. 408, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Wilkes-Barre; also in Camp No. 64, Patriotic Order of True Americans, of Wilkes-Barre; and

is a member of Chapter No. 1, Eastern Star, of Pittston. He was formerly a member of the Patrons of Industry of Wilkes-Barre, in which he held all offices. He was first noble grand of Sarah Bennett Lodge, No. 2, Daughters of Rebekah. He has served as secretary of the I. O. Hall Association since April 12, 1888.

Mr. Dana married, March 25, 1856, Ellen Wright Learn, a daughter of Levi and Sally (Sterling) Learn, born Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, died December 27, 1891. Levi and Sally Learn had eight children: Mary, Ellen Wright, Maria, William, Jane, Henderson, James, and Emily, all residents of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Dana had four children: 1. Francis L., born January 3, 1857, married Clara Cool, and had four children: Bertha, Charles E., Mabel, and Lewis; they reside in Manhattan, Kansas. 2. Vincent R., born in Laporte, Indiana, April 17, 1861, died Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, 1888. 3. Charles W., born August 4, 1871, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, now engaged in the real estate business in that city; married Ida Nesbitt, of Wilkes-Barre, and had children: Charles A. and Francis Allan Dana. 4. Richard Edmund, born Wilkes-Barre, July 14, 1876, married Helen Benner, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and has one child, Franklin Benner; he is connected with the Second National Bank, Wilkes-Barre, but resides in Kingston. Mrs. Dana, the mother of these children, passed away December 27, 1901, mourned not only by her immediate family but by a large circle of friends. H. E. H.

JOHN BEHEE, deceased, was a native of Hanover, Pennsylvania, where he was born March 17, 1818. He was for many years actively engaged in blacksmithing in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where his death occurred, December 23, 1882. He was the son of George Behee, who came to Hanover township and purchased a grist mill in 1789, which he operated up to 1846, when he retired, and died November 20, 1846. His wife was Elizabeth Haupt. She reared seven children, all dead. She died in 1870, at eighty-one years of age.

John Behee pursued his studies in the schools of Hanover, where his father was proprietor of the carding and flour mills, and after his father's death he followed farming and also served an apprenticeship at the trade of blacksmith. In 1840 he took up his residence in Wilkes-Barre and there followed his trade for a number of years. Later he removed to White Haven, but after a brief residence there returned to Wilkes-Barre, and engaged in trade till death.

Being a fine mechanic, thorough and practical, he soon built up an extensive and lucrative trade, and the house in which his family resides at the present time as well as many others stand as monuments to his skill and ability. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and all of his sons are identified with that order or the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Behee was liberal and gracious in his gifts to worthy causes in which he was interested, also to the poor and needy, by whom he is greatly missed.

Mr. Behee married, March 22, 1843, Mercy Fell, born in Pittston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1823, and their eight children were: 1. George, born in Wilkes-Barre, August 7, 1844, married Susan Honeywell and their three children are: Edith, born September 22, 1870, married Dr. Lathrop, a member of the staff of the State Hospital at Hazleton, Pennsylvania; Charles, born April 27, 1875, married Gertrude Ransom, one child George, born January 7, 1905; and Ethel, born November 15, 1879, married Burt Tennant. 2. Mary, born November 19, 1846, married Charles A. Rex, has one son, Harry Loyd, who married Alberta Line, of Waco, Texas, and has one child, Dorothy, born February 28, 1903. 3. John B., born May 13, 1849, married Elizabeth Edwards, who died July 18, 1893, and they had two children: Mary E., deceased, who married Robert Patterson, and they had two children, Alexander, the only one living, and Mary Fell, who married Fred Nagle. 4. Ruth, born October 9, 1851. 5. Daniel F., born January 30, 1854. 6. Joseph L., born May 6, 1856, married Mary Lagerer, who is now deceased; they had two sons: Daniel C., born December 24, 1884, and Oscar S., born June 16, 1885, and now a student in the State College. 7. Ella, born November 6, 1860, married Charles Conner, now deceased; they had six sons, three living: Max B., Daniel B. and Herald D. 8. Anna Augusta, born November 14, 1863, who now resides at home.

H. E. H.

SLOCUM FAMILY. Anthony Slocum, the founder of the branch of the Slocum family herein mentioned, which is among the old and honored families of the colonial period, appears to have been one of the forty-six "first and ancient purchasers," A. D., 1637, of the territory on Cohannet, which was incorporated March 3, 1639, with the name of Taunton, in New Plymouth, now Massachusetts, and from which the

present townships of Taunton, Raynham and Berkley have been organized.

The interests of the small purchasers were in the ratio of six, eight and twelve, Anthony Slocum purchasing eight shares. His name also appears in various other records in August, 1643. He appears in a list of all males, fifty-four in number, from sixteen to sixty years of age, within the township of Taunton, that were able to bear arms; June 10, 1651, as a juryman; June 6, 1654, as one of the two surveyors of highways; June 3, 1657, as a freeman, and was admitted to court, June 7, 1659, in the list of twenty persons "sworn as the Grand Enquest;" December 28, 1651, in the list of names of the township of Taunton who were to have their division of land, "now agreed upon this day whose portion is to be according to the rate here following, together with the quantity of land, two lots and two heads at two acres to the head, two acres to the shilling, and two acres to the lot." Under this agreement he was recorded with a rating of nineteen shillings and four pence, six heads and fifty-three acres. June 3, 1662, he was one of two surveyors of highways for Taunton, and this is the last date his name appears as a resident of Taunton. When he disposed of his rights in Taunton to Richard Williams he then settled near Pascamanset river, which has since been known as Slocum's river. His name does not appear in any of the exact lists of all freemen in Dartmouth made from time to time and dating as early as May 29, 1670. This was probably due to his union with the Society of Friends. There has been preserved a fragment of a letter written by one Anthony Slocum, in Dartmouth, to his brother-in-law, William Harvey, as follows:

"To the Church of Christ in Taunton, Mr. Shore (the pastor), and yourself in particular, I desire to be remembered, whose prayers I doubt not I and mine are the better for, and whose welfare I earnestly wish and pray for. Myself, wife, sons and daughter, Martha (married John Gilbert), who hath four sons, remember our respects and love, and etc."

From the above we would infer that he married a sister of William Harvey. This household of six was recorded in Taunton, December 28, 1659. If the said Anthony Slocum had sons living in Dartmouth, they probably died young or were with him killed in King Philip's war, 1675, as no further mention is found of them.

Anthony and ——— (Harvey) Slocum had

four children: Giles, born 1618, see forward; Edward, resided in Taunton, New Plymouth, June 1, 1647; Martha, married John Gilbert, and had four sons, living in Dartmouth, New Plymouth, in the latter part of the seventeenth century; John, born 1641, in Taunton, died March, 1651. The youngest of the family, who held a high position, was killed in King Phillip's war, 1675.

II. Giles Slocum, born 1618, Somersetshire, England, died Portsmouth township, Rhode Island, 1682. He was the oldest child of Anthony and ——— (Harvey) Slocum. He was the common ancestor in America who settled in what is now Portsmouth, Newport county, Rhode Island, in 1638. The following is copied from much worn records in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, from colonial records, and also those of the colony of New Plymouth, September 4, 1648, "that was granted by disposers of land unto Gyles Slocum within the bounds of the town of Portsmouth and in peaceable possession of the said Gyles Slocum 30 achers of land," which shows that he was a land owner in that town at the above date. He married Joan Barton. Both Giles and Joan (Barton) Slocum were early members of the Society of Friends, and the records of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, show that Joan Slocum died 31st 6mo., 1679. Children of Giles and Joan (Barton) Slocum: 1. Johanna, born 16th, 3d mo., 1642, married Jacob Mott. 2. John, born 26th 3d mo., 1645, married Meribah Parker. 3. Giles, born 25th 1st mo., 1647, married Anne Lowton. 4. Ebenezer, born 25th 1st mo., 1650, married Mary Thurston. 5. Nathaniel, born 25th 10th mo., 1652, married Hannah. 6. Peleg, born 17th 6th mo., 1654, married Mary Holden. 7. Samuel, born November 4, 1657, see forward. 8. Mary, born 3d 5th mo., 1660, married Abraham Tucker. 9. Eliezer, born 25th 10th mo., 1664, married Eliphe Fitzgerald.

III. Samuel Slocum, seventh child of Giles and Joan (Barton) Slocum, born November 4, 1657, was the first heir mentioned in his father's will. He was a brave soldier, and fought with distinction in Washington's army. He married ———, and resided in or near Newport, Rhode Island, and there his children were born: 1. Giles (4), married, November 23, 1704, Mary Paine, of Freetown, Massachusetts, see forward. 2. Joseph (usually called "Joseph of the woods"), was admitted a freeman of Newport, Rhode Island, 1727. It was said he removed south, and was lost sight of.

IV. Giles Slocum, son of Samuel and

——— Slocum, born Newport, Rhode Island, 1680, married there, November 27, 1704, Mary Paine, daughter of Ralph and Dorothy Paine, of Freetown, Massachusetts. The ceremony was performed by Joseph Sheffield, assistant. He was admitted a freeman of Newport, May, 1707, and died there previous to 1724. They had five children: 1. Joseph, born 30th 11th mo., 1706, see forward. 2. Peleg, born 3d 7th mo., 1707, married Avis Stanton, 1728. 3. Martha, born 20th 7th mo., 1709, married Adam Lawton, 1727. 4. John, born 15th 8th mo., 1711, married Deborah Keen. 5. Benjamin, born 30th 11th mo., 1714, married (first) Elizabeth White.

V. Hon. Joseph Slocum, eldest child of Giles and Mary (Paine) Slocum, was born 30th day of 11th month (January), 1706, died in Newport, Rhode Island, where he spent his early years and received his education. He married there (first), September 27, 1724, Patience Carr, daughter of Caleb Carr, of Jamestown. They removed to East Greenwich township, Rhode Island, where he was made a freeman in 1732, and where he became a farmer and dealer in land. He married (second), in 1743, Hannah ———. Joseph Slocum was chosen deputy to the Rhode Island general assembly from West Greenwich in 1741-42-44. It is presumed he removed to Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania, 1769, and there died in 1778. Children by first wife: 1. Joanna, born April 4, 1725, in Newport, Rhode Island. 2. Mary, born November 11, 1726, in Newport, Rhode Island. 3. Desire, born October 1, 1731, in East Greenwich, Rhode Island. 4. Jonathan, see forward. 5. Abigail, born 7 mo. 4, 1740, in West Greenwich, Rhode Island. 6. Patience, born 9 mo. 19, 1742, in West Greenwich, Rhode Island. Children by second wife. 1. Martha, born 1 mo. 9, 1744, married Philip Aylesworth, Jr., June 14, 1762.

VI. Jonathan Slocum, fourth child of Joseph and Patience (Carr) Slocum, born in East Greenwich township, Kent county, Rhode Island, May 1, 1733, married, February 23, 1758, Ruth Tripp, born March 21, 1736, daughter of Isaac Tripp, Esq., of Warwick. After marriage they purchased land in Warwick, where they resided for some time. Joseph Slocum, his brother, started for the beautiful Wyoming valley with his father-in-law in 1768 or 1769, and Jonathan, leaving his family behind, soon followed and purchased land near the city of Scranton. On November 6, 1775, he purchased lot No. 15 in the town plat on the present site of the city of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He later settled with his

family within one hundred yards of the Wilkes-Barre fort, and here his beloved daughter, Frances Slocum, was seized by the Indians, November 2, 1778, and carried into captivity. "The cup of vengeance was not yet filled," as December 16, 1778, Jonathan Slocum, Isaac Tripp, his father-in-law, an aged man, and William Slocum, a youth, were out feeding cattle when they were fired on by the Indians and the two former were killed and scalped. William, although wounded, gave the alarm, but the alert and wily foe had fled to his hiding place in the mountain. This deed, bold as it was cruel, was perpetrated in the town plat, in the center of which the fortress was located. There in a short time Mrs. Slocum had lost her beloved child, Frances, her doorway drenched in blood by a member of the family being murdered, two others were taken away prisoners, and now her husband and father were stricken down, murdered and mangled by the merciless Indians. Verily the annals of Indian atrocities written in blood record few instances of desolation and woe to equal this." His wife died May 6, 1807, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. They had ten children: 1. Giles, born January 5, 1759, died November 14, 1826; he married Sarah Ross. 2. Judith, born October, 1760, died March 11, 1814, Cincinnati, Ohio. She married, February 24, 1782, Hugh Forsman. He was a subaltern in Captain Hewett's company during the Wyoming massacre, and one of fifteen of that corps who escaped, and the only one who brought back his gun. (See Wyoming Memorial to Congress.) 3. William, born January 6, 1762, died October 20, 1810, see forward. 4. Ebenezer, born January 10, 1766, died July 25, 1832; married Sarah Davis. 5. Mary, born December 22, 1768, died April 5, 1844; married Joseph Towne. 6. Benjamin, born December 7, 1760; married Phebe La France. He was a taxable in Wilkes-Barre, 1799; was appointed, 1811, postmaster of the first postoffice in Lackawanna valley; in 1826 removed to the village of Tunkhannock, where he died July 5, 1832. His son, Thomas Truxton Slocum, succeeded to his farm and gave two acres of land, May 25, 1842, on which to build the court house when Tunkhannock was given the honor of the seat of justice of Wyoming county, Pennsylvania. 7. Frances, born March, 1773, died 1847. (The Indian captive. See "History of Frances Slocum, the Lost Sister of Wyoming," compiled and written by her grandniece, Mrs. Martha Bennett Phelps, of Wilkes-Barre, 1905.) 8. Isaac, born March 4, 1775, died 1858; married Eliza-

beth Patrick. 9. Joseph, born April 9, 1777, died September 27, 1855; married Sarah Fell. 10. Jonathan, born September 12, 1778, died 1842; married Martha Underwood.

VII. William Slocum, third child of Jonathan and Ruth (Tripp) Slocum, born January 6, 1762; married, January 4, 1786, Sarah Sawyer, born May 12, 1764. They were pioneer residents of Exeter township. He was sheriff 1795 to 1799, when he retired to his farm in Pittston township, and was elected justice of the peace in 1806. He was among the prominent and influential men of the county. He died on the homestead, October 20, 1810, and his wife died March 16, 1832. They had nine children: 1. Lemuel, born March 24, 1787; married, December 20, 1812, ———; they removed to Delaware county, Ohio, where he died August 24, 1830. 2. Elizabeth, born October 3, 1788; married (first) William Jenkins, (second) Zenas Barnum, 1815; she died August 22, 1869, and her children reside in Scranton, Pennsylvania. 3. Frances, born August 26, 1790, died April 12, 1822; married, August 30, 1812, Eleazer Carey. 4. Laton, see forward. 5. Sarah, born August 12, 1794, died March 17, 1829. 6. Rhoda, born July 17, 1796, died May 27, 1829; married James Wright. 7. Merritt, born July 12, 1789, recorder of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, from 1836 till death, July 11, 1838. 7. Giles, born May 4, 1801, died May 10, 1878; married Sarah Perkins. 9. William, born May 4, 1803, died May, 1856; married Ann Le Stewart.

VIII. Laton Slocum, fourth child of William and Sarah (Sawyer) Slocum, born August 16, 1792, in Pittston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; died while attending court in Wilkes-Barre, January 16, 1833. He spent his early years in his home town, where he was educated in the public schools. He was a farmer and spent his entire life on a farm. He married, March 1, 1819, Gratey Scoville, born December 24, 1796, died September 5, 1829, daughter of James and Thankful (Nash) Scoville, of Exeter township, Pennsylvania. They settled on a farm in that town, where they always resided.

IX. William Slocum, youngest child of Laton and Gratey (Scoville) Slocum, born January 9, 1829, in Exeter township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, died October 8, 1895. His mother died when he was an infant, and he was educated and resided in Exeter until 1835, when he went to Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, where he remained two years. He resided in Owego, New York, 1839-40, and Mokelumne Hill, Cali-



Wm. Slocum

fornia, in 1852-53. He then returned to Pittston, Pennsylvania, and resided there in 1856-57, and from the latter date until 1864 in Scranton, Pennsylvania. He went as a substitute to the Civil war. He married, February 17, 1864, in Osceola, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, Mary Ann Hoyt, born in Osceola, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1837, daughter of Abel and Esther Eliza (Hurlburt) Hoyt. (See Hoyt Family.) They had children: 1. James Phillips, born August 16, 1865, in Osceola, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, died August 8, 1886. 2. William Giles, born November 23, 1869.

X. William Giles Slocum, youngest son of William and Mary Ann (Hoyt) Slocum, born November 23, 1869, in Exeter township, Pennsylvania, is the only lineal descendant in the tenth generation of one of the old and highly respected pioneer families of Wyoming valley. He received his education in the schools of the town where he now resides with his mother in the house adjoining the one built by his grandfather, Laton Slocum. He is a gardener and farmer of great ability, which fact is evidenced by the appearance of his farm, which is one of the finest in Exeter township. This sketch was abridged and written from "The History of the Slocums."

H. E. H.

MACFARLANE FAMILY. The "History of the Clan Macfarlane" says: "All historians agree that the ancestor of the Macfarlanes was Gilchrist, brother to Maulduin, third earl of Lennox, the proof of which is the charter by which he gives his brother Gilchrist a grant '*de terris superiori Arrochar de Luss*,' which lands continued in the possession of the clan for six hundred years, until the sale of the estate in 1784, and have at all times constituted their principal inheritance."

The same authority says that the Macfarlanes of the Wyoming valley in Pennsylvania, living principally in Kingston and emanating from that central locality, are of the descendants of James Macfarlane, of Ruthglen, Scotland, born there, 1776, who was for many years a private in the British army. James, son of James of Ruthglen, born Glasgow, 1800, married Jean Hunter. It is said she was of Paisley, Scotland, a town noted for its production of famous Paisley shawls, and in the factories of which she was employed when a girl. She was a cousin of the noted David Livingston. James Macfarlane came with her to America about 1830, and for several years worked in the mines at Pottsville

and Nesquehoning, Pennsylvania. He located at Plymouth, in the Wyoming valley, in 1833, and later removed to Edwardsville. In 1843 he superintended the opening of the first coal mine opened in Pittston—the Butler mine, where he remained until 1851. In partnership with Alva Tompkins, he opened and operated the Macfarlane & Tompkins shaft. In 1856 he sold out, removed to Plymouth and opened there and operated until his death, in 1864, the Macfarlane shaft, now owned by the Susquehanna Coal Company. James Macfarlane was an upright man, originally a devout Presbyterian, and afterward equally devoted Methodist, active in church work, and a warm friend of education. He was an earnest Abolitionist, later a Whig, and finally a Republican, but never in any sense a politician.

James and Jean (Hunter) Macfarlane had children: James, Janet, Margaret, Elizabeth, Thomas Pringle and Clarinda. 1. James, married Eliza Hillard, and had three children: Mary, married De Haven Lance; David and William. 2. Janet, married Andrew Lindsay and had two sons: James and George. 3. Margaret, married David Madden and had three children: William, Frank and Fannie. 4. Elizabeth, married John P. Fell, son of Hugh Fell, son of Joseph Fell, son of Samuel Fell, son of Samuel Fell, son of Thomas Fell, son of Joseph Fell of Longlands, parish of Uldale, Cumberland, England, who married (1) Bridget Willson, and (2) Elizabeth Doyle, and who was the ancestor of many of the Fells of Wilkes-Barre and the Wyoming valley in Pennsylvania. (See Fell Family). John P. and Elizabeth (Macfarlane) Fell had three children: Emma, Charles and Harriet. The mother of these children died October 29, 1866, and Mr. Fell married (second) Elizabeth, daughter of William and Jane Patten.

Thomas Pringle Macfarlane, son of James and Jean, was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1836, and was educated chiefly in Wyoming Seminary, where he graduated, 1857. From boyhood he had been associated with his father in mining enterprises until the death of the latter in 1864. He was then made superintendent for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company, and two years later superintended the opening of the Gaylord mines at Plymouth, remaining in the capacity of general manager until 1871. In 1872 he opened the Black Diamond mine in Luzerne, and in 1873 went to Colorado and engaged in mining operations one year. He then returned to the Wyoming valley and for two years was superintendent of the Kingston Coal

Company's mines. He then leased and for about ten years operated on his own account the Chauncey mine at Plymouth. Later on he was for several years engaged in contracting and promoting mining operations, being a stockholder and director of the Wyoming Coal and Land Company. In 1901 he was appointed postmaster of Kingston by President Roosevelt, which position he held until this office became one of the sub-stations of Wilkes-Barre, 1904.

Mr. Macfarlane is a firm Republican. He was one of the members of the Plymouth council, and afterward a member of the Kingston school board. He married, 1860, Margaret McCullough, died 1889, a native of Nova Scotia, daughter of William McCullough and wife Christian Hutchinson. Their children are: Lincoln Macfarlane, deceased; Jessie Macfarlane, educated in Wyoming Seminary, at home; James Macfarlane, deceased; Ella Macfarlane, deceased; Sarah Mercur Macfarlane, deceased; William Macfarlane, deceased; Alfred Darte Macfarlane, born December 29, 1881, educated at Cornell and Lehigh Universities, mining engineer, member of the engineering corps of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company up to 1904, when he became connected with the Consolidated Coal and Coke Company of Pocahontas, West Virginia.

H. E. H.

LEWIS LEONIDAS ROGERS, M. D. The Rogers families of the Wyoming valley of the line under consideration in this narrative were of English origin and New England ancestry. The pioneer of the family in the Wyoming valley in Pennsylvania was Josiah Rogers, who was born in 1720, settled in Plymouth in 1776, and died in 1815. He shared the privations of the period immediately preceding and during the Revolutionary war, and suffered with the other settlers in the losses incident to the early years of that memorable struggle. After the battle and massacre at Wyoming, Josiah Rogers went with his family down the Susquehanna river and thence across the mountains towards Northampton and Berks counties. His wife, who was greatly exhausted from the fatigue of the journey, died in the wilderness, many miles from any human habitation, July 9, 1778. She was buried in the woods, a broken board being used as a spade with which to dig her shallow grave, but the ceremony was as solemn and impressive as if accompanied with the formality of a funeral at home. On a piece of board which was placed at the head of her grave was written with char-

coal this inscription: "Here rest the remains of Hannah, wife of Josiah Rogers, who died while fleeing from the Indians after the massacre at Wyoming." Mrs. Rogers was fifty-two years old, and her maiden name was Hannah Ford.

After the burial of his wife Mr. Rogers and the remaining members of his family continued their journey until they came to the settlement at the Blue mountain, where they remained several months, and then returned to Plymouth. Their stay there was brief on account of continued Indian troubles, and they were compelled to seek the protection of the forts further up the river. In 1779 Mr. Rogers, in company with Capt. James Bidlack, started on horseback to Plymouth to see if it was safe to remove his family there, but they encountered the savages and were compelled to turn back; unfortunately, Captain Bidlack's saddle girth broke, causing him to fall to the ground, and, still worse, to fall into the hands of the Indians. Mr. Rogers escaped unharmed, but there were two bullet holes in his coat. He stood firmly with the settlers during the later years of the war and the still later contest over land titles, and was looked upon as one of the leading men of the settlement in his time. He died in 1815 at the ripe old age of ninety-six years. Many of his descendants are still living in the lower part of the Wyoming valley.

The line of descent of this branch of the Rogers family from the American ancestor is noted as follows: Joseph Rogers came from England, and his wife was Sarah Currier. Their son, Hope Rogers, married Esther Mecomb, and their son, Josiah Rogers, the pioneer of the family in the Wyoming valley in Pennsylvania, married Hannah Ford. Their son, Jonah Rogers, married Deliverance Chaffee, and their son, Joel Rogers, married (first) Polly Linn; (second) Mary Jackson, married September 30, 1815; (third) Amy Bonhorn. Joel Rogers was born March 7, 1780, and died July 29, 1850. His wife, Mary Jackson, was born November 24, 1784, and died October 7, 1836. Their children: Jose Rogers, born July 24, 1816; Joel Jackson Rogers, born March 4, 1818; Lydia Rogers, born December 24, 1819, died September 13, 1844; Lewis W. Rogers, born May 22, 1822, died August 3, 1845, at Kelly, Union county; Stephen Rogers, born April 17, 1824.

Rev. Joel Rogers was a clergyman of the Baptist Church, and a teacher whose influence was always for good in the community in which he lived and labored so long. His son, Dr. Joel

Jackson Rogers, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and acquired his early education chiefly under his father's direction, for he was a teacher as well as minister of the Gospel. In the winter of 1842-1843 he studied medicine in New York City, and paid his personal expenses by selling books and periodicals during his leisure hours. He was regularly graduated from a medical institution, and in 1846 began his professional career in Lehman township, in Luzerne county. In 1847 he removed to Huntsville, where he afterward lived and practiced for a period of more than half a century. He was an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church and its Sunday school for more than sixty years. At the time of his death in 1902 Dr. Rogers was the oldest member of the Luzerne County Medical Society.

Dr. Rogers married, April 15, 1851, at Trucksville, Pennsylvania, Sarah Caroline Rice, daughter of Rev. Jacob Rice and wife Sarah Cook. Dr. Rogers and his wife celebrated their golden wedding April 15, 1901. Of their marriage five children were born, all of whom are now living, as is the mother, at the age of eighty-two years: Lewis Leonidas Rogers, born July 29, 1852, see forward; Charles Jacob Rogers, born August 17, 1854, in Kingston; Mary Louise Rogers, born May 26, 1857, in Huntsville; Joseph Alfred Rogers, born July 7, 1859, in Huntsville; Sarah Carrie Rogers, born October 27, 1862, married Samuel H. Sturdevant.

Dr. Lewis Leonidas Rogers was educated in the Wilkes-Barre public schools, Wyoming Seminary, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, the Philadelphia Lying-in Hospital, and the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating from the latter with the degree of M. D., March 12, 1881. Later on he took a post-graduate course in gynecology under Professors Baer and Goodell at the University of Pennsylvania. His professional career was begun in Kingston in 1881, and he has since lived and practiced in that borough, although his practice extends very much beyond the limits of that place. He is a member of the American Medical Association and of the Pennsylvania State and Luzerne County Medical Societies. Aside from his medical practice, which always has been large, Dr. Rogers has been and is in many ways identified with the best interests and institutions of his vicinity. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, lecturer of hygiene in Wyoming Seminary, and was one of the organizers and for two years president of the

Kingston Young Men's Christian Association. He taught school for six years before taking up the study of medicine.

Dr. Lewis Leonidas Rogers married, April 16, 1884, Mary Elizabeth Cushing, daughter of Joseph Charles Cushing and Hannah Rawleigh Brooks. Their children: Mary Cushing Rogers, born January 27, 1885; Lewis Leonidas Rogers, born September 12, 1890.

Mrs. Rogers was born in Binghamton, New York, August 18, 1855, and graduated from the Central High School of that city. She is descended from old New England stock, the family dating its history in America to the time of the Puritans. Joseph Charles Cushing, her father, was born in Bainbridge, Chenango county, New York, July 23, 1821, and died August 21, 1874. He was educated for the legal profession, but failing health compelled him to select some less confining occupation. He went south and traveled in connection with business pursuits, and later returned north and located in Binghamton, where he engaged in the manufacture of furniture. He was a Presbyterian and took much interest in church work. Politically he was a Whig, and afterward a Republican. He was a member of Otsenigo Lodge, F. and A. M., of Binghamton. His wife, whom he married in Binghamton, August 10, 1854, was Hannah Rawleigh Brooks, daughter of Dr. Pelatiah Brooks and wife Sarah McCullough. Joseph C. Cushing was a son of William Cushing, who was born July 25, 1792; married, October 25, 1818, Betsey Olmsted, who was born July 27, 1799. Hannah Rawleigh Brooks Cushing was educated in Binghamton at Miss White's Seminary, besides which she had private instruction in the languages. She died November 20, 1867. She was a devout Methodist and active in church work; a woman of refined literary tastes, a writer of considerable note, and some of her works were published. She was a descendant in direct line from Lord Brooke, who founded Saybrook, in the colony of Connecticut. Her great-grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, one of Washington's aides, and lost an arm at Brandywine. He was brevetted for bravery in action, and was offered but declined, a pension. Her grandfather, Dr. Pelatiah B. Brooks, was one of the earliest physicians in Broome county, and a man of great influence and dignity, a student all his life, to the age of eighty-six years. He was a Methodist, and in politics originally a Democrat, but at the close of Buchanan's term his party drifted away from him and left him in the Republican ranks. He

died in May, 1874. His wife was Sarah McCullough, and they had eight children.

Sarah Carrie Rogers, youngest child and daughter of Dr. Joel Jackson and Sarah Caroline (Rice) Rogers, was born October 27, 1862. She was educated at Wyoming Seminary, and is a member of the Methodist Church, taking an earnest interest in all that pertains to the welfare of that society. She married, at Huntsville, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1888, Samuel Henry Sturdevant. Mr. Sturdevant was born at Harvey's Lake, Luzerne county, May 14, 1861, and died July 5, 1903. When he was three months old his parents removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he was educated in the public schools and in Wyoming Seminary. Leaving school, he engaged with his father in the lumber business which was his chief occupation as long as he lived; but he was otherwise identified with the business history of the locality, being organizer of the Ganoga Ice Company, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Protective Association, and general manager of S. H. Sturdevant's Sons' lumbering interests. He was always a busy man, successful in his operations, fair and honest in all his dealings with his fellow-men. Politically he was a Republican, and in religious preference a Methodist.

H. E. H.

TROXELL FAMILY. In Mayer's "History of the Reformed Church" the Swiss family Troxell is mentioned as follows: "In 1522 we find some of the priests of Sweitz advocating the doctrine of the Reformer. Among these was Balthazer Trachsel, pastor of the town of Art, and one of the eleven clerics who subscribed to the 'humble supplication' to Bishop Hugo in behalf of the free preaching of the Gospel and the marriage of the clergy—Canton of Sweitz, Switzerland. The name has been written in various forms—Drachsel, Drachsell, Draxel, Traxel, Trexler, Troxsell, Troxel, Troxell. In the colonial records of Pennsylvania it is written Trachsell, Traxel, Drachsel. The Troxell family of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, descend from French Huguenot, Holland and German ancestors. Four ancestors, Troxell, Michelet, Deschler and Fogel, came to Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, 1732-33, two receiving the same coat-of-arms as Lords of Beauval and Interval by Louis XI of France, and another fought bravely under Louis IX in the Holy Land. All served on Revolutionary committees and were prominent during the period of the Revolutionary war, and their descendants are among the honored and

respected families of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania."

Peter (Drachsell) Troxell, the progenitor of the family in America, was born in Alsace, Lorraine, 1690. He arrived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from the Palatinate, August 17, 1733, on the ship "Samuel," Hugh Percy, master, from Rotterdam, last from Deal, and settled at Egypt (now Whitehall township), Northampton county, where he purchased two hundred and fifty acres of land, deeded January 26, 1743. The church service at Egypt was held in the house of Peter Troxell before the church was erected. In 1757 Peter Trexler, as he is recorded, was elected justice of the section known as "Egypta," which later in the year was created as Whitehall township. He served from 1757 to 1764, and was made justice also March 9, 1774, June 3, 1777. His house, built in 1744, is still standing. He died in Whitehall township, Pennsylvania. He married Juliana Catherine Deshler, and the first baptism recorded in "Aegypten" by the Rev. Goetchins was that of a son of "The respectable Peter Troxell" and his wife, Juliana Catherine, (church census of the Reformed congregation at that place.) The child was baptized October 26, 1733, and was named Johannes Troxell. Johannes (or John) Troxell, son of Peter and Juliana Troxell, was a private in Captain Reitz's Eighth Company of Colonel Stephen Balliet's (Balliot) battalion, enlisting July 22, 1781. He had one son, Peter.

The Deshler family was founded in this country by Adam Deshler and his wife, Appolonia, who sailed in the ship "Hope" from Rotterdam, last from Cowes, Daniel Ried, master, arriving August 28, 1733, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he took the oath of allegiance to the colonies of Great Britain. He was prominent in the colonial history of Northampton county. He also built the Deshler Fort in Whitehall township in 1756, where the families of the neighborhood took refuge during the Indian raid in 1763. Adam Deshler was a descendant of Capt. David Deshler, aide-de-camp to the Prince Palatine; he married Marie Wister, a sister of Casper Wister, of Germantown, in 1711. His son, David Deshler, was a member of the committee of supplies and of observation chosen December 21, 1774, and served during the Revolution. He advanced money out of his own private means when the treasury of the United States was empty, also of the state of Pennsylvania. His was one of the four guns of the company reported to Colonel Burd in 1763. David



Ephraim Tice

Deshler was born in North Whitehall township, 1733, and died at Bierye Bridge, December, 1796. He married Elizabeth Muhlenburg.

Peter Troxell, son of Johannes Troxell, married Julia Barbara Burkhalter, a daughter of Peter and Anna Maria Catherine (Deshler) Burkhalter, and granddaughter of Ulrich Burkhalter, born 1710, who arrived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in ship "Samuel" from Rotterdam, last from Cowes, Hugh Percy, master. Ulrich Burkhalter took the oath of allegiance to the American colonies of Great Britain upon his arrival, August 11, 1732, and settled in Whitehall township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a tract of land from Richard Hockley of three hundred acres, rich, fertile and beautifully situated, deeded February 4, 1743, and was one of the prominent men of the county. His wife, Barbara, bore him two children: Elizabeth Barbara, married Jean Jacques Michelet (Mickley), mentioned later; and Peter, who was captain of the White Hall Company, Associated Battalion, Militia of the Revolution, May 22, 1775, and member of the Pennsylvania convention, 1776.

Peter Troxell, son of Peter and Julia Barbara (Burkhalter) Troxell, married in Whitehall township, Pennsylvania, Elizabeth Mickley, born August 13, 1793, died December 10, 1866, daughter of Christian and Elizabeth (Deshler) Mickley, the former born in 1767, died 1812. Christian Mickley was the son of John Jacob Mickley, born December 17, 1737, died December 12, 1800, in White Hall, Lehigh county, his death being caused by a tree falling on him near his home. He married, November 20, 1760, in White Hall, Susanna Miller, born November 6, 1743, died December 16, 1807. They resided in Whitehall township. John Jacob Mickley served in the Revolution as member of the general committee and commissary of issues, and aided in every way the cause of liberty. He brought the State House or Liberty Bell from Philadelphia via Bethlehem to Allentown, September 23, 1777. John Martin Mickley, brother of John Jacob, born March 3, 1745, died March 11, 1828, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and participated in the battle of Germantown. He settled in Adams county, Pennsylvania. Another brother, John Peter, born 1752, died 1828, was in the military service against the Indians, and served as a fifer during the entire period of the Revolutionary war; he lived in Bedmister, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about 1784. Another brother, Henry Mickley, born 1754, and a sister,

Barbara Mickley, born 1756, were killed by Indians while gathering chestnuts, October 8, 1763. John Jacob Mickley was the son of Jean Jacques Michelet (Mickley, Mickle), above mentioned as the husband of Elizabeth Barbara Burkhalter, born 1697, in Alsace, Loraine, France. He was one of the Huguenot refugees who fled from that country to Rotterdam, Holland, from whence he sailed on the ship "Hope," May 6, 1733, arriving in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1733, and in the same year settled in White Hall, Northampton county, where his death occurred August 18, 1769. Jean Jacques Michelet was the son of Louis and Susanna (Mangeot) Michelet, whose marriage occurred January, 1697. Louis Michelet was born December 17, 1675, at Nietz, later was the pastor of the Huguenot Church at Deux Ponts, Alsace, Loraine, France, died February 27, 1750. The distinguished French historian, Jules Michelet, was a near kinsman of Louis Michelet.

Ephraim Troxell, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Mickley) Troxell, was born in Whitehall, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1823. He died at Wilkes-Barre, May 11, 1903, aged eighty years. His boyhood and early manhood was spent in the vicinity of his birthplace, and in 1856 he came to Wilkes-Barre from Fogelville. He became identified with many of the enterprises and business interests of Wilkes-Barre, and was the owner of much landed property. He had large tracts of farm land at Harvey's Lake, Luzerne county, and Clifton, and much of his time during his later years was devoted to his mining and farming interests. Being a man of wealth, the last few years of his life were spent in retirement. He was one of the early promoters in the Harvey's Lake trolley line, and built a portion of the road about Harvey's Lake, where his summer home was located. He was also interested in the Harvey's Lake Transit Company, the North Street Bridge Company, and various other enterprises which tended toward the improvement of Wilkes-Barre. He was a faithful member of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, charitable in marked degree, but without ostentation, a man of retiring disposition, who found his greatest pleasure at his own fireside.

Ephraim Troxell married, February 18, 1845, in Whitehall township, Pennsylvania, Caroline A. Fogel, daughter of Solomon and Anna (Stahler) Fogel, of Fogelsville, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, born Fogelsville, Pennsylvania, and died Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1901, a faithful communicant of St. Stephen's church.

She was a descendant of the Steller families who settled in Lynn and Macungie townships, Bucks, (now Lehigh) county, from 1727 to 1733, of early Huguenot, Reformed and Lutheran families. Solomon Fogel, father of Carolina A. (Fogel) Troxell, was one of the prominent men of Lehigh county. He was one of the men who started the first Sunday school in the court house in Allentown, was always interested in educational affairs, was one of the first to establish English schools in the county, and in every way assisted in the growth and development of the community. He was one of the first stockholders of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad was named in his honor, as it was through his efforts as a civil engineer that the railroad was possible, and it was also through his influence that the farmers were willing to sell their land for the railroad, many of them being greatly opposed to the project. He was the son of Judge John Fogel, who was one of the trustees of the Allentown Academy, and brigade inspector of the war of 1812-14, a descendant of Johann Fogel, of the general committee of Northampton county in the Revolution, founder of Fogelsville, and interested in the schools of the county, and of John Fogel, and Philip Frederick Fogel, who came from Wurtemberg, sailing from Rotterdam in the ship "Samuel," arriving in Philadelphia, August 17, 1731. He settled in Lynn township (then in Bucks county), and his house was built in such a way that it was considered a safe retreat from the savages, and was called "The Fort." Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Troxell had two children: Dr. Edgar Rudolphus Troxell, West Pittston, Pennsylvania, married Maria Nugent, and had Helen, Nugent, Edgar R., George, Elsie, and Gilbert. 2. Clementine Rosa Troxell, Wilkes-Barre. She is a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, member of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, the Huguenot Society, and the Young Woman's Christian Association of Wilkes-Barre.

H. E. H.

JOSEPH MALLERY STARK. The Stark family, represented in the present generation by Joseph Mallery Stark, a coal operator at Plains, traces its origin to Aaron Stark (1) and through him to William (2), Ensign Christopher (3), James (4), Henry (5), John (6), John R. (7), and Joseph Mallery (8). Ensign Christopher, James, Henry, John, and John R. were old and esteemed citizens of the Wyoming valley, and

their remains are interred there. Ensign Christopher Stark had the original grant for the Stark property, upon which Joseph Mallery Stark, his mother, Mrs. John R. Stark, and his sister, Cornelia M. Stark, now reside, and on which Joseph M. Stark is now (1905) mining coal.

John Stark, of the sixth generation in line of descent from Aaron Stark, the founder of the family, was born January 4, 1795, died June 22, 1878, son of Henry Stark, fifth generation in line of descent, who was born April 19, 1762. John Stark married, November 4, 1815, Cornelia Wilcox, born March 24, 1797, died May 11, 1884, daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Newcombe) Wilcox, and their children were: Hiram, born February 9, 1817; G. W. Dinsmore, born April 16, 1818; Elizabeth, born February 3, 1820, died November 17, 1852; married June 23, 1839, Samuel Billing; Nancy, born December 8, 1821, married Elijah Conard. Jane, born May 3, 1827, married April 22, 1857, Garrick Mallery Miller (see Leavenworth Family); Henry, October 10, 1831; Mary Almeda, February 16, 1833, married April 26, 1855, Stephen N. Miller; John R., December 15, 1834, mentioned later; and Martha W., February 11, 1839, died in 1904, married October 10, 1865, Maj. Oliver A. Parsons. (See Parsons Family.) (See Wilcox genealogy.)

John R. Stark, youngest son of John and Cornelia (Wilcox) Stark, born December 15, 1834, at Plains, Pennsylvania, died Plains, October 17, 1901, aged sixty-seven years. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and resided on the old Stark property in Plains throughout his entire lifetime. He was a prosperous farmer, a thoroughly capable business man, a Methodist in religion, and a Republican in politics. He married, November 3, 1863, Phoebe Jane Swallow, born at Plainsville, September 18, 1830, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Cooper) Swallow, and two children were the issue of this union: Joseph Mallery, mentioned at length hereafter; and Cornelia M. Joseph Swallow was born July 7, 1781, at Brick Church, New Jersey, subsequently located at Plainsville, where he followed farming, married Mary Cooper, who was born February 9, 1786, daughter of George Cooper, of Revolutionary fame, and their children were: James, George, Benjamin, Silas, Daniel, Miner, Mary, Clarissa, Elizabeth, Phoebe, and Jane, the wife of John R. Stark. Joseph Swallow died on the old Swallow homestead in Plains, June 5, 1861, aged eighty years, and his remains were interred in the Hollenback cemetery. His wife died at Newton, Lackawanna county, at the resi-



Joseph M. Stark

dence of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Knapp, August 12, 1878, aged ninety-two years. Phoebe Jane (Swallow) Stark died at the Stark residence, December 6, 1875, aged forty-five years, and her remains were interred in the Hollenback cemetery.

John R. Stark married (second), June 6, 1877, at Rockdale, Pennsylvania, Rebecca Wharram, born Plymouth, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1843, daughter of Emanuel and Charlotte (Evans) Wharram, also of Plymouth. Emanuel Wharram was of English descent, coming from North Berton, Yorkshire, England, 1830, and locating at Plymouth, Pennsylvania. He was born December 6, 1817, at North Berton, and followed agricultural pursuits at Plymouth, where he married Charlotte Evans, daughter of Stephen and Myra (Cooper) Evans, also of Plymouth, and a descendant of John Evans, who came to this country as a captain in the service of the King in the French and Indian war. Rebecca (Wharram) Stark was educated in the public schools of Plymouth and at Geneva Normal School, of Geneva, Ohio. She taught in the public schools of Luzerne county for several years. She is now residing on the old Stark homestead.

Joseph Mallery Stark, only son of John R. and Phoebe Jane (Swallow) Stark, born in Plains, August 28, 1868, was educated in the common schools in Plains and Wyoming Seminary, and has been a lifelong resident of his native town. He was proprietor of a general store and postmaster at the same time for a period of almost ten years. At present (1905) he is a coal operator, his place of business being located on the old Stark property in Plains, where he has erected a breaker and opened a slope, mining his own coal. Mr. Stark is a Methodist in religion, a Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 442, Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. Stark married, in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1891, Elizabeth A. Stewart, daughter of Charles L. and Sarah (Billings) Stewart. Charles L. Stewart has been engaged in a variety of business pursuits during his life, in all of which he has been eminently successful. He also served in the Civil war. His wife, Sarah Elizabeth (Stark) Billings, bore him three children: Elizabeth A., a graduate of Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, wife of Joseph Mallery Stark; Marian, widow of Fred Schmauch, and the parents of one child; and Dr. Charles L., Jr., who was educated at Wyoming Seminary, University of Chicago, and Denver

Medical College, and is now (1906) a practicing physician at Salt Lake, Utah. He married Anna Williams, of Denver, Colorado.

H. E. H.

LONGSHORE FAMILY. The Longshore family is of long residence in Pennsylvania, and has had among its members men of high ability in professional callings as well as in the ordinary avocations of life. The two of whom this narrative treats in principal part, Dr. Ashbel B. Longshore, and Dr. William R. Longshore, who succeeded his father, each in his day, was an accomplished physician, and during their careers have probably given instruction in medicine to more students than any other four physicians in the Wyoming valley. They were also of high personal character, and models of true manhood.

The founder of the family in Pennsylvania was Robert Longshore, who came from England and settled at Front and Market streets, in Philadelphia, whence he later removed to Bucks county. Another great-grandfather of Dr. Longshore was one Wilson, a Protestant religionist from the north of Ireland, who came to America at the age of nineteen years. He first settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and later in Montgomery county, where he bought two large farms near the county line, the homestead residence being at Abington. The great-grandmother, Sarah Boileau, was of French descent, and died at Beaver Meadows, Pennsylvania. Here also lived a great-uncle, William Wilson, who erected the first building there. The grandfather on the maternal side was a native of Germany, of the Richter (subsequently spelled Richter) family. His grandfather Wilson was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, and his sword is now in the possession of Dr. W. R. Longshore.

Isaiah Longshore (grandfather) lived at Beach Haven, where he kept a hotel and boarding house for workmen on the canal; he died at the age of forty-seven years, and was buried there. He married Nancy Wilson, who after the death of her husband lived in Hazleton, but died in Weatherly, at the venerable age of ninety-two years, from a fall in which she broke her hip; she was buried at Beaver Meadows. She and her husband were Presbyterians. Their children were three sons—A. B., Alfred R., and William R., Alfred having been a justice of the peace, and dying at the age of eighty-two years; and three daughters—Mrs. James Lewis, Mrs. Philip Hofecker, and Mrs. Robert Russell.

A. B. Longshore was reared at Shickshinny,

and at the age of sixteen years went to Wilkes-Barre, and began as a clerk, later with Mr. Pardee, in Hazelton, in the railway construction corps, the first railway into this region. He subsequently went to Berwick, where he clerked in a store for Abraham Miller, devoting his leisure hours to the study of medicine with A. B. Wilson, his uncle. He afterward attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, under some of the most eminent practitioners and professional teachers of the day (Professors J. K. Mitchell, Joseph Pancoast, Charles Meigs and Thomas Mutter), and graduated from the institution with honors in 1843. He was as fluent in German as in English, and the knowledge was invaluable to him. In the year of his graduation he entered upon practice in Wyoming, where his professional visitations extended all over the mountain region. It is of interest to note, as a sidelight upon the manner of living in that day, a large part of his compensation was in the nature of provisions and country produce. In the early fifties, at the solicitation of Mr. Pardee, he located in Hazelton, where his practice became so extensive that he called to his aid as assistants five young men who were receiving instruction from him. He remained in active practice until his death, in September, 1875, at the age of sixty-three years. He was a man of sterling character, and exerted a strong and salutary influence in the community, but the exactions of his profession forbade his acceptance of the various official positions which were tendered him. He was a member of the Beaver Meadows militia company. His wife was Maria J. Righter, born in Washington, D. C., a daughter of William Righter, who was born at Mill Creek, near Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. She died at the age of seventy years. They were Baptists in religion. They had eight children, of whom Dr. William R. Longshore is the only one living.

William R. Longshore, M. D., son of Ashbel B. and Maria J. (Righter) Longshore, was born in Beaver Meadows, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1838. His early years were passed at the family home, and he was fourteen years of age when his parents removed to Hazelton. He began his education in the common schools, and received what was nearly equivalent to a collegiate training in Kingston Seminary and Lewisburg (now Bucknell) University. He had the great advantage of beginning his medical studies with his father as his tutor, and he subsequently attended the Jefferson Medical College and the Pennsylvania College of

Medicine, graduating from the last named institution in March, 1860. He became assistant to Dr. Kirkbride in the male department of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, and was thus engaged until the autumn of 1862.

At that time, after passing the required examination held by the medical examining board of the United States army, he was commissioned assistant surgeon with rank of first lieutenant, in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Pardee, which was a part of the First Brigade, Geary's Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps. In September, 1863, he accompanied his command to the west, and in October, 1863, was promoted to surgeon, with rank of major. With the Twentieth Corps (the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps consolidated) he took part in all the operations under General Slocum in the Wauhatchie Valley, including the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. While encamped in the Wauhatchie Valley, Major Longshore participated in all the hardships that marked the dreadful winter of 1863-4. Owing to the repeated tearing-up of the railroad by the enemy, supplies had been cut off, and the subsistence for both animals and men was so nearly exhausted that not enough was available to keep them from suffering with hunger. For horses and mules there was served only a double handful of corn to last for three days, and the soldiers, driven to extremity, habitually stole the corn from the famished animals. As surgeon, Major Longshore was empowered to make requisition upon the commissary department for subsistence stores for the sick. Moved by the necessities of the men who appealed to him for food, his humanity would not suffer him to draw an arbitrary line between those suffering from a pronounced ailment and those who were starving to death, and he exercised his authority in their behalf, until superior officers absolutely deprived him of the power. Notwithstanding his opportunity, he shared hunger with the common soldiers, to such an extent that, when the army set out on the march to Bridgeport, Alabama, and a ration was distributed consisting of about a mouthful of army biscuit and an equal bulk of bacon, it seemed to him to be one of the sweetest meals he had ever eaten. At Bridgeport, where the army went into winter quarters, Surgeon Longshore was in charge of the brigade hospital, until May 1, 1864. With his command he participated in the operations against Atlanta, acting as brigade surgeon, and after the capture of that stronghold served in the same

capacity in Sherman's march to the sea, and the campaign of the Carolinas. At Goldsboro, North Carolina, he was granted leave of absence to visit home in company with General Pardee. While in Philadelphia on the trip home, a negro porter at his hotel informed him of the assassination of President Lincoln, and the dreadful intelligence came with a terrible shock which was intensified as he recalled the fact that a little more than four years before he had seen that great statesman raise the Flag of the Union over Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, while he was passing through the city to his inauguration.

Arrived at Hazleton, Surgeon Longshore was married, April 25, 1865, to Miss Matilda A. Carter, daughter of William and Margaret (Thomas) Carter, and one of seven children. Her father was a prominent coal operator in Stockton and Beaver Meadows; her mother died at the age of forty-eight years. Surgeon Longshore rejoined the army on May 7, and took part in the Grand Review in Washington, just before the disbanding of the Union armies, and was mustered out of service in July following. Dr. Longshore then permanently located in Hazleton, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. How active and useful has been his service is evidenced by the fact that during these forty-six years past he has practically been busy day and night, for twelve years, at one time having only two days vacation, and in one year there was not a night when he was not called out. While caring for a large practice at and in the neighborhood of his home, he has long been in the service of the state in connection with its National Guard. March 5, 1874, he was commissioned surgeon of the old Ninth Regiment, N. G. P., and served with it during the coal region riots of that year, and until it was disbanded. In June, 1890, he was commissioned surgeon of the Ninth Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., in which he served until the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, when he retired. Throughout all his arduous service in the line of his profession, civil and military, now in his sixty-seventh year, he has fully preserved his physical and mental powers, and continues steadfast in his devotion to his calling, in which he expects to continue to his latest days. He is held in high esteem as the oldest practicing physician in Luzerne county, and is one of the most prominent and influential members of the leading medical associations—the Carbon County, the Luzerne County, the Lehigh Valley, the National, and Pennsylvania State—and has been president of

nearly all except the last named. He is affiliated with various bodies of the Masonic fraternity—Hazleton Lodge, No. 3271, F. and A. M.; Hazleton Chapter, R. A. M.; Mt. Moriah Council, R. S. M., of Bloomsburg; and Mt. Vernon Commandery, Knights Templar. He is a companion of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and a member of Robinson Post, No. 20, G. A. R., of which he was for several years surgeon; also the Union League of Philadelphia. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican, having cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and holding loyal to his party to the present time.

Dr. and Mrs. Longshore were the parents of one child, Harry Carter Longshore, who died at the age of fourteen years. Dr. and Mrs. Longshore adopted a daughter, Jane Martin, who married Wallace Ellerslie Engle, and to them was born a son, William Longshore Engle, who resides in Hazleton. Mrs. Longshore died January 4, 1891. H. E. H.

GEORGE SIVELY PFOUTS, deceased, born March 5, 1842, on the old homestead in Hanover township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, was the only child of Hon. Benjamin F. and Mary F. (Sively) Pfouts, and on the paternal side grandchild of Leonard and Mercy (Conover) Pfouts, and on the maternal side of George and Frances (Stewart) Sively. Leonard Pfouts, who was of German descent, and his wife, Mercy (Conover) Pfouts (whose father was a scout in the Revolutionary war, was taken prisoner by the Indians, and held by them for a time in captivity), reared a family of nine children: Mary, (Mrs. Joseph Barnes); Lucretia (Mrs. Leonard Elder); Benjamin F., see below; Mary A., (Mrs. Joseph Bailey); Sarah (Mrs. Jonathan Pursell); Robert; Isabella (Mrs. Daniel Latshaw); Lucinda (Mrs. William Lemon); and John. Those children are now (1905) all dead.

Hon. Benjamin F. Pfouts, father of George S. Pfouts, was born in Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1809, and died at his residence in Buttonwood, Hanover township, January 6, 1894. He remained at home until he was seventeen years old, and then went to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and later to Northumberland county, same state, where he was deputy sheriff, and in 1841 removed to Hanover township, where he engaged in farming on the Sively homestead. He was a man of the most sterling character, and a strong advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. He held nearly all the

offices of the town in which he lived, and was one of the poor directors of Luzerne county from the organization of that department till his death. He was commissioner of the county at the time of the construction of the court house, and being the nearest resident officer chiefly superintended the work. He was associate judge of Luzerne county for several years prior to his death, and in the discharge of the duties of the office showed rare judgment, good common sense, and a knowledge of the law. He was also a good business man, and had accumulated a handsome fortune during his long and useful career. Judge Pfouts was a very active worker in the Masonic fraternity, and was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Judge Pfouts married, February 5, 1841, Mary F. Sively, daughter of George and Frances (Stewart) Sively, and one child was born to them, George Sively, mentioned at length hereinafter. John George Sively, grandfather of Mrs. Pfouts, was born in Germany and came to America previous to 1788. He was a surgeon in the French army, and later a noted physician in Philadelphia, where he married Jane Baldwin, and died near Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1812. He had two children: George, born 1789, died in 1854 on the old homestead in Hanover township, about two and a half miles south of Wilkes-Barre on the river road, where he settled in 1809, engaged in clearing a farm, and reared two children, Stewart and Mary F., wife of above. Mr. Sively was a true type of the purity and nobility of pioneer character, and deserves much credit for hewing down the forests, battling with the wild beasts and savages, and establishing his family in the comfortable home which is still occupied by his posterity. Lazarus Stewart was born in Scotland, emigrated with his family first to Ireland, then to Holland, and finally to America in 1729, locating in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he died. He had among other children, two sons, Robert and Alexander, the former of whom had two children, Captain Lazarus and James, who came to Hanover in 1769 or 1770. Alexander Stewart had three children: Lieutenant Lazarus, George, and Mary, who became the wife of George Espy, all deceased. Lieutenant Lazarus married Dorcas Hopkins, a relative of the Hopkins family, of Philadelphia, came to Hanover with the forty settlers from Harrisburg and his cousin, Captain Lazarus Stewart, and had one child, Frances Book, who became the wife of George Sively. Lieutenant Stewart was killed in the Wyoming massacre,

July 3, 1778. The family were always identified with the Presbyterian Church.

George Sively Pfouts, whose name heads this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Hanover township, at the old original Wilkes-Barre Academy, Clifton Springs, and New York State College, graduating when about twenty-one years of age. He then took up civil engineering and entered Martin Correll's engineering corps, and assisted in surveying the then new oil fields in western Pennsylvania, occupying about three years. He then returned to the old homestead and lived there for several years, after which he took up farming, which he continued about five years, when he permanently retired from active pursuits. Mr. Pfouts was a private in the war of the rebellion, enlisting in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, 1865, and served under Judge Stanley Woodward in Company H, Third Regiment, until the end of the war. In politics he was a Democrat, and for several terms served as auditor of Hanover township. He was a Presbyterian in religion, and actively engaged in church work for many years prior to his decease, serving as class leader, and teacher in the Sunday school. His wife is an active member of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Pfouts was a stockholder in the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre. He was a charter member of the Order of Heptasophs, with which he was connected seventeen years, until his death and for sixteen years was also a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Pfouts married (first) in 1865, Emma V. Quick, of Wilkes-Barre, and they had two children: Fannie L., born November 14, 1866, married, in Wilkes-Barre, September 28, 1904, Joseph Brooks Rogers, of Knoxville, Tennessee; and George Sively, Jr., born August 20, 1868, who is now residing in Colorado. Emma V. (Quick) Pfouts died February 22, 1871, in South Wilkes-Barre, at her mother's home, and was buried in Hanover Green cemetery, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Pfouts married (second) November 1, 1877, Adella F. Eckroth, daughter of Peter C. and Katherine E. (Yohe) Eckroth, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, originally from Mifflinville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and three children were the issue of this union: Harvey Sterling and Stewart Lazarus, twins, born January 11, 1882, died at the age of four months, and buried in Hanover Green cemetery; and Mary Elizabeth, born January 23, 1887, educated at the Female Seminary, Wilkes-Barre, from which she was graduated in the



Stephen B. Vaughn

spring of 1905. George S. Pfouts died at the old homestead in Hanover township, April 10, 1902, and was buried in Hanover Green cemetery.

Peter C. Eckroth, father of Mrs. Adella F. (Eckroth) Pfouts, who died March 13, 1899, in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and was buried in Nisky Hill cemetery, Bethlehem, was a son of Francis A. and Lydia (Frey) Eckworth, of Mifflinville, Pennsylvania, the former dying when Peter C. was only twelve years of age, and the latter about the year 1875. His wife, Katherine E. (Yohe) Eckroth, who died February 9, 1900, and was buried in Nisky Hill cemetery, was a daughter of Elisha and Lydia (Falk) Yohe, of Mifflinville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania. Elisha Yohe was a stone mason by trade, and erected all the stone piers on the first Catawissa bridge, in 1850, and they are still standing at the present time (1905). He died in May, 1876, and his wife in July, 1876. Peter C. and Katherine E. (Yohe) Eckroth had children: 1. Harvey W., married (first) Laura Beers, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, who bore him five children: Helen and John, living, and Katherine, Dorothy and James, deceased. He married (second) Minnie Beidlehem, and they reside in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. 2. Nora A., wife of William Maharg, of Pittsburg, and they have one daughter, Della. 3. Adella F., widow of George S. Pfouts; as mentioned above. 4. Lottie L., wife of Irvin Lake, of Easton, Pennsylvania, and mother of three children: Irvin, Marshall and Albert Lake.

H. E. H.

STEPHEN BUCKINGHAM VAUGHN, as his name indicates, was descended from respectable and substantial Rhode Island and Connecticut ancestry.

(I) John Vaughan, his first Rhode Island progenitor, came to Massachusetts about 1634, but removed to Newport, Rhode Island, in 1638, as his name is recorded in a list of inhabitants admitted there May 30, 1638. He was granted land there 1639, and built his home. He was admitted freeman 1655, and died 1687. His wife was named Gillian, but her surname is not known. He had five children all born in Newport: John, born April 10, 1644; David, born July 19, 1646, of whom later; George, born October 20, 1650, who was deputy to the general court for several years and left six children and many grandchildren; Daniel, born April 27, 1653, who also left issue: Mary, born July 3, 1658.

(II) David Vaughan, second son of John and Gillian Vaughan, born at Newport, Rhode Island,

July 19, 1646, died May, 1678 (will proved May 25, 1678) married, 1670, Mary —, who died in 1681. She remarried in 1680, Thomas Joslin, of Portsmouth. David Vaughan was made freeman at Portsmouth in 1671. He wills his Indian boy to his father, and his estate to his wife until the son John had reached his majority, said son to be educated. He had only one child, John.

(III) John Vaughan, only child of David and Mary Vaughan, was born in Portsmouth. He married, November 24, 1698, Elizabeth Bull, daughter of Isaac Bull, of Providence, Rhode Island. John moved to North Kingston and died there, as "John Vaughan and Elizabeth his wife, of North Kingston, April 22, 1729, deeded fifty acres of land to their son Isaac." They had seven children: Elizabeth, born December 18, 1701; David, October 25, 1704; Isaac, of whom later; George, born July 24, 1709; Mary, born July 19, 1713, married Mr. Congdon; Charity, born June 20, 1716; John, July 8, 1721.

(IV) Ensign Isaac Vaughan, fourth son of John and Elizabeth (Bull) Vaughan, born North Kingston, March 31, 1707; died September, 1778, (will dated April 18, 1777, probated October 3, 1778) married February 14, 1730, Mary —, who was living in October, 1778. Isaac was commissioned ensign in the North Kingston, (Rhode Island) militia 1743-44-45. He had, according to his will, ten children: Jonathan, John, Aaron, Daniel, Jeremiah, of whom later; Joshua, Abigail, Betty, and two married daughters.

(V) Jeremiah Vaughan, fifth son of Isaac and Mary Vaughan, born in North Kingston, Rhode Island, about 1750, died there 1786, (will dated 1786, probated September 11, 1786), married, June 23, 1776, Sarah Tripp, born October 1, 1749, living September 11, 1786, daughter of Peregrine Tripp, of Exeter, Rhode Island, born August 19, 1725, and his wife Susannah Sherman, of South Kingston, whom he married January 22, 1749. Sarah Tripp Vaughan married (second) February 8, 1787, Henry Congdon, of Exeter. Peregrine Tripp was a son of Job Tripp, of Exeter, born April 20, 1701, and his wife Sarah, born 1704, who was doubtless the grandson of Peleg Tripp, and his wife Anne Sisson, of Portsmouth, constable, surveyor of highways, member Portsmouth council, and deputy to the general court, Rhode Island, 1680, 1681, 1686. Peleg was son of John and Mary (Paine) Tripp, of Portsmouth, who was deputy thirteen years from 1648-72, and assistant 1670, 1673-75. Mary Paine, died February 12, 1687, was a daughter of Anthony Paine, of Portsmouth, 1638. Jeremiah and Sarah Tripp had an only son Jonathan.

(IV) Captain Jonathan Vaughan, only child of Jeremiah and Sara (Tripp) Vaughan, was born in North Kingston, Rhode Island, January 6, 1779, died at Montrose, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1869, aged ninety years and twenty-five days. He was married (first) at North Kingston, by Nicholas Gardiner, Esq., justice, January 11, 1796, to Mary Austin, probably of Robert, of Kingston, Rhode Island. He married (second) Montrose, Pennsylvania, June, 1811, Lydia Avery, daughter of Ezekiel Avery, a Revolutionary soldier, and sister of Daniel Avery.

Captain Vaughan moved from Exeter, Rhode Island, where he had settled, to East Greenwich, Rhode Island, in 1796, where he bought of Isaac and Phebe Coe one hundred and twenty-one acres and a dwelling house. He lived there until about 1800, when he returned to Exeter. He sold February 24, 1802, to John Sweet, of East Greenwich, ninety acres of his land. From Exeter he moved later to Arlington, Vermont, from which place he moved in 1810, in which year, February 18, he located in Bridgewater, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where he had visited the year previous. Mrs. Blackman in her "History of Susquehanna County," gives a few facts from his diary which are interesting.

"1810, February 24, sap free; April 21, apple trees with leaves; May 1, Daniel Austin and Chapman Carr came; went to the mouth of the Wyalusing, and one and a half miles below to Stalford's for wheat; meeting on Sabbath "out at Wilson's" and at Elder Dimock's; September, helped Mr. Warner at a logging bee; November many inquiring the way to Zion.

"1811, January, Conference meeting at Mr. Samuel Scott's; singing school by James Burch; February, went twice on one week to Lathrop mills after boards for the school house; June, married Lydia Avery; October, four of us pulled one hundred bushels of turnips.

"1812, January 30, sap run some. Split 260 rails and left off before night."

What a record for a pioneer. At this date he was thirty-two years old. The records of Susquehanna county show that he bought of Robert H. Rose, 1814, seventy-three acres in Bridgewater, in 1815 from E. Fancher forty-seven in Bridgewater, in 1850 of Cabel Carmalt ninety-six acres, and in 1851 from Jonathan A. Vaughan one hundred and twenty acres in the same locality. Captain Vaughan was commissioned ensign of the Second company, East Greenwich (Rhode Island) militia, May, 1800, and Major, 1801; he was also commissioned captain of East Green-

wich militia November 2, 1801, his commission as captain being still in the possession of his descendants in Montrose. He had by his first marriage:

Sarah Vaughan, born in Exeter, Rhode Island, December 18, 1796; married Mr. Shipman.

Stephen Vaughan, born in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, January 31, 1798, of whom later.

Elizabeth Vaughan, born in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, December 4, 1800, married Matthew Baldwin, born March, 1794.

Ariel Vaughan, born in Connecticut.

Mercy Vaughan, married Mr. Stevens.

By his second marriage Captain Jonathan Vaughan, had, all born in Montrose, Pennsylvania, Crispin Vaughan, married and had Clarke Vaughan; John Avery Vaughan, of Crescent Springs, Kentucky; Lucinda Carter Vaughan; Jane Vaughan, married Mr. Griffith; Lydia Ann Vaughan, married Mr. Griffith.

(VII) Captain Stephen Vaughan, eldest son of Captain Jonathan and Mary (Austen) Vaughan, born East Greenwich, Rhode Island, January 31, 1798, died Kingston, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1862, was married by Rev. Nicholas Murray, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1832, to Frances Buckingham, born June 21, 1804, died in Kingston, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1834, daughter of Thomas and Tryphena (Hibbard) Buckingham, of Lebanon, Connecticut. Captain Vaughan (as he is called in the published notice of his marriage) was a taxable in Montrose borough, 1827-28, after which, according to Roger S. Searle, he went to Kingston, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the mercantile business in the firm of Slocum & Vaughan. He was a taxable as a "single freeman" in Kingston in 1831. In 1840 he moved to Wilkes-Barre, and was a clerk in a store until 1841, when he entered the mercantile firm of Pettebone and Vaughan, successors to H. Pettebone & Co. He was appointed by Governor Johnston, May 5, 1851, justice of the peace for the North ward of Wilkes-Barre, and reappointed by Governor Pollock, April 16, 1856, and by Governor Curtin, April 9, 1862, serving until his death, when he was succeeded by Sanford Parsons, Esq. He was a charter member of Wyoming Lodge, I. O. O. F., and first noble grand, September 23, 1831; also charter member and chief patriarch of Oualissa Encampment, No. 39, August 10, 1846. His estate was administered by his cousin, George Loveland, Esq., March 17-April 9, 1862. He is remembered by those who knew him well, as

a man of high character, and fine business ability. He was an active Democrat, living at the old Phoenix Hotel. His office was for years the headquarters of the Democratic party.

Fanny Buckingham, wife of Captain Stephen Vaughan, was granddaughter of Jedediah and Martha (Clark) Buckingham, who was son of Thomas and Mary (Parker) Buckingham, the son of Thomas and Margaret (Griswold) Buckingham, whose father, Rev. Thomas Buckingham, married Hester Hosmer, and was the sixth child of Thomas and Hannah Buckingham, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1637 and settled at Milford, Connecticut, in 1639. This Thomas, the pioneer, was a deputy to the general court of Connecticut, 1657. His son, the Rev. Thomas Buckingham, was an eminent minister of the Congregational church, 1669-1709, and one of the moderators of the Saybrook conference that formed the Saybrook Platform for the government of the New England church, 1708. He was also one of the founders and fellows of Yale College, from 1700 until his death. Margaret Griswold, wife of Thomas Buckingham (3) was daughter of Lieutenant Francis Griswold, of Norwich, Connecticut, deputy to the general court for seven years, 1664-71, and granddaughter of Edward Griswold, one of the first settlers of Windsor, Connecticut, deputy to the general court from Killingworth, Connecticut, and magistrate for over twenty years. Martha Clark, wife of Jedediah Buckingham, was granddaughter of Captain William and Hannah (Strong) Clark, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and great-granddaughter of Lieutenant William Clark, of Northampton, who came here 1637. These, with Elder John Strong and his father-in-law, Thomas Ford, were all deputies to the general court for several years. Lieutenant William Clark served in King Philip's war and was deputy 1663, 1664, 1668-77, 1680, 1682; and his son, Captain William Clark, was captain of First Company of Lebanon Connecticut militia 1708; deputy 1705-24, fourteen years; and a member of the council, 1719, 1721, etc., etc.

Stephen and Fanny (Buckingham) Vaughan had but one child, Stephen Buckingham Vaughn.

(VIII) Stephen Buckingham Vaughn, only child of Stephen and Fanny (Buckingham) Vaughan, was born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1833, died at his residence in Dorranceton, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1905; married, December 5, 1866, Marian Wallace Preston, daughter of Colonel Joseph Tyson and Sarah Ann (Espy) Preston, of Kingston, Pennsyl-

vania, and granddaughter of James Preston and his wife Elizabeth Fitzgerald, daughter of John Fitzgerald, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Vaughn, having lost his mother when he was four months old, was raised by John and Matilda (Buckingham) Bennet, Mrs. Bennet being his aunt. From them he inherited at their death much property. He was educated at the old Presbyterian Institute, Luzerne Academy, at Troy, Pennsylvania, and having a fine estate engaged in farming and other business. He was for over thirty years director of the Central Poor District of Luzerne county, serving for years when the office brought no compensation. He was over twenty years director of the Forty Fort Cemetery Association; member of the council of Dorranceton almost from its organization, 1888-1905, having been re-elected for three years early in 1905; he was also president of the council, 1893-95. He was a director of the Wilkes-Barre and Kingston (North street) Bridge Company, and vice-president of the Wilkes-Barre and West Side Railway Company until it was merged into the Traction Company. He was also a Free Mason, member of the Kingston Lodge, past eminent commander of Dieu de Veut Commandery, Knights Templar, and a Thirty-second degree Mason. He was a member of the Malt Club, the Westmoreland Club, and for years one of the managers of the Luzerne County Humane Association. Mr. Vaughn was domestic in his tastes, warmhearted and generous in his character, an unfailing friend to rich and poor alike, with a hand opened to the suffering and needy; extremely kind hearted and of great courtesy. He had many friends who valued him and loved him. Fond of outdoor sports, he delighted in his wheel and was a delightful companion to travel with. He passed away with a Christian hope, and is buried in Forty Fort cemetery.

Mrs. Vaughn's parents, Colonel Joseph Tyson and Sarah Ann (Espy) Preston, were well known in the Wyoming Valley. James Preston, father of Colonel Joseph Tyson, was one of seven brothers, who came from England and settled in Philadelphia, but afterward bought a farm in Blue Bell township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and died there. He married twice; first, as above, to Elizabeth Fitzgerald, and had by her Cornelius, Joseph Tyson, Jessie and Rosanna. By his second wife he had Charles, Jared and John. Colonel Joseph Tyson Preston, born May 9, 1814, died in Kingston, May 27, 1877, was for a time a clerk in the store of Thomas Myers, in Kingston. He then moved to Plymouth and

entered into partnership with William Reynolds in coal mining and a company store. He was a colonel of state militia, a member of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Wilkes-Barre, and is said by those who knew him to have been a most honorable and upright gentleman. *The Record*, of August 6, 1863, said of him: "Mr. Preston has been for many years a resident of the valley, engaged in the mercantile business, and by his constant attention to his business, his strictly honest and upright character, and kind and accommodating spirit, he had made for himself a large circle of warm friends. During the last seven years of his life he had been most severely afflicted with a lingering disease which rendered him incapable of business and shut him up within the bosom of his own family. But his mind was unimpaired, and he was enabled to put his entire trust in Him who always supports in every suffering those that trust in Him. The large number of sympathizing friends that followed his remains to the grave showed plainly that the memory of his many worthy qualities while in active life were still fresh in their remembrance." Sarah Ann Espy, wife of Joseph Tyson Preston, was the daughter of George and Elizabeth (Eike) Espy, son of George Espy, of Dauphin and Luzerne counties, who was justice of the peace for fourteen years, and builder of the old stone jail of Wilkes-Barre, on the public square. George Espy married Mary Stewart, daughter of John Stewart, of Hanover, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, an uncle to Lieutenant-Colonel (Captain) Lazarus Stewart, who was slain in the massacre of Wyoming. George Espy was son of Josiah Espy, grandson of George Espy, and great-grandson of Josiah (1), who came from Ireland, 1729, settled in Derry township, Lancaster county, and died there March, 1761. (*Egle's Pennsylvania Genealogies*). Mr. and Mrs. Stephen B. Vaughn had four children:

1. Fanny Buckingham Vaughn, born July 29, 1868, died February 22, 1872.

2. Mariam Matilda Vaughn, married November 12, 1899, Frederick Hurlbut Payne, banker, broker, member New York Stock Exchange, lives in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Payne was educated at Mrs. Henrietta Kutz's school in Philadelphia, and Mrs. Brown's school, New York. Mr. Payne was born Tonawanda, New York, February 18, 1866, son of Eugene Robert and Emily Elizabeth (Hurlbut) Payne, grandson of Colonel Lewis Stephen and Mary (Tabor) Payne. Colonel L. S. Payne was a son of Stephen and Ruth A. (Smith) Payne, of

Ebenezer (3), Stephen (2), Alpha (1). He was born in Monroe county, New York, January 21, 1819, died Tonawanda, New York, April 11, 1898. Was captain Company D, One Hundredth New York Volunteers, 1861, raising the company at his own expense. He was enrolled October 9, 1861, for three years, served under General McClellan, General Gilmore, and others, until wounded and captured, August 3, 1863; exchanged March 5, 1865, mustered out as lieutenant-colonel and brevet colonel. Mr. and Mrs. Payne have two children: Eugene Robert and Marion Dorothy Payne.

3. John Bennet Vaughn, educated Chester Military School, Pennsylvania, and Princeton College. Is a stock broker associated with Frederick H. Payne, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, with office in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Westmoreland and Wyoming Valley Country Clubs.

4. Gertrude Turner Vaughn, educated Wilkes-Barre Female Institute; Norwood Institute, Washington, D. C.; and Farmington, Connecticut, taking a special course at Columbia University, New York. She is a member of the Wyoming Valley Country Club.

Mr. John Bennet, to whose paternal care Mr. Vaughn was so much indebted, born April 25, 1790, died February 10, 1863, was son of Andrew Bennet and grandson of Thomas Bennet, who came to Kingston with his family, 1769, as one of the forty settlers who founded Forty Fort. Thomas Bennet was in the fort when the battle of July 3, 1778, occurred, and when the surrender was made the following day he fled with his family from the valley. Returning later he was captured, with his son Andrew and Lebbeus Hammond, by the Indians, and carried off. The three arose one night on their captors, slew them, and brought their arms with them. Peck, in his "History of Wyoming" (pp. 291 et seq.) describes at length their tragic story, which has become a part of Wyoming history. (See also Kulp, quoted from Peck, pp 630-650). Andrew Bennet born 1764, died November 20, 1824, married Mary Miller, December 18, 1787, born 1759, died October 6, 1804. They had John, born April 25, 1790, Monroe born July 18, 1791, Martha born November 8, 1799, died November 27, 1837; Thomas, born December 3, 1800, died 1801. His eldest son, John Bennet, married Matilda Buckingham, sister of Mrs. Fanny Vaughan, the aunt of Stephen B. Vaughn. John Bennet was for some years a school teacher. He is said to have been a splendid specimen of physical manhood—



John Bennett

broad chested, with compact muscles, large head and energetic motions, indicating great vitality and endurance, with a face indicative of intellectual power and great decision of character. In early life he was a practical surveyor and farmer; friendly and faithful in all the relations of life, a man of extensive information, especially as a mathematician his fondness for the study of mathematics distinguishing him through life. Mr. Bennet was an active Freemason, and a member of Lodge 61, Free and Accepted Masons, Wilkes-Barre; admitted August 2, 1813. His wife Matilda, born January 4, 1799, died August 11, 1879.

The following sketch of Mr. Bennet from the pen of Rev. E. H. Snowden, of Forty Fort, was written at the time of his death, February 10, 1863:

"At his father's death Mr. Bennet became the head of the household, and rendered very efficient help. He brought up two of the children as his own, and introduced one of his brothers to a lucrative position in life. He reared to maturity nine children of other parentage. But this kindness of heart was not confined to his own family. It blessed the poor and wretched, without distinction, who did not appeal to him in vain. Those who have partaken of his liberal hospitality well know that he had a large heart. On such occasions he charmed the home circle of friends by his bright anecdotes and the humor and originality of his conversation. We seemed to be listening to one who had lived in the stormy period of the Revolution, and had survived it to tell the tale. His native powers were of a high order, and with the culture which others had enjoyed he would have been distinguished.

"There were two branches, history and mathematics, in which he particularly excelled. Having a retentive memory and a diligence which never tired, he made himself familiar with the lessons of the past, and could freely draw from its treasures. Mathematics was his favorite study. He was enamored of it in early life, and in the evening of his days it was a pastime to him to work out the most abstruse problems. When put to the test he was never found wanting, but came off with honors. He was always looking forward to events or something in the distant future, which, though dimly seen by others were clearly seen by himself, and which all see very visibly now. Every subject he took hold of he examined thoroughly, and going to the foundation of things, was able to enlighten others. Fifty years ago there was much greater simplicity of manners and economy of living than

there is to-day. Architecture here was in its infancy, buildings were very plain, and there was a corresponding plainness in dress and equipages. Carpets were seldom seen, they were as rare as silk stockings in the time of Queen Elizabeth. When society, as to refinement and wealth, was passing into a higher grade our friend came into notice. Of course both these states of society were represented in him. He had the frankness, and impulsiveness of the past and "go-aheaditiveness" (If I may use the expression) of the present, and it would be doing injustice to his memory not to say that he had something to do in inaugurating the transactions to which I have just referred.

"Of course he was one of many, too numerous to mention, who acted a conspicuous part. Alas, how few of them remain. Associated with such men as these, first as surveyor, and afterward as chief engineer on the North Branch extension of the canal, he did much to develop the resources of the valley; the railroad soon followed, and what was the result? Why, this beautiful valley, once isolated and unknown, save by one thrilling tragedy of the Revolution, is now open to all. Its productions, which had no outlet, have free vent, and all eyes are attracted to it. Wherever the Anglo-Saxon language is spoken, its history, which is the romance of truth, is known.

"While we render due honor to the heroes of the battlefield, who have won this noble heritage for us, let us remember also those who have carried out what they so auspiciously begun, who have beautified and adorned it, and thus given to the bright vision of the imagination the charm of reality. In this class we rank the one who is gone, and whose face we shall see no more on earth. He loved the humble doctrines of Grace, and the energy which raised him step by step to the desired position in society was, in his last days, applied to a nobler use, and it might be said of him, as of Saul of Tarsus. 'Behold, he prayeth.'"

H. E. H.

EDWIN W. ABBOTT. The Abbott family from which was descended the late Edwin Walter Abbott, traces its lineage back to George Abbott, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England in the ship "Speedwell," and settled at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1640. In this same family line are to be found the names of John and Jacob Abbott, the historians, and the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., who succeeded Henry Ward Beecher in the pulpit of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, New York.

Philip Abbott, grandfather of Edwin W. Abbott, came to the Wyoming Valley from Tolland, Connecticut, in 1798. His son, Philip, Jr., was then a young man of seventeen, and in later years he gave a vivid description of the journey. The family traveled the entire distance in "Conestoga" wagons, ferrying on flat boats from the Connecticut to the New Jersey shore, and then traversing the old Easton turnpike to the Wyoming valley. The party included the Starks, and other well known families. Philip Abbott settled on land near where his uncle, John Abbott (who lost his life in the Wyoming massacre) had located nearly twenty-five years before. The tract settled by Philip Abbott is now covered by portions of Westmore, Kingston and Edwardsville. Upon this land he farmed for a number of years until it passed into the hands of his son Abiel, who was a lad of eight years when the family came.

Abiel Abbott, son of Philip Abbott, lived a life of great usefulness, and was justly held in high respect by the community at large, and in genuine affection by his personal friends. On the occasion of his death Mr. Charles Miner, the historian, wrote an obituary, which was published in the *Wyoming Republican* (1838) and is made the basis of this narrative. Abiel Abbott served an apprenticeship to George Cahoon, a master carpenter of Wilkes-Barre, of whom in after years he was wont to speak with tenderness as "my old master," so cordial had been their relations. Soon after the expiration of his term of apprenticeship (in 1813) he went to Mauch Chunk where preparations were being made for the transportation of anthracite coal to Philadelphia, by means of arks, this being the name of the boats in which the coal was to be shipped on the Lehigh river. August 9, 1814, he, ardent and fearless, volunteered to go on the first ark. The enterprise was of no slight peril, for the stream was crooked and rocky, and, when swollen to a flood, boiled and raged with appalling fury. Small rafts had made the voyage in safety, but an ark carrying twenty-four tons was a new craft on the Lehigh, and the hardest pilots and boatmen viewed the venture with dread. Abiel Abbott cheered them by word and example. The ark shot off like an arrow, and within three minutes had clashed against a rock, staving a hole in her bow. On the instant, Abbott had thrown off nearly all his clothing, which he thrust into the opening, stopping the leak, and enabling the craft to reach its destination. It was a momentous event, in itself and in its consequences. The coal was sold in Philadelphia and at some profit be-

cause of the cessation of the foreign supply owing to the war with Great Britain, then in progress. This may be set down as the beginning of the anthracite coal trade in Pennsylvania. As was remarked by Mr. Miner, in his article before referred to, "Had the ark of August, 1814, gone to the bottom, it is hardly probable that another would have followed. Had no coal been then taken to Philadelphia, when necessity would compel the citizens to learn its use, our anthracite mines would most likely now be sleeping in undisputed and useless repose." These particulars are dwelt upon because to the presence of mind and unconquerable spirit of Abiel Abbott is due the success of this first experiment—a success which had a material influence upon his future fortunes, and those of the anthracite region.

That the intrepidity of Mr. Abbott upon the occasion before narrated was in keeping with his character, and not a mere incident, is evidenced by his conduct upon another occasion. November 5, 1829, the canal packet-boat "Swan" was proceeding up the Lehigh river, when the drawing horse was jerked from the tow-path, throwing the rider into the water, some fourteen feet deep. The boat was some one hundred feet behind, still in motion by its momentum, but before it reached the spot where the driver had fallen in, the young fellow, who could not swim, had disappeared in the water. On the boat were a number of the officers of the canal company, among them the agent at South Easton, Abiel Abbott, who, at the moment the boat neared the spot, pulled off his coat, boots and hat, and made a dive. He found the driver at the bottom of the canal, holding on with a death grip to a large stone. It required strong effort to release his hold, but Abbott accomplished it, and brought the young man (Joseph Corey) to the surface. It was full five minutes before Corey came to consciousness, and his first words were: "Take care of the horse." In recognition of his gallant conduct on this occasion, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company presented to Mr. Abbott a beautiful silver pitcher, upon which was inscribed a statement of the fact, and a dedication: "To show their sense of his humane and intrepid conduct in rescuing a youth from drowning in the river Lehigh, in November, A. D., 1829."

Mr. Abbott subsequently established carpenter shops in Wilkes-Barre, which were destroyed by fire. With entire loss of all the results of his earnings for several years, he went with buoyant spirit in search of employment. Under the direction of a master carpenter he undertook getting

out timbers for the framing of a building of stated dimensions. He had each timber hewn, mortised and tenoned on the spot, ready for putting together. The day came for the raising and the master carpenter said, "You had better get your frame on the ground and fit the joints and see that it will come together; it can't all come right, and we shall have only delay and confusion." Said Abbott, "I will take the responsibility; I'll warrant it will come right." "Very well; the responsibility is with you," was the answer. It was as Abbott had said. Every stick fitted to its proper place, like cabinet work. All were surprised; none more so than the master carpenter, who gave Abbott due credit, and mentioned him favorably to White & Hazzard, coal operators at Mauch Chunk. The incident was of great importance to Mr. Abbott, and laid the foundation of his prosperity. White & Hazzard soon learned to appreciate his merits. They found in him, in addition to a correct knowledge of his trade, a sound judgment, enlarged and liberal views in respect to business in general, quickness to discern, promptitude to act, and skill to execute; and, to combine with these qualities, strict integrity and spotless honor; and he became one of the most steady, faithful and efficient servants of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, which bore such a mighty part of the industrial development of Pennsylvania. He became superintendent of the company, and was so serving in 1838, when his health failed, and he died in the autumn of that year, on the David Corey (now known as the Isaac Tripp farm in Forty Fort), which he had purchased some time before. Except for the disease that assailed him as the result of a fall which occurred while he was inspecting the canal, he was in the prime of life. He was occupying a responsible and lucrative position, affording wide scope for increased usefulness; had acquired a most comfortable home; and was happy in the companionship of his wife and a promising family of children. His unconquerable spirit, his determination to accomplish whatever he undertook, was manifested just before his dissolution. He asked of a friend the hour, and was handed a watch. With painful effort he raised himself upon his elbow, and held the watch before his eye. His friend noted that his sight was failing, and that his eye was glazing with departing life, and would have taken it from him. "No," he said, "I'll find the hour," roused himself until he named it almost accurately, and shortly afterward expired. As his biographer notes, Abiel

Abbott may with propriety be held up as an example to young men coming on the stage of action. By industry, probity and perseverance, he acquired wealth, character and confidence. In the domestic circle he was kind, amiable and obliging. As a son, husband, father and brother, his virtues were pure, without blemish, and were responded to by the warmest affection.

"The seasons as they fly,
Snatch from us in their course, year after year,
Some sweet connection—some endearing tie.
The Parent, Son or Husband, ever dear,
Claims from the wounded breast the pious sigh;
Or brother's urn demands the kindred tear,
And gentle sorrows gush from friendship's eye."

Mr. Abbott married Sibyl Wheeler, whose father, James Wheeler, was sheriff of Luzerne county about 1810. After the death of Mr. Abbott the farm was managed by his widow and the two sons, James Wheeler and Edwin Walter. After the death of the mother, the family was broken up, the daughters (Celinda, Ann and Louise) marrying and locating in Michigan, while the sons went to Tamaqua, where both married, their wives being sisters, the daughters of James and Catherine Latimer, formerly of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, known as the Irish Settlement, so named because of its having been first settled by North of Ireland emigrants. James Wheeler, the eldest son, was assistant superintendent of the Wiggan colliery, and afterward was cashier of the First National Bank of Tamaqua. To him and his wife, Olinda (Latimer) Abbott were born: Katherine; Anna; Mary Latimer, who became the wife of W. W. Grover, of Luzerne; James Wheeler, Jr., Jessie Ralston, and Edwin Walter.

Edwin Walter, the subject of this sketch, second son of Abiel and Sibyl (Wheeler) Abbott, was born at Mauch Chunk, October 2, 1827. He was educated at the Wyoming Seminary for several terms. His first active employment was with the engineer corps of the Little Schuylkill Railroad Company at Tamaqua, which was engaged in surveying a branch which afterward became a part of the Reading Railroad system. He returned to the valley in February, 1859, first occupying the old homestead, from which he removed to the Tuttle farm. In 1863 he purchased the Greenleaf Cottage in Luzerne, or Mill Hollow, as it was then called, where he resided until his death, May 26, 1905. He was the first postmaster of Mill Hollow, and also carried the mails to Dallas, Huntsville, and the Harvey's Lake re-

gion for a number of years. After the death of Charles Bennett, Mr. Abbott took charge of the extensive land interests of the estate, which position he held at the time of his death, and Miss Martha Bennett found in him one who sympathized with her in her many acts of generous kindness to the widows and orphans and the worthy poor. In politics he was classed as an independent voter, with a leaning toward the Republican-Prohibition ticket. He always refused to be a candidate for office, but held the position of councilman at the time of his death, having been appointed, with others, by the court, to fill vacancies occasioned by a deadlock. To him and his wife Amelia (Latimer) Abbott, whom he married at Tamaqua, in 1859, were born three children, Mary Latimer, Edwin and Alice Carey, none of whom are now living.

Mr. Abbott died as above, May 26, 1905, and the following is from his obituary notice of that date:

His early life was formed and fashioned by Puritan influence—an influence that gave him a character respected and honored for honesty, integrity, temperance and those virtues that make men trained by such influences the ones to be trusted and honored. A kind and sympathetic friend, an honest, trustworthy citizen and generous supporter of the Presbyterian church, his presence will be missed by the whole community. He is survived by his wife, who still resides at their later residence in Luzerne borough. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. W. J. Day, of the Luzerne Presbyterian church. The interment was private in Forty Fort cemetery.

H. E. H.

HENRY BLACKMAN PLUMB. The Plumbs are of Norman descent, and can be traced back in Normandy to Robertus Plumme, 1180, and Robert Plome, 1195, whose names appear on the "Great Rolls of Normandy." The family was numerous in England, and there were among its descendants in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries those who bore titles of distinction, noble birth and high breeding. In ancient times the name was variously spelled, without arbitrary rule, and the immediate ancestor of the American immigrant signed his name Robert Plume, Gent. His wife was Grace Crackbone. This Robert Plume, of Spaynes Hall, Great Yeldham, England, 1558-1628, was son of Robert Plume, yeoman, and wife Elizabeth Purcas, of Great Yeldham, Essex. Robert Plume, of Spaynes Hall, was born, married, lived and died in Great Yeldham;

his son Robert, eldest son and heir, inherited the paternal estates, and his second son, John, received nothing but a small estate with Ridgewell Hall, in Essex. This John was the progenitor of the American line here considered; he was born July 28, 1594, and came to America in 1635, with his wife Dorothea.

John Plume, last mentioned, was a resident of Wethersfield, Connecticut, 1635, and died in Branford, Connecticut, July, 1648. He was evidently a man of consequence in the Connecticut colony, frequently chosen to public office, and facts indicate that he served in Captain John Mason's little army that vanquished the offending Pequots in 1637. He and his wife Dorothy (or Dorothea) were the parents of nine children; the children known that survived him were Robert, Samuel and Dorcas.

Robert Plume, eldest son of John and Dorothy Plume, born 1617, died 1655, was a resident of Milford, Connecticut. He married Mary Baldwin; they had five sons, John, Robert, Samuel, Samuel and Joseph; and one daughter, Mary. The sons, except John, died childless.

John Plume, eldest son of Robert and Mary (Baldwin) Plume, born 1646, died 1728. He married Elizabeth Norton; they had four sons and six daughters.

Joseph Plumb, son of John and Elizabeth (Norton) Plumb, born 1683, died 1742. He married (first) Elizabeth Bailey, who bore him nine children, and (second) Thankful Gaylord, who bore him seven children, sixteen children in all.

Waitstill John Plumb, fourth child of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bailey) Plumb, baptized in 1718, was probably born in 1715. He died subsequent to 1805. He married, July 28, 1737, Rhoda Curtis, who bore him nine children, among whom were: Charles, born June 10, 1749, married, June 19, 1769, Susanna Starr, and died in Ohio, in 1831, aged eighty-two years; and Jacob, see forward.

Jacob Plumb, sixth child of Waitstill John and Rhoda (Curtis) Plumb, was born 1751, in Middletown, Connecticut, died in Kingston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1822. He was a shipmaster in his younger days, and sailed as captain of a privateer during the Revolutionary war, and was captured and taken a prisoner to Bermuda, being retained there until peace was declared. Subsequently he was a cabinetmaker in his native town, Middletown, and Chester, Massachusetts, whither he removed about 1791; to Springfield, New York, about 1806; to Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, about 1812; and to

Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, about 1814. In Middletown, Connecticut, he married Prudence Powers, and the following children were born in Middletown: Prudence, married John Sizer; Esther, married William Sizer; Jacob, see forward; and Comfort, born 1778, married Betsey Black.

Jacob Plumb, eldest son of Jacob and Prudence (Powers) Plumb, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, 1776. He removed to Chester, Massachusetts, with his parents in 1788, and in 1801 built in that town the first carding machine that was built in the United States. He removed to Springfield, New York, on Otsego lake, about 1806, from there to Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, about 1812, and there built carding machines. He removed to Pittston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1813 or 1814, and is believed to have built the first carding machines in the Wyoming valley. He built carding machines for the Shoemakers at Wyoming (then called New Troy), and at Parsons, in Wilkes-Barre, and he built the first carding machines in Hanover township, at Behee's mill, where he resided during the years 1825-26-27. He married his cousin, Rhoda Plumb, born 1778, died 1872, daughter of Charles and Susanna (Starr) Plumb, aforementioned, the former named having been a marine on the state man-of-war, "Oliver Cromwell" during the Revolutionary war. Their children: Maria, born 1795, married Ira Stearns, and died January 14, 1886. Harriet, born 1797, married William Joseph, and died 1880. Clara, born 1800, married George Joseph, and died 1881. Charles, born 1802, married Julia Anna Blackman, died 1831. Simon H., born 1805, married Abbie Greeley, died 1871. Almira, born 1807, married William Morey, died 1827. Lovina, born 1814, married (first) Hosea Aldrich, and (second) Rockwell Bunnell. Hiram, born 1818, married Emma Jenkins, died March 31, 1902. Jacob Plumb, father of these children, died in Prompton, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, in 1853.

Charles Plumb, fourth child and eldest son of Jacob and Rhoda (Plumb) Plumb, was born in Chester, Hampden county, Massachusetts, 1802, and died in Harford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, 1831. He removed with his father from Chester to Springfield, New York, 1806; thence to Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania, in 1812; thence to Pittston, in 1814; and to Hanover, Luzerne county, in 1825, where with his father he built carding machines at Behee's mill. He married Julia Anna Blackman, daughter of Elisha

Blackman, of Hanover township; they had one son, Henry Blackman Plumb; see forward.

The Blackman family, of which Mrs. Charles Plumb was a representative, was prominently identified with early Wyoming Valley history. John Blackman, from whom the Wyoming Valley family is descended, was a native of England, and came to America prior to 1640. The Rev. Adam Blackman, with his family, came to America about the same time, both landing at Boston, Massachusetts, the latter settling at Stratford, Connecticut, and served as minister there when the town was settled. John Blackman took up land at Dorchester, Massachusetts, now a part of Boston. He married Mary Pond, and their children were: John, born August 10, 1656; Jonathan, born January 1, 1658 (O. S.); Joseph, born June 27, 1661; Benjamin, born December 25, 1665. His wife died about 1667, and he married Sarah ———, by whom he had: Adam, born December 9, 1670; and Abraham, born February 8, 1674-75. John Blackman (father) died April 28, 1675.

Joseph Blackman, third son of John and Mary (Pond) Blackman, married, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, November 12, 1685, Elizabeth Church, a daughter of Joseph Church, of Little Compton, a brother of the redoubtable fighter and lively chronicler, Captain Benjamin Church, who on August 12, 1676, with his gallant band pursued King Philip, the son of Massasoit, and ended the life of that crafty barbarian, as well as King Philip's war. Joseph and Benjamin were sons of Richard Church, a soldier in the Pequot war, which ended in the extermination of the Pequot Indians and their raids on the settlers. The wife of Richard Church was Elizabeth Warren, daughter of Richard Warren, one of the passengers on the "Mayflower," which landed at Plymouth Rock, December 11, 1620, O. S. Thus comes descent from the pioneers of the valiant and mighty host who have had so much to do with founding and peopling the United States. Richard Warren was one of the forty-one signers to the compact drawn up on board the "Mayflower" before landing, said to be the first constitutional covenant ever written by men for the government of a people. Joseph Blackman and his wife Elizabeth (Church) Blackman moved to Little Compton, Rhode Island.

Elisha Blackman, one of the nine children of Joseph and Elizabeth (Church) Blackman, was born in Little Compton, Rhode Island, September 23, 1699. He married Susanna Higley, in Lebanon, Connecticut, to which place his father had

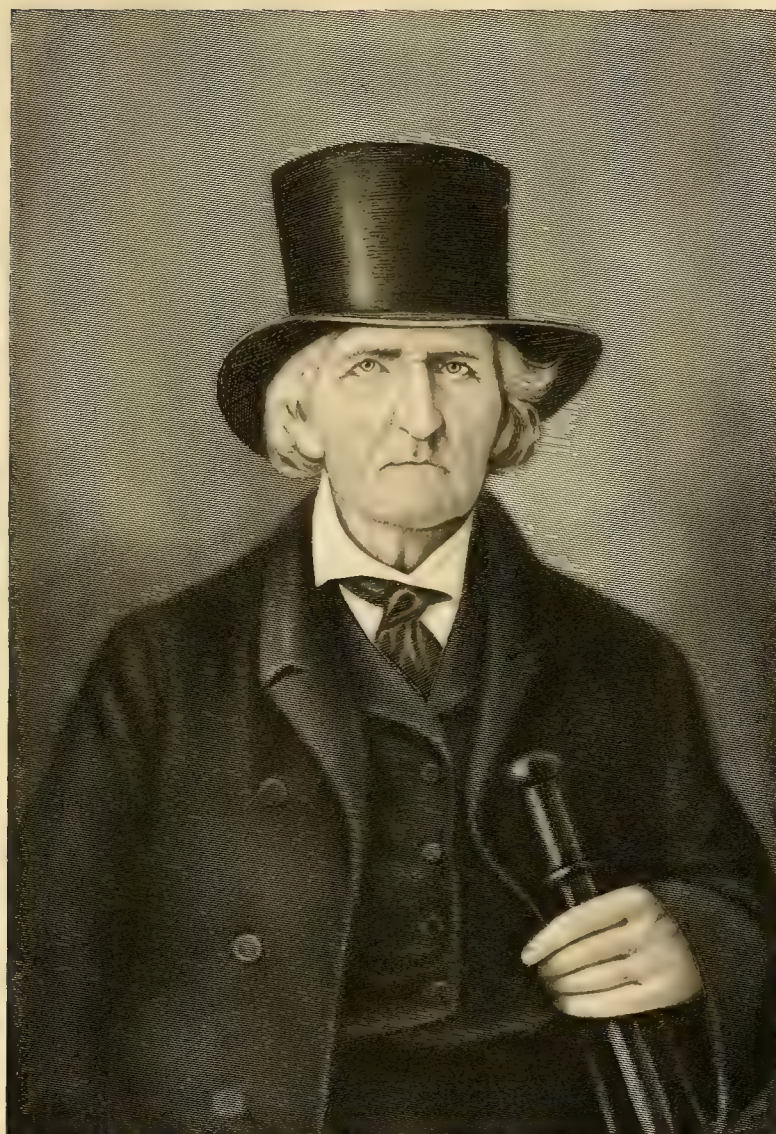
removed in 1717, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land for six hundred pounds. Susanna Higley was a sister of Hannah Higley, who married Captain Joseph Trumbull, the famous governor of Connecticut during the Revolution, the friend and adviser of General Washington, whom the latter called "Brother Jonathan," and for whom Elisha Blackman, mentioned below, was a messenger till twelve years of age. Among other children born to Elisha and Susanna (Higley) Blackman was a son Elisha, mentioned at length in the following paragraph.

Elisha Blackman, son of Elisha and Susanna (Higley) Blackman, was born September 19, 1727. He married, March 22, 1753, Lucy Polly, widow of Ebenezer Smith, who was the mother of two sons, Ebenezer and David, the first of these being the Colonel Ebenezer Smith of the Revolution, and known as "the wise man," or "the long head." Elisha and Lucy Polly Blackman were the parents of the following children: Lucy, born September 7, 1755, married Titus Darrow; Lovina, born September 7, 1757, married Darius Spafford, the ceremony being performed in Wilkes-Barre; Elisha, born April 4, 1760, see forward; Ichabod, born March 24, 1762, married Elizabeth Franklin, 1786; and Eleazer, born May 31, 1765, see forward. Elisha Blackman, the father of these children, emigrated to the Wyoming Valley in 1772. He was a lieutenant in the company commanded by Captain William Hooker Smith, of the Twenty-fourth Connecticut line, known as the old "Reformadoes," stationed in the fort at Wilkes-Barre at the time of the Wyoming massacre. At the time of battle and massacre, Lieutenant Blackman would not leave the fort, believing with Captain Smith that by remaining they might afford protection to the survivors. Darius Spafford, son-in-law of Lieutenant Blackman, was killed in the massacre. Lieutenant Blackman and his son Elisha were the last to leave the fort; they went down the river, crossed Nescopeck mountain, and thus reached Stroudsburg. Lieutenant Blackman subsequently returned (1787) and died in Wilkes-Barre in 1804.

Elisha Blackman, son of Elisha and Lucy Polly (Smith) Blackman, was born April 4, 1760. He removed with his parents to Wyoming Valley in 1772, when he was twelve years old, and when eighteen years old was mustered into Captain Bidlack's company, and was a noted scout in the Susquehanna valley until the battle and massacre. He was in the hottest of the fight, slew his Indian, and was one of the eight men who escaped

alive out of the thirty-two comprising his company, that went into the battle, and were either killed in battle, or in the massacre afterward. He swam the river to an island to escape the savages, who fired at him in the water when they could not coax him back with fine promises, as they did many whom they killed as soon as they got out of the water, but their shots at him were without effect. Arriving at the island about dusk he crawled under some willow bushes bent down to the water at the edge of the island not more than a foot or so above the sand, and lay there until all was quiet. Late in the evening the savages came toward the island; he heard them walking on the willows over him, but they did not discover him. The Indians having got through torturing their prisoners and yelling, after midnight he crawled out and swam back to the west shore of the river and down the river bank to Forty Fort. About daylight McMullen, an Irishman, came in naked. Elisha borrowed a shirt and breeches for him, and they, having learned the fort was to be surrendered, determined not to be surrendered with it. They went to the lower gate and waited for it to be opened, and about ten o'clock the gate was opened to drive in some cattle, and he and McMullen ran. The guard shouted, "Halt, or I'll shoot," and they answered, "Shoot and be damned"; but he didn't shoot. They went down the river two miles to opposite Wilkes-Barre, and there they found a canoe and crossed over to the east side to the Wilkes-Barre fort, and there he found his father the only man in the fort, the rest having gone with the women and children to show them the path to Stroudsburg, but they did not come back. They waited till the middle of the afternoon. Elisha went out into the woods and brought in their cattle, and not knowing the way to Stroudsburg, they started down the river road and at Nanticoke, eight miles down, they made a fire and heated a rock and baked a cake from some flour Elisha had in a pillow case he got in their own house as they passed it on their way down, and water. At Nanticoke their cattle, in the dark, ran into a laurel swamp and they lost them. They went on down the river to a creek where they saw a light and found a cabin and a man living there alone. They staid all night there and in the morning he showed them a path that led to Stroudsburg, where they arrived in two days, Elisha badly crippled with rheumatism.

What language can portray the hardships endured by those early pioneers. Pursued by the British and by the still more deadly foes, the sav-



Elisha Blackman

History of Hancock Township.

Sugar Notch, Franklin Co., Maine.

History of Farmington Valley,
Franklin Co., Maine.

History of Farmington, Maine.
Sugar Notch, Maine.

History of Farmington, Maine.
Sugar Notch, Maine.

History of Farmington, Maine.

History of Farmington, Maine.



Henry Blackman Plumb

ages, in a land where as yet the foot of white man had hardly trod, threading their way through trackless forests, over rugged mountains, through swamps and morasses, whose only inhabitants were wild beasts, hundreds of miles from civilization. Truly no monument can be erected that can adequately describe their struggles. Elisha Blackman returned to Wyoming in August with Captain Spaulding's company, and in October helped to bury the dead at Wyoming and save whatever property had escaped destruction. Later he served two years with the army in Cherry Valley and on the headwaters of the Susquehanna, in New York State, and in 1781 enlisted in Colonel Sherman's regiment on the Hudson, being discharged in 1782. The ceremony of laying the cornerstone of Wyoming Monument, July 3, 1833, was performed by Elisha Blackman. He married, January 10, 1788, Anna Hurlburt. He died December 5, 1845.

Major Eleazer Blackman, son of Elisha and Lucy Polly (Smith) Blackman, was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, May 31, 1765, and accompanied his parents to Wilkes-Barre in 1772. He was thirteen years old at the time of the invasion of the valley in 1778 by the British and Indians under John Butler, and assisted in building the fort at Wilkes-Barre by hauling logs. He fled with his mother and family, July 4, 1778, across the mountains and through the "Shades of Death" to Strousburg, where they were joined by their father, and then made their way to Lebanon, Connecticut, where he was reared. He returned to Wilkes-Barre with his brothers in 1786, and the remainder of his life was spent in that place. His father, his brothers and he were all of the stuff that good men honor. Their lives were true and tried in the faith of patriots. In the search for freedom's holy light on the then western frontier their souls were seared with the trials that befell. Nobly they lived their lives and played their parts with the mighty host of pioneers who shared the perils with them. In 1787 Major Eleazer Blackman married Clarinda Hyde, daughter of John Hyde. He died September 10, 1843, aged seventy-eight years, and his wife died January 25, 1830, aged sixty years. Their daughter, Melinda, born May 4, 1793, married Daniel Collings, in 1812, and they had eleven children, Julia Collings, mother of C. Bow Dougherty, being the tenth child. Daniel Collings died in 1861, aged sixty-eight years. The engraving of Elisha Blackman which has so generously been placed in this work by his grandson, Henry B. Plumb, will ever prove a source of gratification to all.

Henry Blackman Plumb, only child of Charles and Julia Anna (Blackman) Plumb, was born in Hanover township, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1829, in a house on the ground where he still resides. He was educated in the Wilkes-Barre common schools and also in the old academy. He read law with Volney L. Maxwell, and was admitted to practice in Luzerne county, November 21, 1859. He served as corporal in Company K, Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in the War of 1861-65, and afterwards returned to professional pursuits, but not for long, as he retired early from the law and devoted his attention to other personal concerns. His home is at Peely postoffice, Warrior Run borough, in his native town, where he lives in quiet, surrounded with friends and books. His history of Hanover township has been standard authority since its publication; he has given considerable attention to genealogy, generally of the old Hanover families, and particularly of his own family.

Mr. Plumb married, September 28, 1851, Emma L. Ruggles, born 1835, died July 19, 1859, daughter of Ashbel and Angelina (Bennett) Ruggles, and they were the parents of one son, George Henry Ruggles Plumb, mentioned hereinafter. Ashbel Ruggles was born in Hanover township, Pennsylvania, son of Alfred and Rebecca Ruggles. Alfred Ruggles was a son of the Massachusetts Ruggles, whose first name is unknown, one of two brothers (Ruggles or Rugles) who came from England and settled in Massachusetts. One of the brothers afterward went south, and the Ruggles of Hanover, Pennsylvania, are descended from the Ruggles who settled permanently in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1630. Mr. Plumb married for his second wife, April 24, 1900, in St. Louis, Missouri, Mrs. Edith M. (Green) Wilson, widow of Harvey Wilson, whom she married May 29, 1890, and who died December 18, 1892, leaving one child, William T. S. Wilson, born August 28, 1891. Edith M. Plumb was born July 29, 1872, in St. Louis, Missouri, only child of William G. and Elizabeth (Selby) Green, who were married September 21, 1871. Elizabeth (Selby) Green, was married (second) to Henry Schaeffer, August 30, 1875, and they had five children, one of whom is deceased. Mrs. Schaeffer was the daughter of Joseph M. and Julia Anna (Boos) Selby, of Virginia, the latter named having been born July 2, 1824, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Blackman) Boos, who were the parents of five children. Henry Boos was born near Basle, Switzerland, and his wife was born August 26, 1799, in Han-

over, Pennsylvania, died in Iowa, February 20, 1858, daughter of Elisha Blackman, aforementioned, who was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, April 4, 1760, and died in Hanover, Pennsylvania. Two children were born to Henry B. and Edith M. (Green) (Wilson) Plumb: Rollo Green, March 31, 1901; and Edith Agnes, January 24, 1905.

George Henry Ruggles Plumb, only son and child of Henry Blackman and Emma L. (Ruggles) Plumb, was born in Honesdale, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1854. He prepared for college at Prompton Normal School and Wyoming Seminary; he entered Lafayette College, 1873, and graduated in 1877 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and in 1880 with that of Master of Science. He taught school three years, 1877-79, and read law with E. P. and J. V. Darling, in Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to practice in Luzerne county, January 18, 1881. He is a Republican in politics.

H. E. H.

GORE FAMILY. John Gore (I), the pioneer ancestor of the family, and the first of the name to emigrate to New England, was born in England, and died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, June 2, 1657. He arrived in Roxbury with his wife Rhoda on April 18, 1637, and was one of the few men in the colony honored with the title of "Mister." He is mentioned in a list of land-owners of the year 1643 as owning one hundred and eighty-eight acres. When he landed at Boston and passed on Boston Neck to Roxbury "Mrs. Gore was carried by two men, as the ground was wet and swampy. Arriving at Roxbury, the men stopped with their fair burden on a small hill, when Mrs. Gore, who was much fatigued, exclaimed 'This is Paradise,' and the spot was thenceforth named 'Paradise Hill.'" John Gore was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1638, clerk of the company, 1655, and for many years served as town clerk. The records of Roxbury, now in the city hall, Boston, are in his handwriting and in that of his son who succeeded him. Children of John and Rhoda Gore: Mary, born in England; John, born in England, May 23, 1634, married, May 31, 1683, Sarah Gardner, who bore him nine children, and he died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, June 26, 1705; Obadiah, born June 27, 1636, in Roxbury, died September 3, 1646; Abigail, born August 5, 1641, died August 13 or 30, 1642; Abigail, born May 5, 1643, baptized May 7, died October 21, 1671, unmarried; Hannah, born May 15, 1645, married June 13, 1677, Ralph

Bradhurst, of Roxbury, issue, four children, and died July 10, 1686; Obadiah, baptized March 25, 1648, died September 3, 1653; twins, who died June 11, 1651; Samuel, no record of birth or baptism; Benjamin, born November 2, 1654, died in early life. Governor Christopher Gore, of Massachusetts, was of this family.

(II) Samuel Gore, son of John and Rhoda Gore, married, August 28, 1672, Elizabeth Weld, of Roxbury. He was a carpenter by trade. He served for several years as selectman of Roxbury. He died July 4, 1692. He had one son, Samuel.

(III) Samuel Gore, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Weld) Gore, was born in Roxbury, October 20, 1681, died in Norwich, Connecticut, May 27, 1756. He married (first) Hannah Draper, who died in Norwich, July 11, 1741. He married (second), May 13, 1742, Mrs. Dorcas Blunt. Samuel and Elizabeth Gore had five sons of whom

(IV) Obadiah Gore, senior, fifth son of Samuel and Hannah (Draper) Gore, born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, July 26, 1714, died Wyoming, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1779. He married November 4, 1742, Hannah Parks, born Preston, Connecticut, July 3, 1721, died August 14, 1804. He resided in the vicinity of Boston, removed to Plainfield, Connecticut, and in 1768 to the Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania. He was one of the first white men in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and was the pioneer of the family in Wyoming valley. Captain Gore was commissioned by the Connecticut Assembly ensign of the Eighth Company, Third Regiment Militia, May, 1761, lieutenant of same, May, 1762, and captain, May, 1766. He was an aged man at the time of the massacre, and was left in Forty Fort while the army went out to meet the enemy. In the little band that marched forth July 3, 1778, were his five sons: Samuel, Daniel, Silas, George and Asa; also his sons-in-law, John Murfee and Timothy Pearce. At sun setting five of the seven were on the field, mangled corpses. Asa and Silas were ensigns, and were slain; George was slain; John Murfee was slain. Timothy Pearce held a commission in the regular army, but had hurried in. He also was killed. Lieutenant Daniel Gore was near the right wing, and stood a few rods below Wintermoots' fort, close to the old road that led through the valley. Stepping into the road, a ball struck him in the arm, tearing it from his shirt. He applied a hasty bandage. Just at that moment Captain Durkee stepped into the road at the same place. "Look out!" said Daniel; "there are some of the savages concealed

under yonder heap of logs." At that instant a bullet struck Captain Durkee in the thigh. When retreat became inevitable Daniel endeavored to assist Captain Durkee from the field, but found it impossible; and Durkee said: "Save yourself, Mr. Gore—my fate is sealed." Lieutenant Daniel Gore then escaped down the road, and, leaping the fence about a mile below, lay crouched close under a bunch of bushes. While there an Indian got over the fence and stood near him. Mr. Gore said he could see the white of his eye, and was almost sure he was discovered. A moment after a yell was raised on the flats below; the Indian drew up his rifle and fired, and instantly ran off in that direction. Though the wave of death seemed to have passed over and spent itself, yet Lieutenant Gore remained under cover till dusk, when he heard voices in the road near him. One said to the other "It has been a hard day for the Yankees. " Yes," replied the other, "there has been blood enough shed." He thought one was Colonel John Butler, but could not say for certain. After dark Mr. Gore found his way to the fort and met his brother Samuel, the only survivors of the seven. The distress of Mrs. Murfee was very great. She feared her husband had been tortured, but when she learned he fell on the field, she was less distressed; and begging her way among the rest of the fugitives, traversed the wilderness and sought a home in the state from which she had emigrated, having an infant born a few days after her arrival among her former friends.

Obadiah Gore was one of the famous characters of the Wyoming valley preceding and during the years of the Revolutionary war. He was a justice of the peace 1777-78-79, under the laws of Connecticut, his commission signed in April, 1778, bearing the name of Jonathan Trumbull, then governor of Connecticut. He was a blacksmith by trade, and he and his brother Daniel Gore, also a blacksmith by trade, were the first persons to use anthracite coal in this country, they beginning to use it in their forges as early as 1772. They were among the prisoners taken by the Pennamites in 1768. Lieutenant Obadiah and Hannah (Parks) Gore had:

1. Judge Obadiah Gore, born April 7, 1744, died at Sheshequin, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1821; married March 22, 1764, Anna Avery, and they had five children. He was one of the most prominent men of his day in Wyoming valley. He served six years as a member of the Continental army, was commissioned first lieutenant by John Hancock and later by John Jay; was commissioned first lieutenant,

Connecticut militia, October 11, 1776, and January 1, 1777, was on duty in Westmoreland, Pennsylvania. He served in the Sullivan expedition, June-August, 1779, and was retired by consolidation January 1, 1781. He was one of the judges commissioned at the organization of Luzerne county, participated in the first and second Pennamite wars, was appointed a justice of the peace of Westmoreland county, April, 1782, and of Luzerne county in April, 1782, May 11, 1787, August 17, 1791, and August 17, 1790, a judge of the court of common pleas. He was one of the members from Westmoreland to the Connecticut Assembly, 1781-82, and was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature during the years 1788-90. His portrait hanging in the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society shows him to have been a very handsome man.

2. Daniel, born March 13, 1746, mentioned hereafter.

3. Silas, born December 23, 1747, was killed at the Wyoming massacre, July 3, 1778.

4. Asa, born February 28, 1750, killed at the Wyoming massacre, July 3, 1778.

5. Hannah, born May 28, 1752, became the wife of Timothy Pearce, who was killed in the Wyoming massacre, July 3, 1778.

6. Lucy, born May 6, 1754, died September 30, 1820. She was the wife of John Murfee, who was killed in the massacre of Wyoming, July 3, 1778.

7. Sarah, born November 23, 1756, died May 20, 1841. Married (first) Lawrence Myers; (second) Rev. Benjamin Bidlack.

8. George, born September 1, 1758, killed in the massacre of Wyoming, July 3, 1778, on Queen's Esther's Rock.

9. Samuel, born May 24, 1761, died May 2, 1834; he married Sarah Broean, who bore him six children.

10. John, born February 25, 1764, married Elizabeth Ross, sister of General William Ross.

Lieutenant Daniel Gore, son of Obadiah and Hannah (Parks) Gore, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, March 13, 1746, died September 3, 1809, aged sixty-three years. (See his experience at Wyoming under his father's record). He married (first) Mary Parks, who died April 11, 1806. He married (second) Hannah Finn, whose will was proved September 23, 1809.

George Gore, son of Lieutenant Daniel and Mary (Parks) Gore, born 1781, died May, 1856, married (first) Mary Larned, who died October 25, 1813. He married (second) Susanna Cary. He was a farmer at Plains, Pennsylvania, and

later at Peoria, Illinois, where he died. He had by his first marriage seven children, among whom was Daniel, of whom later. By his second marriage he had six children.

Daniel Gore, second child of George and Mary (Larned) Gore, born at Plains, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1803, died Wyoming, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1883. He was reared and educated on the farm of his father, then came to Wyoming and followed farming until his retirement, being known as one of the best farmers in that section of the country. In 1879 he purchased the home now occupied by his daughter, Miss Jane Gore, in Wyoming, and lived here until his death. He was a man highly respected by all who knew him, and left behind hosts of friends who remembered him for his many noble deeds of kindness and his uprightness in all his dealings. The engraving accompanying this sketch has been placed there by his daughter in loving remembrance, and will, it is felt, be a source of pleasure to his many friends. He married, July 4, 1830, Joanna Johnson, daughter of Abraham and Jane (Labar) Johnson, who was born in New Jersey, but came to the Wyoming valley with her parents when three years of age, and died there October 28, 1884. Here her father Abraham was among the early pioneers, followed the occupation of farming, and died October 11, 1834, aged sixty-eight years. Her mother, Jane Labar Johnson, was born May 16, 1771, died July 7, 1833, and bore her husband a number of children. Daniel and Joanna (Johnson) Gore had two children: Jane, the only one living at the present time, born June 16, 1831. Johnson, born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1832, died at Wyoming, June 5, 1895.

Miss Jane Gore, only daughter of Daniel and Joanna (Johnson) Gore, represents one of the oldest and most prominent families connected with the early history of Wyoming valley, and one that has done much toward its development. She takes a great interest in young people, and has done much to encourage and advance their interests. She has educated one young lady who is now filling the position of teacher in the public schools of Wyoming, and has also educated a young man who is now occupying the responsible position of stenographer in one of the leading banks of Wilkes-Barre. H. E. H.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PAUL AMBROSE OLIVER, a veteran of the civil war, and a resident of Laurel Run, post-office Oliver's Mills, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, was born

July 18, 1831, on board the ship "Louisiana", in the English channel, latitude 49 degrees 19 minutes, N. longitude, under the United States flag. He descends from Reuben Oliver, of Delaware and New York, who lived between the years 1730-74, who married Hester Gallaudet, daughter of Dr. Pierre Elisee and Jane Gallaudet, of Mauze, France, both distinguished families in Huguenot history. Among their children was a son named Thomas.

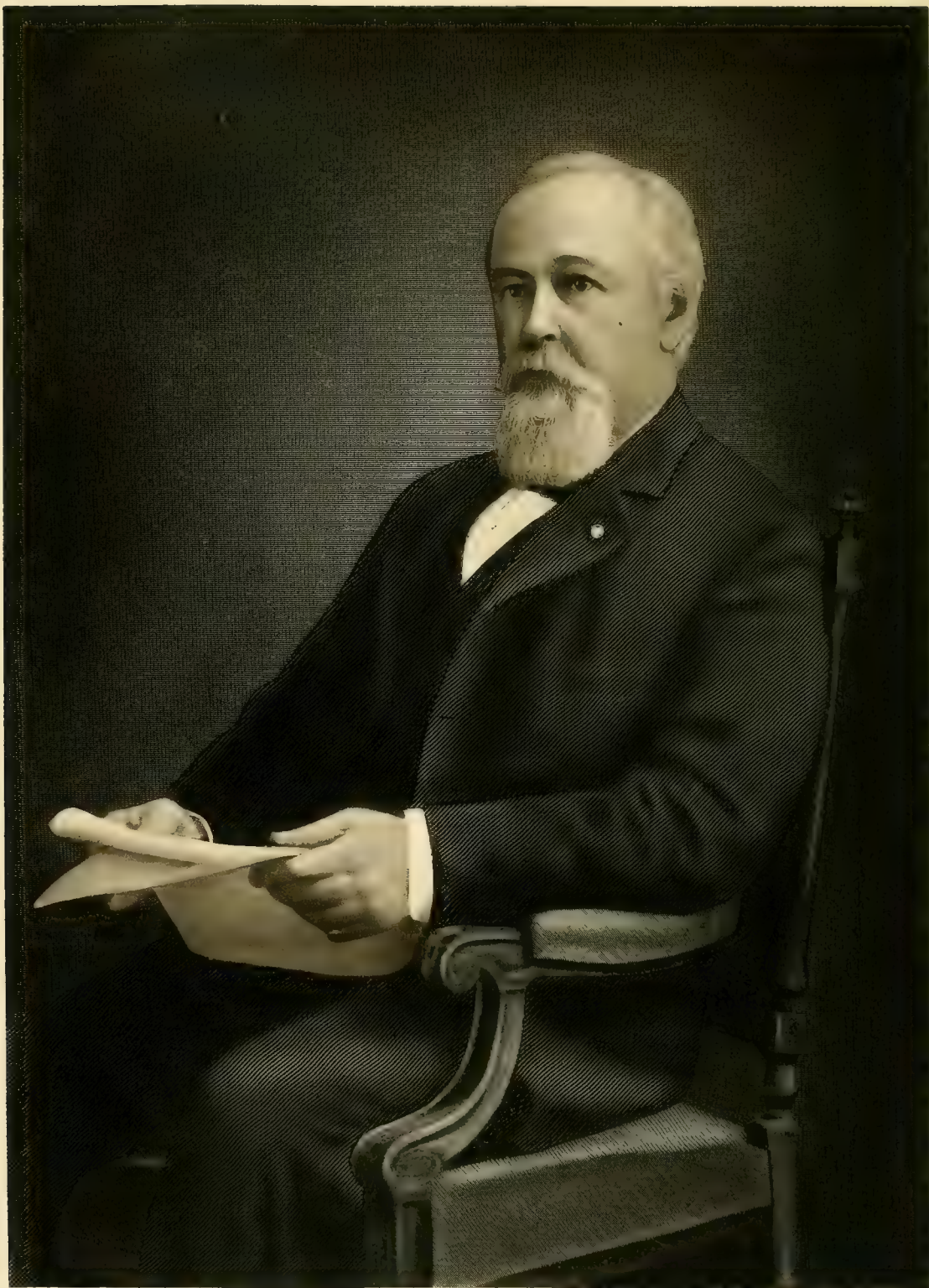
Captain Thomas Oliver, son of Reuben and Hester (Gallaudet) Oliver, was born in Delaware, May 23, 1770. He married, 1791, Sarah Ambrose, of Virginia, born 1771, died 1845. Captain Oliver was a marine captain of an Atlantic ocean ship sailing between Philadelphia, Europe and South America in the days when all travel between these lands was in sailing vessels. He was lost at sea in the great storm off the coast of Spain, December 15, 1812. Captain Thomas and Sarah Oliver had seven children: 1. Eliza, married (first) Captain Baily, (second) Sampson Hadley, of Newark, New Jersey. 2. Hester, married John Algeo. 3. Paul Ambrose, born April 18, 1796, of whom later. 4. James Gallaudet. 5. Sarah Ann, married William Stockley. 6. Maria Louise, married John Croft. 7. Thomas, married Sarah Howard. He lived at Mauch Chunk in the early days of that town, and had four children—Elizabeth Olivia, married D. Samuel Bryce Flower, a surgeon in the Confederate States army, 1861-65; Colonel William S. Oliver, United States army, 1861-65, especially mentioned by General Ulysses S. Grant in his "Memoirs;" Lieutenant Howard Oliver, United States army, 1861-65; Richard Paul Oliver, United States army, 1861-65.

Captain Paul Ambrose Oliver, U. S. N., eldest son of Captain Thomas and Sarah (Ambrose) Oliver, was born, Philadelphia, April 18, 1796, and died at Fort Hamilton, Long Island, June, 1848. He was trained on shipboard by his father, captain of the "Nancy and Kate," which he was sailing at the time he was washed overboard in 1812. Paul Ambrose was first mate of the ship, and, although then but a boy of sixteen, brought his vessel safely into port. He was for many years in command of his own ships, the "Tiber," "Superior," "Trenton," "Louisiana," all of them as notable as the Cunard steamships of today. He participated in the war of 1812, serving in the battle of Lake Erie, taking several officers prisoners in an expedition in which he commanded a boat. April 15, 1814, he was com-



Daniel Gove





Paul A. Oliver

missioned sailing master in the United States navy.

Captain Paul A. Oliver married, July 28, 1819, Mary Van Dusen, born April 5, 1802, died at Oliver's Mills, April 22, 1878, daughter of Matthew Van Dusen and his wife, Lydia Brehaut, the ceremony being performed by Rt. Rev. William White, D. D. Matthew Van Dusen was a ship-builder of Kensington, Pennsylvania, who in 1795 purchased the famous "Fairman Mansion" in which William Penn lived until the Letitia House was built, and near which stood the "Treaty Tree" under which Penn made his treaty with the Indians, May, 1662. A scion of this tree Captain Oliver planted at Fort Hamilton, New York, and this scion General Oliver transplanted in 1892 from Fort Hamilton to Oliver's Mills, where it now stands. Captain Paul A. Oliver had several children, among whom was:

Brigadier-General Paul Ambrose Oliver, U. S. V. He obtained his education in Altoona, Germany. He went to New York and there engaged in the shipping business, and later in the cotton trade with his brother George W., in New York and New Orleans. His residence was in Fort Hamilton, New York, and when the yellow fever broke out there in 1856, he organized the Fort Hamilton Relief Society, of which he was made president. Through the efforts of this society the sick were cared for, and the disease was confined to that locality and prevented from spreading to the city of Brooklyn.

At the breaking out of the Civil war General Oliver enlisted, February 27, 1862, in the Twelfth Regiment, New York Volunteers, as second lieutenant, Company E. He was promoted to first lieutenant, May 17, 1862, and captain April 13, 1864, ranking from January 1, 1864. He was wounded at Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862, while in command of his company, and he commanded it at Bull Run, August 30, 1862; Antietam, September 17, and Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. He received the commissions as major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers, in 1864 but declined. He was appointed and served as aide to Major-General Butterfield, Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, December, 1862, to June, 1863; served on the personal staff of General George G. Meade, commanding Army of the Potomac, June, 1863, to September, same year; on staff of General Joseph Hooker, Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, October, 1863, to these discouragements he set himself to the task of

medal of honor from congress, May 15, 1862, for distinguished services at Resaca, Georgia. He was made chief of staff to General Butterfield, commanding the Third Division, Twentieth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, May to June, 1864, and participated in the battle of Lookout Mountain and the campaigns about Atlanta. He was subsequently transferred at his own request to the Army of the Potomac, being assigned to duty at headquarters, Fifth Corps, the Twelfth New York Regiment having been consolidated with the Fifth New York Volunteers, July, 1864. He acted as provost-marshal Fifth Corps, on staff of General Warren, until December, 1864. He was assigned to duty with General M. R. Patrick, January 4, 1865, headquarters Armies of the United States, by order of General Grant, and was made brevet brigadier-general March 8, of the following year. He was detailed to assist in paroling the Armies of Northern Virginia, Confederate States of America, at Appomattox, April 11, 1865, with General George H. Sharpe, assistant provost-marshal, who took the original paroles to the war department at Washington, and the duplicate paroles of that army were delivered in person at General R. E. Lee's headquarters by General Oliver to Colonel Taylor, General Lee's adjutant-general. General Oliver was honorably discharged from service in May, 1865. During his term of service he participated in the siege of Yorktown and the battles of Hanover Court House, Gaines' Mills, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, New Hope Church, Pine Knob, Kulp House, Marietta, Six Mile House, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Grove Church, Boynton Plank Road and Hatcher's Run. He was accorded honorable mention in General Butterfield's official report of the Seven Days battles, June-July, 1862; in Captain Huson's official report, Twelfth New York Volunteers, of second battle of Bull Run, and in the report of General Hooker on the Chattanooga campaign.

Upon his return to civil life General Oliver associated himself with his brother-in-law, the late Samuel Bonnell, Jr., in the coal business. He removed to Wilkes-Barre in 1869, where he established a small powder mill, which was destroyed by fire, and his men killed, and himself badly injured. He then organized the Luzerne Powder Company and erected works, which were also destroyed by fire. However, undaunted by these discouragements, he set himself to the task of

rebuilding, but the new works were shortly afterward blown up and two of the men killed. General Oliver then bought out the old company and established himself at Laurel Run, now Oliver's Mills, where he has since been successfully engaged in the manufacture of powder. The machinery used is of his own invention, consisting mainly of devices by which powder can be made in small quantities, thus doing away with the danger of violent explosions and reducing the risk to a minimum. In 1903 he sold his powder works to the Dupont Powder Company, since which time he has lived retired at Oliver's Mills.

General Oliver is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Huguenot Society, the Society of the War of 1812, and the Netherland Society of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has erected at Oliver's Mills a handsome and unique log-chapel for the use of his employees, and continued services have been held therein for twenty-five years. For over twenty years of this time services were conducted by Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, the editor of this work. (See Oliver and Gallaudet Family, by Rev. H. E. Hayden). H. E. H.

BENNETT AND POLEN FAMILIES.

The ancestors of Thomas Bennett, one of the forty in the first settlement of Wyoming Valley, are said to have been a distinguished family in Middlesex, England, some belonging to the court party and others to the Puritans.

Thomas Bennett was a pioneer in forming new colonies, and joined a company in Scituate, Rhode Island. In 1708 he married Mary Elliot, and had sons: Solomon, Rockwell and Thomas, Jr., all of whom were born in Connecticut.

Thomas Bennett, Jr., son of Thomas and Mary (Elliott) Bennett, born 1728, married in 1753, Martha Jackson, born 1731. He was one of the Susquehanna Company, an association formed in Connecticut for the purpose of making a settlement in Wyoming. Thomas Bennett, Sr., his father, was one of the first to come and look over the noted valley, making a sketch and rude map in 1754—(Colonial Records, volume 6-35). He was also one of a deputation to meet the Five Nations at Albany, 1754, to effect a purchase of the land from the Iroquois Indians, the native proprietors. He was to have one full share. There were many shares granted, each one paying for his portion. The Connecticut Colony purchased most of the land. Thomas Bennett located his

land at Forty Fort, but it was not until 1762 that they were able to push their way and begin a settlement. He was one of the forty to build the fort, his land consisting of some six hundred acres at that place. He went through many conflicts, and returned to Connecticut three times, burying his utensils along the river bank until his return. He built a log cabin near the fort on an elevation near the bend of the river so as to command a view of the Susquehanna, and on this spot his remains are interred. He was the father of several children: Martha Bennett Myers, born January 15, 1763; Andrew, born 1756, of whom later; and Solomon, who settled in the Conistee Valley, New York. Andrew Bennett and his father were both survivors of the Wyoming massacre, 1778, and members of John Franklin's company, going with Sullivan's army to Conistee Valley, New York, 1779, and their names are recorded on a monument erected to the Revolutionary heroes at that place who were with that company. They returned to their homes and families, and their death occurred at Forty Fort.

Andrew Bennett, son of Thomas and Martha (Jackson) Bennett, married (first) Mary Miller, and had three children. He married (second) 1804, Abigail Kelley, born January 13, 1776, and had eight children. His sons were: John, father of Charles Bennett, (see Vaughan Family); Thomas, died at Williamsport, Pennsylvania; George, died at Montoursville, Pennsylvania; and Andrew, died at Wyoming, Pennsylvania. His daughters were: Mary, died at Forty Fort; Mrs. Jane (Bennett) Carpenter; Mrs. Abigail (Bennett) Peck; Mrs. Harriett (Bennett) Chapman; and Elizabeth, who married Henry Polen, born September 20, 1812, mentioned hereafter. The sons were mostly surveyors, interested in the location of the state canal and in forming companies to open and operate the anthracite coal deposits. Andrew Bennett, Sr., was among the first to burn anthracite coal, bringing it from the river bluffs in canoes and burning it in open grates. He was taken prisoner when fourteen years old, and endured many hardships, told graphically in Peck's "History of Wyoming." He died November 20, 1821.

Elizabeth Bennett, daughter of Andrew Bennett and his wife Abigail Kelley, born September 20, 1812, married Henry Polen. The ancestors of the Polen family were from Holland and Germany.

Joseph Polen emigrated to America in 1765, settled in Sussex county, New Jersey. He joined the state militia and was several times called out

under General Wayne, mostly to defend Stony Point and forts along the Hudson river and New York, this being near the border line between New Jersey and New York. Joseph Polen had two sons: Joseph Jr., born in Holland, settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, about 1800, and later went to Maine, New England; and William, of whom later.

William Polen, son of Joseph Polen, born 1779, resided in Sussex, where he followed farming. He was drafted from New Jersey, 1814, to defend Baltimore, Maryland, from the British, for which service he received a pension of 160 acres of government land after the War of 1812 was over. He also served in Captain Hallock's company after he came to Wyoming and was called to Washington. He married Christina Winters in New Jersey in 1801, and had three children: John, Peter and William. They moved from New Jersey to Wyoming Valley, near Pittston, 1807, and had seven children born to them there: Henry, of whom later; Albert, Winters, David, Mary, Edith, and Eleanor. For fourteen years they lived at the head of the valley above Pittston. They purchased a farm, 1821, where the Polen school used to stand, and resided in the vicinity of Pittston for fifty-two years. Mr. Polen cleared the land himself and resided thereon until it was sold for the operating and producing of coal, this being the site of the Exeter works. Peter Polen, his eldest son, purchased land from John Jenkins about the fort and made a home for himself, residing there for the remainder of his life, during which time Pittston grew to a large, thriving town.

Henry Polen, son of William and Christina Polen, born 1807, in Plains, Pennsylvania, died December 27, 1878; was reared and educated near where his daughter, Miss Abbie Polen, now resides, in Wyoming, Pennsylvania. His early years were spent on a farm, and later he followed contracting and building, having the contract for the erection of bridges and other large works. Subsequently he engaged in mercantile business in Wyoming with his son Peter H., (see below), and continued the same until his retirement from active pursuits. He was identified with the Masonic fraternity, having been a charter member and largely instrumental in the establishment of the lodge at Wyoming, of which he was a past master. In 1842 he was appointed captain of the Second Company, One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, Second Brigade, Eighth Division, of Pennsylvania Militia, composed of six counties, having a commission from David R. Porter, gov-

ernor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Polen married Elizabeth Bennett, born at Forty Fort, 1812, daughter of Andrew Bennett, above mentioned, and their children, all born in Wyoming, were: George, an electrical expert in the navy yard at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Thomas B., of Scranton, agent for the Central Railroad of New Jersey; Peter H., mentioned hereinafter; Mrs. Frances Robinson Tracy, a resident of Wyoming; Abbie Polen, also a resident of Wyoming.

Peter H. Polen, youngest son of Henry and Elizabeth (Bennett) Polen, died February 8, 1901, was reared in Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and his education was acquired in the schools there, and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. He began the active duties of life by accepting a clerkship in Pittston, and when about eighteen years of age engaged in business on his own account in Wyoming. He took an active part in Freemasonry, and with his father and others, was instrumental in establishing the Masonic lodge at Wyoming, and was a member of the different bodies, including the Chapter, Council, Commandery, up to and including the thirty-second degree. He was also a member of the Mystic Shrine, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the United Order of American Mechanics. He took an active part in the social affairs of the community, where he lived. He left two sons, Harry and Millburn, both of whom reside in the west.

H. E. H.

JAMES DEAN GREEN. The earliest ancestor of the Green family of which James Dean Green is a member, was John Green, a native of England, who came to America about 1630, resided in Narragansett and Kingstown, Rhode Island, married Joan ———, who bore him five children, possibly more; he died between the years 1692 and 1695. Benjamin, son of John and Joan Green, born about 1665, was a resident of Narragansett and East Greenwich, Rhode Island; married, about 1687, Humility Coggeshall, daughter of George Coggeshall, who was born in January, 1671; they had twelve children. Benjamin Green died in 1719. Henry Green, fifth child of Benjamin and Humility (Coggeshall) Green, born about 1696, resided in Kingstown, East and West Greenwich, Rhode Island, and died February 28, 1743; married, May 15, 1724, Margaret Rathbone, born November 29, 1700, daughter of Joseph Rathbone; eleven children. Benjamin Green, fourth child of Henry and Margaret (Rathbone) Green, born July 17, 1729, was a resident of East and West Green-

wich and Exeter, Rhode Island, and died subsequent to the year 1804; married, September 21, 1752, Mehitable Tripp; eleven children.

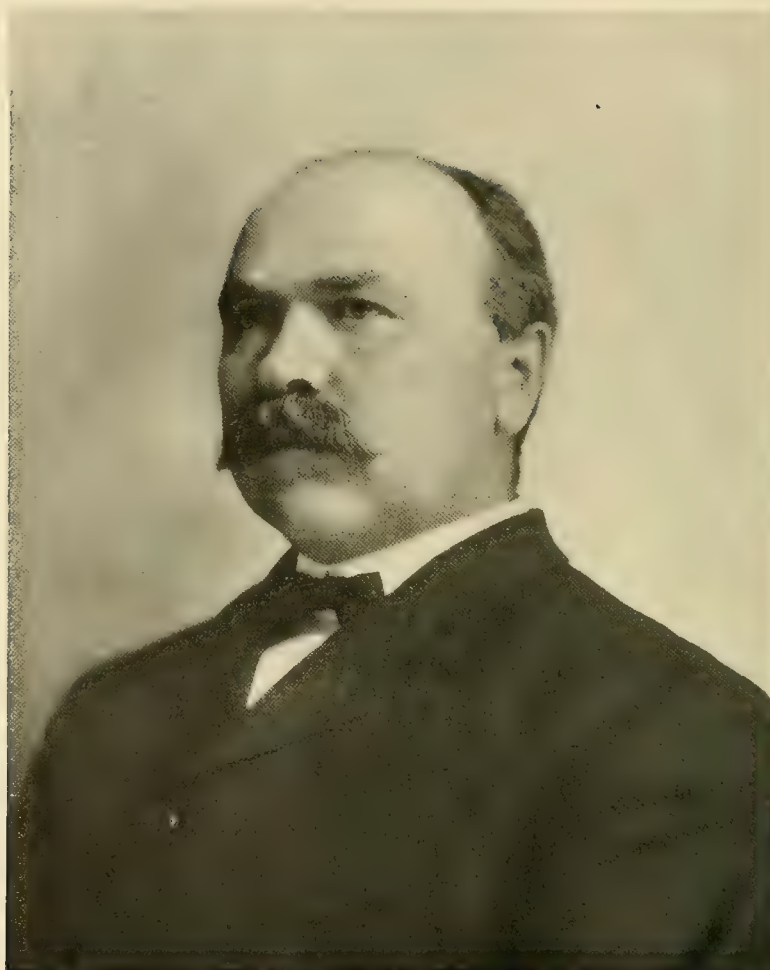
Benjamin Green, eighth child of Benjamin and Mehitable (Tripp) Green, was born in Exeter, Rhode Island, August 13, 1764, and died in Benton, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1855, aged ninety years, eight months and nine days. He married, January, 1787, Joanna Reynolds, born December 11, 1769, in Rhode Island, died in Benton, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1849, aged seventy-nine years, five months and twenty-three days. They moved from Rhode Island to New York about 1794, and from there to Pennsylvania about 1818. They were the parents of nine sons and three daughters: 1. Henry, a physician; he married Almira Gardner; died in Abington, November 28, 1825, aged thirty-seven years. 2. John, died in Rhode Island, aged two years. 3. Sally, married Washington Halstead; she died in New York, December 6, 1858, aged sixty-four years. 4. Polly, married John Raymond; she died in Waverly, April 11, 1856, aged seventy years. 5. Robert, married Melissa Rice; he died in Newton, March, 1864, aged sixty-six years. 6. William, married Celinda Capwell; he died in Factoryville, October 16, 1885, aged eighty-six years. 7. Hiram, mentioned later. 8. Lyman, married (first) Amy Capwell, and (second) Mary Chase; he died in Benton, February 18, 1855, aged fifty-one years. 9. Nancy, married William Dean; she died in Abington, November, 1863, aged fifty-eight years. 10. Murray, died in Abington, June 4, 1829, aged twenty-two years. 11. Alanson, married Sibyl Dean; in 1887 he was a resident of Sycamore, De Kalb county, Illinois, and was then the only living member of this large family. 12. Devillo, died in New York, an infant, in 1814.

Hiram Green, seventh child of Benjamin and Joanna (Reynolds) Green, born in Pennsylvania, July 8, 1801, died Factoryville, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1870; married, January 18, 1829, Eliza Dean, born July 10, 1805, of English ancestry. Their active lives extended from the latter part of the eighteenth to about the middle of the nineteenth century. They reared a family of five daughters and four sons, nearly all of whom are now dead: Henry Judson, born February 21, 1828, died July 12, 1864; Catherine D., born August 8, 1829, died January 5, 1881; Candace R., born September 2, 1831, died November 3, 1859; James D., born April 26, 1834, of whom later. Alma Adelia, born May 21, 1836, died October 17, 1853; Melbourne, born April 16, 1839, died March 6, 1856; William Davis, born

November 15, 1841, living, 1905; Ann Maria, born October 12, 1842; with her husband she was drowned in the flood at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1889; Laura E., born October 8, 1849, died October, 1896.

James Dean Green, fourth child of Hiram and Eliza (Dean) Green, was born in Benton township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, April 26, 1834. His youth was spent on his father's farm and he was brought up to that line of work, but he was given the benefits of a good education, attending the public schools of his neighborhood and Madison Academy, at Waverly, Pennsylvania. His business career was begun as a clerk for Myron Dean, in a general country store in Lynn, Susquehanna county, and later he was employed in the same capacity in a store at Waverly, Pennsylvania. In March, 1855, he came to Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and was employed first by Swetland & Pettebone. In August, the same year, he engaged with Thomas F. Atherton, in a general store at Wyoming, continuing with him until 1859, and at the end of his service he had sufficient money to establish himself in business with S. J. Sharps, they succeeding to the proprietorship of the store formerly conducted by Mr. Atherton. At the end of a year Mr. Sharps was replaced in the business by John Sharps, who was partner with Mr. Green for six years, when the latter became sole proprietor and so continued until 1878, when he sold out the store. But he soon found himself again in mercantile pursuits, this time in partnership with his brother, W. D. Green, and this business continued for a few years. After thirty years in the mercantile business Mr. Green engaged with the Pittston Engine Machine Company as secretary and treasurer, remained six years, and then retired, and is now (1905) actively engaged in the insurance and real estate business. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, a Republican, and a member of the Wyoming Commemorative Association. Mr. Green was married (first), October 31, 1861, to Fannie Schooley, daughter of Jesse B. and Jane (Breese) Schooley. One child was the issue of this marriage, Clara E., born January 29, 1863, married, June 15, 1887, Henry M. Ives, of Scranton, and had one child, Lomie, born May 11, 1889. Mrs. Green died July 12, 1867. Mr. Green married (second), October 15, 1868, Martha M. Searle, born May 29, 1838, daughter of John and Mary (Stark) Searle, descendants of respected old families of the Wyoming and Susquehanna valleys in Pennsylvania. They had two children: 1. Mary Searle, born April 12,





Frank P. Hopper

1870; married, January 10, 1895, Dr. Archie Carver Shoemaker, dentist, Pittston, Pennsylvania; they had two children: James Samuel, born January 23, 1896; and Archibald, born August 21, 1901. 2. James Searle, born June 17, 1882, died August 5, 1882.

Mrs. James D. Green traces her ancestry to Robert Searle, whose son, Nathaniel Searle, born June 9, 1662, married Sarah Rogers, 1694. Their son, Nathaniel Searle, born April 26, 1703, married Elizabeth Kinnecutt, December, 1725, and settled in Little Compton, Rhode Island. Their son, Constant Searle, born June 18, 1728, married Hannah Miner, daughter of Simeon and Hannah (Wheeler) Miner, May 16, 1751. He came to Pennsylvania from Connecticut, and was killed in the Wyoming massacre. Their son, Roger Searle, born Preston, Connecticut, August 13, 1762, then sixteen years of age, was in the battle with his father, but escaped unhurt. He married Catherine Scott, who bore him the following children, all born in Pittston: Clarissa, born February 13, 1793, married Joseph Dayton, and died at Binghamton, New York, April 1, 1834; John, mentioned later; Daniel, born May 17, 1797; married Joanna Stark, daughter of Henry Stark, December 20, 1825, and died at Pittston, October 13, 1879; Elizabeth, born February 18, 1800, married Solomon Brown, June, 1820, and died at Exeter, August 26, 1854; Mehitabel, born March 13, 1802, married Thomas Tell, March 13, 1831, died October 20, 1846; Milton, born October 10, 1804, died at Montrose, February, 1868; Leonard, born November 7, 1808, married Lydia Dimmock, October 23, 1832, died at Montrose, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1880; Rasalus, born February 1, 1812, married Anna Cross, at Milford, January 11, 1871, and died at Montrose, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1888.

The father of Mrs. James D. Green, John Searle, son of Roger and Catherine (Scott) Searle, was born in Pittston, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1795, died October 20, 1863. He began his business career as a farmer, but later in life was one of the proprietors of a stage route from Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, to Binghamton, New York, and during his active years was extensively interested in stage and mail routes. In September, 1822, he married Mary Stark, born at Plains, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1800 (died April 16, 1891), in a house erected by her father, Henry Stark, one of the pioneer settlers of the township. (See Stark family). The house stood where the shaft of the Enterprise Colliery is sunk, and was the finest in that section. The children of this marriage are as follows:

1. James S., born July 8, 1823, died November 18, 1863; his wife, Candace Green, died November 3, 1859.

2. Clarissa, born November 14, 1824, married Nelson H. Dean, now deceased; April 25, 1850, and had: James Elmer, born September 10, 1851, and Willis L., born February 5, 1857. (See Dean family).

3. Kathryn, born July 11, 1827, married Edwin Williams, April 24, 1850, and had: James, born September 9, 1851, married Ella Dumball; George W., born May 18, 1855, married Eva L. Shoemaker; Mary, born November 22, 1858, wife of D. Rouse, M. D.; Martha C., born April 22, 1861, wife of William Burner; Ruth C., born October 22, 1863, wife of Lewis Yost; Helen, born August 24, 1866; and Elizabeth V., born June 24, 1869, wife of John T. Yoakum.

4. Elizabeth M., born October 5, 1829; April 25, 1853, married Norman T. Vorse, of Ohio, and had: Charles, born September 24, 1854, lived in Des Moines, Iowa, married, August 24, 1878, Augusta Tyrrell; and Frank W., born February 5, 1856, in Des Moines, Iowa, married October 27, 1877, Agnes Newton.

5. Ruth Gore, born January 16, 1832, married September 19, 1854, James Courtright, and they reside at Kingston; children: John S., born at Plains, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1855, married, January 17, 1877, Ellen Lathrop; children: Sarah L. and Florence, who reside at Montrose, Pennsylvania; Harrie Benjamin, born February 19, 1857, married March 7, 1876, Ida Wells; children: Ruth Searle, born January 24, 1877; Josephine Wells, born July 17, 1878; and James Wells, born February 2, 1887.

6. May, born September 13, 1833, married April 23, 1857, Rev. J. K. Peck; children: Carrie, born February 28, 1857, wife of J. Wood Piatt; two children: William and Ruth; Mary A., born November 28, 1861; Jesse L., born March 28, 1864, married Jennette Bryden, one child, Kenyon Peck; Ruth C., born August 14, 1873, married Charles C. Hard.

7. John Roger, born July 30, 1835, was a lieutenant in the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, and died in service at Camp Suffolk, Virginia, December 13, 1862.

8. Martha M., born May 29, 1838, wife of James Dean Green. H. E. H.

FRANK P. HOPPER, superintendent of schools of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and widely known throughout the state as an accomplished educator, was born near Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, October 30,

Mr. Hopper represents old and honored Pennsylvania families in both lines. His paternal grandfather, John A. Hopper, born July 29, 1782, in Mooresburg, Pennsylvania, was of German descent, and was a miller by occupation. He was married twice. First, March 28, 1805, to Elizabeth Mertz, born May 16, 1780, who bore him the following children: ———, born February 28, 1806; Joseph, February 26, 1807; Thomas, July 17, 1808; John, February 10, 1809; Catherine, June 14, 1811; Samuel, September 3, 1813; Maria, December, 1815; Susannah, January 20, 1817; Elizabeth, March 30, 1818; Jesse, May 19, 1819, and John Dobbs, November 6, 1820. Mrs. Hopper, the mother of these children, died in 1820. Mr. Hopper married (second), January 23, 1821, Mary Peet. Mr. Hopper died at the age of seventy-five years.

John Dobbs Hopper, son of John A. and Elizabeth (Mertz) Hopper, and father of Frank P. Hopper, was born November 6, 1820, in Mooresburg, Pennsylvania. He was there educated, and for some time conducted a lumber and milling business. In 1865 he removed to Luzerne county, locating in Kingston, and afterward in Wyoming, and during all this time he occupied the position of foreman of the car shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Kingston. He married for his second wife Rebecca Heberling, who was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1819, and the issue of this union was eight children: Samuel, born December, 1843, engaged in the lumber business in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Peter Nilly, born January 9, 1846, died July 2, 1849. George Washington, born February 22, 1849, died September 2, 1850. Susanna, born March 15, 1851, died March 29, 1865. John Albert, born July 29, 1853, who is foreman of the shovel works in Wyoming. Joseph William, born January 26, 1857, who is superintendent in the boiler shops in Beaumont, Texas. Frank P., born October 30, 1858, mentioned hereinafter. Helen Mary, born November 4, 1861, wife of J. M. Schooley, of Wyoming, Pennsylvania. The father of these children died March, 1884, aged sixty-three years, and the mother passed away April 15, 1881, aged sixty-one years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Frank P. Hopper, seventh child and youngest son of John D. and Rebecca (Heberling) Hopper, was six years old when his parents removed to Luzerne county. After attending the public school he pursued an advanced course in the New Columbus Academy, and in 1879 took

up work as a teacher, receiving a wage of seventy-five cents a day. Desirous of a more thorough preparation for educational work, he entered the Bloomsburg Normal school, in 1883, and graduated in June of the following year. He then taught one term in Hanover township, another term in Kingston township, after which he was chosen principal of the Parsons public schools, in which position he served most acceptably until 1894, when he was called to the principalship of the Dorranceton schools. Here he remained until 1899 when he was elected superintendent of schools for Luzerne county, and his usefulness in this important position finds abundant attestation in two successive re-elections. The result of the last of these elections was peculiarly significant, his candidacy being contested by three others, some of whom were so anxious to obtain the office that they proffered their services at a salary below that which Superintendent Hopper was receiving. During his three official terms he has witnessed a broad expansion of educational facilities in his county, and has contributed in no small degree to the advanced efficiency of the school system. At his entrance upon his official duties the schools in the county numbered 663, with an enrollment of 30,000 children of school age, under his jurisdiction, and these numbers have been increased to 740 schools, and 35,000 children. The arduous nature of his duties is witnessed by the fact that his visitations to the schools, made almost every ninety days, extend into sixty-nine school districts, and he examines annually about five hundred applicants for teachers' certificates. His initial salary was two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and this sum has been increased and is now four thousand dollars. Highly regarded at home for his great capabilities in organizing and overseeing schools, he is also held in appropriate esteem in the highest educational circles in the state, as indicated by his being chosen to serve upon the executive committee of the State Educational Association, which position he occupies at the present time. He takes a deep interest in the welfare of the community, and is numbered among its most enterprising members. He is a director in the Jackson Home Telephone Company. He is also connected with leading fraternal bodies, and is a past exalted ruler in Wilkes-Barre Lodge No. 109, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a member of May Lodge No. 767, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Wyoming, Pennsylvania. March 30, 1892, Mr. Hopper married Miss Clara B. Rouse, who was born in





Ed. C. C. C.

Hartford, Connecticut, daughter of the late Casper M. and Weltha J. (Venandan) Rouse. Her father was a native of Bennington, Vermont, whence he removed to Connecticut. He became an expert gunpowder manufacturer, and conducted business in that line in Moosic, Pennsylvania, and subsequently at Laffin, Pennsylvania, where he erected the Laffin powder mills, of which he was superintendent at the time of his death in 1890, at the age of fifty-eight years. Mrs. Rouse was born in Fair Haven, Vermont, and died at the age of fifty-six years. She bore to her husband four children, of whom three are living: Frank, residing in Plains, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Thomas Barrett, of Wilkes-Barre; and Mrs. Frank P. Hopper. To Mr. and Mrs. Hopper was born January 17, 1893, a daughter, Ruth. Mr. Hopper resides on Wyoming avenue, Dorancton.

H. E. H.

PHINEAS M. CARHART. In the Wyoming valley in Pennsylvania the history of the Carhart family dates back hardly half a century, but in the annals of the American colonies the name is known among the families of prominence and official station during the later years of the seventeenth century, and in those of the colony of New York soon after the final overthrow of the dominion of the Dutch in New Amsterdam and New Netherlands. The immigrant ancestor of the family of the line here treated was Anthony Carhart, of Cornwall, England, who was private secretary to Col. Thomas Dongan, governor of the colony, 1682-1688. Anthony came to New Amsterdam in 1683 and received a grant of land in 1691. This Anthony Carhart had a son Thomas Carhart (1650-1696) who married Mary Lord, and this Thomas and Mary had a son Robert Carhart, who had a son Cornelius Carhart, whose wife was Willimpia Coleman.

The period of Cornelius Carhart's life was 1729-1810, and he attained distinction during the revolutionary war, first as captain of the Third Regiment of Militia of Huntingdon county, New Jersey, 1777; and as major of the Second Regiment of Huntingdon county troops under commission of April 20, 1778. Major Cornelius Carhart and Willimpia Coleman had children, among whom was Robert Carhart, 1760-1834, who was a soldier of the revolution, 1775-1783, serving throughout the war with the New Jersey militia. This Robert had a son, William P. Carhart, born 1779, died 1863, who was of New Hampton, New Jersey, and whose son Theodore, of Belvidere, New Jersey, married Rachel Albright, and had a

son, Phineas MacMiller Carhart, born in Belvidere, New Jersey, September 21, 1842, died in Kingston, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1901.

Phineas MacMiller Carhart entered the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania, as a student in 1865, and from which he graduated in 1867. Soon afterward he was employed first as clerk, then teller, and afterward as cashier in the banking house of Bennett, Phelps & Company, Wilkes-Barre, where he remained until the business was closed in 1879. In 1880 he accepted clerkship in the Wyoming National Bank, Wilkes-Barre, which position he held until October, 1885, when he was made teller in the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre. He became cashier of the same bank April 12, 1887, and held that position to the time of his death May 2, 1901. Mr. Carhart's connection with banking in Wilkes-Barre in one capacity or another covered a period of thirty-five years, a service as long and honorable and as faithful as that of any person in the same avocation in business life in the Wyoming valley. In 1865 he became a member of the Kingston Methodist Episcopal Church, and from that time until his death was active in church and Sunday school work. He taught successfully for several years the adult Bible class; was superintendent of the Sunday school several years; was trustee of the society; secretary and treasurer of the board, and also was class leader. Mr. Carhart was a member of the Royal Society of Good Fellows, No. 19, of Wilkes-Barre, and a member (elected October 4, 1895) of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. Phineas MacMiller Carhart married at Kingston, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1872, Elizabeth Helme, daughter of Frank Helme, of Kingston, and to them one daughter was born, Helen Helme Carhart, wife of Jared Warner Stark, who is connected with the Dupont Powder Company at Hazelton. Mr. and Mrs. Stark have two children, Edward Carhart Stark, born November 20, 1903, and Elizabeth Helme Stark, born March 27, 1905. The bodies in which Mr. Carhart was most deeply interested paid touching tribute to his memory shortly after his demise. The directors of the First National Bank prepared and transmitted to Mrs. Carhart a beautiful brochure, bearing upon the cover the words "In Memoriam" in letters of gold, and upon the last page the seal of the bank and the signatures of William McLean, president, and Charles P. Hunt, secretary, and containing the following resolutions:

"Friday, May 3rd, 1901.

"Mr. Carhart has been connected with this

bank for more than fifteen years; first as teller, on October 1st, 1885; then assistant cashier, June 12th, 1886; and cashier from April 13th, 1887, to the time of his death. Since September, 1889, he has been a constant patient sufferer, and, while we deplore his death just in the prime of life, yet we feel that it must have been a great relief, and that our loss is his gain. Throughout his connection with this bank, Mr. Carhart has always been characterized by the manners of a Christian gentleman, conscientious and faithful in all the duties appertaining to his position, intelligent and clear-headed, understanding well the business over which he presided, with dignified urbanity. We feel it is but proper and fitting to place upon our minutes the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That while we are again called upon to record the death of an officer of this bank, we would most seriously add our estimation of his worth and character to his family and convey to his family our deepest sympathy under this severe affliction."

The following resolutions adopted by the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Kingston were beautifully inscribed with pen and ink, bound in leather and embossed in gold, attested by the signatures of Abraham Nesbitt, C. Bach, W. R. Billings, C. W. Laycock and Leonard Murdock:

"Quarterly Conference of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Kingston, Pennsylvania, which was held in the church edifice Monday evening, May 13th, 1901, unanimously authorized the following resolutions regarding the decease of Brother Phineas M. Carhart.

"Whereas, Our Heavenly Father, in His wise providence, has removed from our midst Phineas M. Carhart, a brother respected and beloved, we desire to express our sorrow in this bereavement, and our appreciation of the life and character of the deceased, and our Christian sympathy for his afflicted family. Brother Carhart was a man whom all that came to know must respect. His life appeared to be above reproach. We shall miss his counsel in our official meetings, his prayers and testimony in the prayer circle, and his sound advice and ardent exhortation in the class. We know, however, that, most of all, he will be missed from the home. Our prayers are offered for the consolation of Divine grace in behalf of those who were so dear to him, and we wish to record that in our sorrow we find comfort in the memory of so good a life, and his life a benediction to us. In Christian influence he still lives among us, while in the new and Heavenly

kingdom we trust that he lives a citizen, faithful, obedient and happy. For these comforting assurances we are grateful to our blessed Lord.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Conference and that an engrossed copy be presented to the family."

H. E. H.

ELISHA A. CORAY. Throughout the county the name of Elisha A. Coray, of Wilkes-Barre, is recognized as that of a progressive citizen and extensive dealer in real estate. He was born at Monroeton, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1858. He is a lineal descendant of Elnathan and Abigail (Green) Coray, residents of Goshen, Connecticut, where they were respected and honored for their lives of usefulness and activity. They were the parents of five children, as follows: Gabriel, Abigail, Isaac, John and Silas.

John Coray, second son of Elnathan and Abigail (Green) Coray, was born at Goshen, Connecticut, but came to Wyoming valley as one of the early settlers. He was an upright, worthy citizen, and achieved a large degree of success as the result of his well-directed efforts. His death was occasioned by an accident; while in the woods he was mistaken for a deer by some hunters by whom he was shot and killed. His wife, whose maiden name was Phoebe Howe, bore him four children: Silas, born 1788; Ira, born 1791; David, born 1794; and John, born 1796.

David Coray, third son of John and Phoebe (Howe) Coray, was born January 15, 1794. He followed the occupation of lumberman, and while engaged in that pursuit on what was called "up on the Lehigh" was accidentally killed April 24, 1833, by a log striking him. He married Rebecca Atherton, who was born March 1, 1797, and they were the parents of four children: Celinda, wife of the Rev. Job Harvey; Elisha, who married Mary Perkins, and resides in New York; George, mentioned hereinafter; and Helen, wife of Jerome Salisbury. The mother of these children passed away May 15, 1827.

George Coray, second son of David and Rebecca (Atherton) Coray, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1824. He was educated in the public schools in the neighborhood and Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, having been the first registered student of the latter institution. His active career was devoted to mercantile pursuits, milling and real estate transactions. During the years 1869 and 1870 he was a member of the legislature, representing the coun-

ty of Luzerne, this being prior to the division of Lackawanna and Luzerne counties, being elected one of the three representatives. He married, January 24, 1849, Laura Greene, born April 18, 1822, daughter of Robert and Melissa (Rice) Greene, and their children were: David E., born August 16, 1852, died in infancy; William H., born August 27, 1854, married Mary Wilson; Elisha A., mentioned hereinafter; and George E., born January 16, 1863, at present (1905) a resident of Wheeling, West Virginia. Mr. Coray, the father of these children, died December 28, 1883.

Elisha A. Coray, third son of George and Laura (Greene) Coray, passed his boyhood in Luzerne county, and was educated in the public schools and at the Keystone Academy at Factoryville, Pennsylvania. In 1878 he entered the office of the *Pittston Press* and began to learn the trade of printer. He remained there one year, and then was engaged in different occupations until 1880, when he became associated with the *Pittston Gazette*, serving on the paper as printer, reporter and solicitor until 1888. In that year he was elected on the Republican ticket to represent the second district of Luzerne county in the state legislature. He served from 1889 until 1891, later was re-elected and served during the years 1897-99-1901, and in the latter year was a candidate for state treasurer on the Fusion ticket composed of independent Republicans and Democrats. In 1903 Mr. Coray opened an office at the corner of West Market and Franklin streets, Wilkes-Barre, and has since conducted an extensive real estate business. He is a man of merit and ability, and enjoys the acquaintance of a host of friends throughout the entire county and state. He takes a deep and active interest in religious work, especially that connected with the Methodist Episcopal church of West Pittston, Pennsylvania, of which he is a member. Mr. Coray married, January 29, 1896, Sallie Warner, who was born May 15, 1871, daughter of Henry Lupton and Sarah G. (Barnes) Warner, and they are the parents of the following children: Sallie, born December 24, 1896, died December 26, 1896; Eleanor W., born August 2, 1898; Edward Atherton, born August 24, 1901; and Henry Warner, born June 23, 1904. Henry Lupton Warner, father of Mrs. Coray, was born May 6, 1833, at Canaan, New York, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Lockwood) Warner. He married, March 10, 1858, Sarah G. Barnes, daughter of Daniel D. and Lydia (Douglas) Barnes, and their children were: Anna, who lives in Nashua,

New Hampshire; Harriet, widow of the late A. A. Chapin, of Flushing, New York; Daniel D., a resident of Portland, Oregon; Henry J., a resident of Spokane, Washington; Sallie, wife of Elisha A. Coray, as mentioned above; Frederick G., who resides in Portland, Oregon; and Charles J., who lives in Nashua, New Hampshire. Mr. Warner died July 20, 1897, at Canaan, New York. The family trace their ancestry back to Elder Brewster, one of the passengers on the "Mayflower." H. E. H.

SUTHERLAND FAMILY. William Sutherland was in Dutchess county, New York, in the early years of the eighteenth century. Evidently he was of New England ancestry, as the surname had representatives among the Yankees of both Massachusetts and Connecticut. But of William's antecedents little is now known, except that he was of Dutchess county, New York, and married there, 1720, Hannah Avery.

William and Hannah had a son David, born, Crown Elbow, Dutchess county, 1722; married Judith Griffin, who died in Bangall, Dutchess county, April 10, 1790. This David was colonel of the Sixth Regiment of New York militia from October 17, 1775, to March 20, 1878. He died March 15, 1794. Colonel David and Judith Sutherland had a son Joel, born in Dutchess county, 1752; married Mary Brush, born 1757, died February 8, 1832.

Brush Sutherland, son of Joel Sutherland and his wife Mary Brush, was born in Stamford, New York, June 5, 1785, and died there March 3, 1832. He married, January 3, 1812, Deborah Sutherland, born Greenville, New York, July 26, 1787, died West Pittston, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1863, daughter of Smith Sutherland, who was a captain in the Sixth Regiment of New York state troops during the Revolutionary war.

Smith Sutherland, son of Brush Sutherland, was born in Stamford, New York, October 21, 1818, and was educated at the once famous old Gilbertsville Academy, in Gilbertsville, New York. When a young man he moved to Pittston, Pennsylvania, and was in mercantile business there from 1850 to 1862. He took an active interest in public affairs and was recognized as one of the leading men of that locality; was justice of the peace at West Pittston from 1869 to 1879; served as member of the borough council and also as borough clerk. Previous to his removal to Pennsylvania he held a captain's commission in the One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, his appointment having been made Au-

gust 25, 1841, and by Governor Seward. Smith Sutherland married (first), Otego, Otsego county, New York, June 3, 1846, Lucy P. Fuller; married (second), Exeter, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1861, Laura Loomis Stanton, born Exeter, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1825, daughter of Asa and Lydia Stanton, of New London, Connecticut, who removed in 1810 to Pennsylvania with an ox team and settled in Northmoreland, Luzerne county. Lydia was a small child when Arnold burned New London, Connecticut, and distinctly remembers seeing the smoke arise from the burning town. Smith Sutherland's children, issue of both marriages were as follows: Charles Francis, born May 25, 1848. George Henry, born January 5, 1850. Walter Coray, born Exeter, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1862. Lucy Fuller, born Exeter, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1864.

Walter Coray Sutherland was born in Exeter township, Luzerne county Pennsylvania, November 7, 1862, and acquired his early education in the public schools of that town, and at Wyoming Seminary in Kingston. He was a commercial traveller from 1882 to 1892, and in the latter year formed a partnership with Charles L. McMillan, the style being Sutherland & McMillan, wholesale grocers, doing business in Pittston, Pennsylvania. Mr. Sutherland is a business man and a busy man at all times; yet he has found time to take a public-spirited citizen's part in the affairs of his town. He is a Republican, but without political ambition. He was a member of the West Pittston borough council from 1897 to 1904, and president of the council during the last year of his term of office. He was instrumental in organizing the Luzerne County Good Roads League, holding the office of secretary. He is a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, of the Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution, of St. John's Lodge, No. 233, F. and A. M., of Pittston Chapter, No. 242, R. A. M., of Wyoming Valley Commandery No. 57, K. T., and of Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Walter Coray Sutherland married, West Pittston, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1889, Grace Klotz, born West Pittston, January 1, 1865, daughter of Joseph Klotz and his wife Mary A. Grube. Their children: Martha Chapman, born West Pittston, January 12, 1890. Marian Grace, born West Pittston, January 4, 1892. Esther Klotz Sutherland, born West Pittston, November 3, 1895. Grace (Klotz) Sutherland was educated in the West Pittston high school, and was graduated there. Her father, Joseph Klotz, served with the

militia forces called into action to repel the Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania during the war of 1861-1865; and her uncle, Robert Klotz, served in the war with Mexico, with the rank of major, and held a colonel's commission in the war of 1861-1865. He was twice member of congress; died at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania.
H. E. H.

DANIEL DENNIS WILCOX. Among the names of the pioneers who helped to make history during the dark days of the Wyoming valley may be justly mentioned that of Wilcox. The first of the name of whom there exists any authentic information was Isaac Wilcox, Sr., born about 1730, who upon his arrival in New York state from Rhode Island went to live with his son in Dutchess county, and there married Desire Crandall, who was born June 16, 1738. She was probably the daughter of Eber and Mary Long Crandall, granddaughter of Eber Crandall, and great-granddaughter of John Crandall, of Westervly, Long Island, commissioner and deputy, 1658-71. Their children were: Isaac, mentioned hereinafter; Crandall, born in Dutchess county, New York, July 7, 1771, married Joanna Stark; Thankful, born in Dutchess county, New York, August 24, 1774, married Daniel Rosencrans, and died in Knox county, Ohio. Daniel and Thankful (Wilcox) Rosencrans were grandparents of Major-General William Stark Rosecrans, U. S. A., 1861-65, and of Right Reverend Sylvester Horton Rosecrans, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Columbus, Ohio, 1868-78. Isaac and Crandall Wilcox were in Wyoming in 1794. Isaac Wilcox, Sr., was an active participant in the Revolutionary war, and during this period was seriously hurt in the back. Later he removed to Ohio, where he died January 26, 1813. His wife died in the Wyoming valley, and her tombstone, now destroyed, bore the following inscription: "Desire Wilcox, wife of Isaac Wilcox, departed this life March 23, 1810, aged sixty-five years, five months and fifteen days."

Isaac Wilcox, eldest son of Isaac and Desire (Crandall) Wilcox, was born in Dutchess county, New York, about 1760. It appears that April 1, 1794, Amos Wilcox, yeoman, of Orange, New York, sold to Isaac Wilcox, husbandman, and Crandall Wilcox, blacksmith, of Wilkes-Barre, lots No. 34, 35 and 36 on Jacobs Plain. (Harvey book, p. 304.)

Isaac Wilcox married, about 1790-95, Nancy Newcombe, who was born in Dutchess county, New York, May 26, 1765, and died in Wyoming, June 15, 1857, her remains being interred at the Cooper burying ground near Fort Blanchard. Thomas Newcombe was a son of Simon and Deborah Newcombe, and grandson of Lieut. Andrew and Sarah Newcombe. Andrew Newcombe was lieutenant of Massachusetts colonial troops, appointed April 13, 1691. Isaac and Nancy (Newcombe) Wilcox had: 1. Samuel. 2. Gilbert. 3. Newcome. 4. Elizabeth. 5. Jane, born August, 1794. 6. Cornelia, born March 24, 1798. 7. Maria, wife of Isaac Thompson, who at the time of his death, which occurred in Illinois, was nearly one hundred and four years of age. 8. Isaac, born September 17, 1801. 9. Crandall, born 1803. 10. Gardner. 11. James.

Samuel Wilcox, eldest child of Isaac and Nancy Wilcox, married Clara Love Montayne, born August 19, 1796. Their children were:

16. Elias Bowen, born at Plains, March 2, 1818; was educated in the common schools. He became owner of the land which is now the town of Taylor, Pennsylvania, near Scranton, but a question of title coming up it was lost. He was a brickmaker and followed his calling until within two years of his death, October 11, 1903, at the age of eighty-five years. He married, August 17, 1844, Nancy E. Maxfield, born May 23, 1827, who is now living in Plymouth in her seventy-eighth year, a remarkably well-preserved woman. Their children were: 1. Mary H., born June 22, 1846, married Alexander Ferguson, son of Robert and Jane Ferguson, who emigrated from Ireland in 1862; they had five children: Emma Ferguson, born March 24, 1867, married February 4, 1891, Miller Frederick, born in Ashley, and had three children—Donald, Russell, and Kenneth; Chester Alexander Ferguson, born January 21, 1869, married January 29, 1895, Lizzie Rennard, and had two children, Walter and Frederick; Jennie Ferguson, born December 20, 1875, married January 29, 1903, Frank Bittenbender, and had one child, Paul; John Hendrick Ferguson, born April 2, 1878; Robert Stewart Ferguson born November 30, 1881. 2. Chester B. Wilcox, born November 10, 1847, married January 10, 1877, Jennie Major, and had children: Dr. Homer B., Martha, Bertha and Dorothy.

17. James, born September 9, 1819, a veteran of the Florida Seminole Indian war.

18. Egbert, born July 29, 1821; a school teacher in Ohio and Plains; died young.

19. Ellen, born March 1, 1823.

20. Emily, born October 12, 1824.

21. Clarissa, born July 16, 1826.

22. Chester, born October 21, 1827.

23. Samuel, born October 12, 1829, was a justice of the peace for twenty-six years. Beginning with practically nothing, he became a well-to-do stock farmer, and left considerable property to his family.

24. Zilpha, born April 9, 1832.

25. Charles, born August 9, 1835, a school teacher in Ohio.

26. Calvin P., born August 19, 1837, moved to Covington, Kentucky, when thirteen years old, and then to Ohio, where he studied law and practiced his profession. He enlisted as a private in the Ohio Volunteers in 1861, serving until 1865, and by gallantry rising to the rank of colonel. He died in Scranton.

(VIII). Isaac Wilcox, ninth child of Isaac and Nancy (Newcombe) Wilcox, born September 17, 1801, died April 19, 1860; married, May 6, 1824, Sarah Stark, born May 20, 1801, died June 27, 1864, daughter of Daniel Stark, and granddaughter of Aaron Stark, who was killed at Wyoming valley during the massacre, while Nancy Newcombe was in the fort. (See Stark family). Isaac and Sarah (Stark) Wilcox had children:

27. Gardner L., born February 26, 1825.

28. George S., born August 2, 1826, died November 6, 1902.

29. John D., born May 20, 1828. He was educated in the common schools, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, having purchased part of the old homestead, where he now resides. On July 3, 1884, he married Augusta Stark, a native of Tompkins county, New York, daughter and only child of William and Mary (Head) Stark, granddaughter of George D. Stark, a cooper, who was born in Tompkins county, New York, and later removed to the Wyoming valley, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of that section, though his death occurred in Michigan, at quite an advanced age. William Stark, the father of Mrs. Wilcox, born in 1838, died 1903, was a farmer, and for many years engaged in the conduct of this business. His wife, Mary Head, was also a native of Tompkins county, New York. She later removed to Plains, where she now re-

sides with her daughter, Mrs. Wilcox. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. John D. Wilcox: Adelaide, Mary L. and John, both deceased. Politically, Mr. Wilcox is a Republican. He was formerly a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Plains, of which he is also a trustee and steward.

30. Mary, born July 6, 1830, died January 26, 1834.

31. Lovina M., born August 28, 1832, died November 12, 1903; married Rev. William W. Loomis, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and third mayor of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

32. Daniel Dennis, born January 15, 1835.

33. Carpenter T., born September 8, 1839, died October 23, 1897.

Daniel Dennis Wilcox (32), fourth son of Isaac and Sarah (Stark) Wilcox, was born in Pittston, now Plains, township, January 15, 1835. He was educated in the common schools of Plains, and at Charlottesville Seminary, New York. For a number of years thereafter he devoted his attention to farming exclusively, after which he engaged in the livery and grocery business for several years, but on account of ill health was forced to relinquish active pursuits in 1900, since which time he has led a retired life. During the Civil war he served with the Pennsylvania Reserves, being mustered into service June 13, 1861. Shortly after the first battle of Manassas, Virginia, July 27, 1861, he was mustered into the service of the United States, at Washington, District of Columbia, and served as private and corporal in Company F, Seventh Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Reserves. At the time of General Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, just prior to the battle of Gettysburg, he enlisted in Company K, Thirtieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, and was stationed in the Cumberland valley near Harrisburg, until the Confederate army withdrew from the state when his regiment was mustered out. In politics he is a Republican. He attends the Presbyterian Church, and for a number of years was a member of the Sons of Temperance.

Mr. Wilcox married, November 30, 1865, Rebecca Stocker, born April 13, 1835, daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Hartman) Stocker, and who had Rebecca (Mrs. Wilcox); Annetta, born June 29, 1822, died in infancy; Jane Ann, born January 19, 1831, died 1895; Helen

Marr, born September 12, 1833, died August —, 1884; Fannie H., born October 7, 1838.

Daniel D. and Rebecca Wilcox had the following children: 34. William S., born October 17, 1866, married, May 7, 1888, Clara L. Becker, born July 12, 1870, had three children—Bernhard, born February 25, 1889; Daniel Stark, born April 7, 1892, and Clara Becker, born December 1, 1894. 35. Thomas, born January 30, 1871, died July 17, 1871. 36. Isaac, twin with Thomas, died July 21, 1871. 37. Katharine, born November 14, 1872.

H. E. H.

TRIPP FAMILY. The original ancestor of the Tripp family, who came to this country from England, was John Tripp (1), who located at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1638, when about twenty-eight years of age. He was a carpenter by trade. His wife was Mary Paine, daughter of Anthony Paine. John Tripp was a prominent citizen, was deputy many terms and also a member of the town council. He died in 1678. John and Mary Tripp had children: John, born about 1640; Peleg, born about 1642, of whom later; Joseph, born about 1644; Mary, born about 1646; Elizabeth, born about 1648; Isabel, born 1651; Abiel, born about 1653; James, born about 1656; Martha, born about 1657.

Peleg Tripp, second child of John and Mary (Paine) Tripp, married Anna, daughter of Richard Sisson, the immigrant ancestor of the family of his name, and their children were: John, Priscilla, Sarah, Job, Peleg, Mary, Ann, Mehitabel and Richard. Job, fourth child of Peleg and Anna Tripp, was born about 1673, and he had a son Job, born April 20, 1701, who had a son Job, born June 28, 1734. Isaac, born about 1700 to 1710, was evidently a son of Job, son of Peleg, so that the line becomes: John (1), Peleg (2), Job (3), Isaac (4).

Isaac Tripp (4), son of Job Tripp, resided at Pomfret, Connecticut, and married Susannah ———. Many deeds and bills of sale are recorded at Warwick in the name of Isaac Tripp and Susannah, his wife. Isaac was one of the early settlers of the Wyoming valley, and in 1768 was on the committee appointed for Rhode Island to admit the first two hundred settlers under the Connecticut title to lands in the Wyoming valley, and was on the committee with John Jenkins, Benjamin Shoemaker, and others to regulate the affairs and proceedings of the first forty settlers who ar-

rived in the valley February 8, 1769, Ezra Dean being one of them. Isaac Tripp and Ezra Dean were agents of the Connecticut-Susquehanna Company, and passed through the trying times incident to these early days and the Pennamite war. Isaac Tripp was representative to the Connecticut assembly for Westmoreland, 1777, the name of the town comprising the Wyoming valley, which was attached to the county of Litchfield. Isaac Tripp and others were appointed, June 2, 1773, directors and proprietors of Providence, Pennsylvania. Isaac Tripp settled on Capouse Meadows (now Scranton) as early as 1771, and his son Isaac (5) also in the same locality between 1772 and 1775. Isaac, Sr., was killed by the Indians, December 16, 1778, while assisting his son-in-law, Jonathan Slocum, to feed stock. Frances Slocum, a granddaughter of Isaac Tripp, was carried off and became the wife of an Indian chief, and was located by her brothers in 1837, near Peru, Indiana, but refused to leave her home or her children. Isaac Tripp was a member of the Friends Society. He married (first) a Miss Sweet, and had a son William Tripp. Isaac Tripp married (second) a Miss Spencer, and had Job and Ruth. Isaac Tripp married (third) Sarah Dow, and had Isaac and Henry Dow.

Isaac Tripp, eldest son of Isaac (4) and Sarah (Dow) Tripp, was born in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, July 24, 1753, and died May 22, 1807. He married Martha Wall, born at the same place, January 29, 1745, died January 27, 1809. Their children were: Elizabeth, born March 6, 1763; Mary, born May 5, 1765; William, born July 11, 1767; Isaac, born November 10, 1769, died May 18, 1776; Susannah, born February 29, 1772; Amasa, born April 8, 1774; Stephen, born July 19, 1776; Isaac, born January 27, 1779, of whom later; Martha, born September 8, 1781; Catherine, born April 22, 1784; Holden, born November 22, 1787; Nancy, born January 21, 1792. Isaac Tripp (5) and his son Stephen built the first grist mill on Leggett's creek, and the former was one of the wealthiest men in the valley. He was a large landed owner in the early settlement of Providence, Pennsylvania, and was active in its material development.

Isaac Tripp, son of Isaac and Martha Tripp, was born at Rhinebeck, New York, January 27, 1779, and died in Providence, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1830. He married Catherine, daugh-

ter of Peter and Sarah LaFrance, who died October 6, 1836. Their children were: Martha, born June 25, 1809, died January 1, 1813; Caroline, born December 31, 1810, died April 26, 1812; Benjamin S., born April 13, 1812; Ira, born January 6, 1814, died August 3, 1891; Mahala, born December 15, 1815, died March 10, 1879; Isaac, of whom later; Phoebe, born June 17, 1819, died October 4, 1844; Maria, born July 23, 1822, died June 8, 1883; Holden, born October 15, 1824, died December 30, 1870; Catherine, born November 15, 1827, died December 4, 1892. Isaac Tripp was a farmer by occupation, and resided between Providence and Hyde Park, Pennsylvania.

Isaac, sixth child of Isaac and Catherine (LaFrance) Tripp, was born September 7, 1817. His father died when the son was about thirteen years of age, and he early entered upon a life of self-support. He followed the example of the father and engaged in farming. He located in Kingston in 1854, on the place where Frank Helms now lives, subsequently living a year and a half on a farm on the hill west of Kingston, and in 1859 purchasing his late home of one hundred and thirty-eight acres, known as the "Abbot farm." He was very successful as a stock breeder, and had in his possession a cow, which he raised on his farm, which weighed over three thousand pounds, undoubtedly the largest cow in the world, a very beautiful, well-proportioned animal of the Shorthorn Durham breed. It was looked upon with wonder by stockraisers from various parts of the United States and Canada, who in many cases traveled long distances to see so extraordinary an animal. Mr. Tripp was a Republican in his political views, and held the office of assessor of Providence. He was married (first) February 17, 1840, to Margaret, born May 30, 1816, daughter of Jacob I. and Elizabeth (Woulthmuth) Shoemaker, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. Their children were: Mary A., born July 24, 1842; Penelope E., born December 24, 1844, wife of Isaac Estabrook, a farmer, at Catherine, New York; Phoebe M., born August 24, 1847, wife of W. O. Sherwood, a farmer at Trumansburgh, New York; Margaret E., born August 21, 1851; Isaac Eugene, born September 20, 1849, died May 22, 1851; Emma C., born November 12, 1854, wife of Stephen F. Williams, a druggist, at Plymouth, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Margaret (Shoemaker) Tripp died November 23, 1856, and Mr. Tripp was

married (second) December 28, 1861, to Hannah Rogers, born February 16, 1834, daughter of Nelson and Jane (Durling) Rogers, natives of Maine and Orange county, New York, and of New England and Irish lineage, respectively. Their children were: Flora T., born April 15, 1863, married to Simeon Bronson, a farmer in Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pennsylvania; Maud, born December 3, 1864, married to Frederick Space, of Forty Fort; Isaac Nelson, born December 29, 1866, who is farming in Schuylkill township; Edwin McN., of whom later; Catherine Jane, born July 31, 1872, married Dr. Thompson and resides on the old homestead; and Bertha May, born May 18, 1875, married Dr. D. G. Robinhold and resides in Forty Fort; has one daughter, Josephine, born May 15, 1904. Mrs. Tripp was a member of the First Baptist Church of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Tripp died February 5, 1898, aged eighty years. Mrs. Tripp died July 11, 1904.

Edwin McNeil Tripp, fourth child of Isaac and Hannah (Rogers) Tripp, was born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1868. He passed his early years upon the parental farm, and began his education in the public schools at Forty Fort, subsequently attending in turn the Wyoming Seminary and the Moravian Military School at Nazareth Hall, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, from which last named institution he was graduated in the class of 1889. On completing his education he returned to the homestead farm, upon which he has continuously resided to the present time. He married, October 16, 1895, Lucy A. Wolfe, born at Pike's Creek, December 11, 1873, daughter of Josiah and Olive (Thomson) Wolfe, of Pike's Creek, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Her father is a farmer, and she is one of four children, the others being Emma, Charles and Verna. Her father is the son of Clark and Althea (Goss) Wolfe, of Fairmount, Pennsylvania, and one of nine children: Mary, deceased; Josiah, named above; Nathaniel, Theodore, Jane, Joseph, Jacob, Martha, Rhoda and Almina. Clark Wolfe is yet living at Pike's Creek, at the venerable age of eighty-nine years; his wife died in February, 1885, aged seventy-six years, and was buried at Pike's Creek. Olive Thompson, wife of Josiah Wolfe, is a daughter of Peter and Lucy (Sconton) Thompson, of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, both of whom are deceased.

H. E. H.

SAMPSON TOWNSEND, a prosperous business man of Plymouth, was born August 1, 1845, at Blaen Avon, Monmouthshire county, England, and is a descendant of a long line of English ancestry from the west of England. He is the son of James Edward and Susannah (Stiff) Townsend, and grandson of Sampson and Ann (Stiff) Townsend.

Sampson Townsend was born in Iron Acton, Gloucestershire county, England. He resided in that section throughout his entire lifetime, and his attention was devoted to agriculture. He married Ann Stiff, of Iron Acton, and had three children: 1. William, who was an organ builder in the city of Bath, west of England, and died there without issue. He was twice married. 2. Henry, who followed mining in the west of England and was killed in the mines. He married and had a large family, a number of whom came to America, settling in Canada and others in various parts of the United States. 3. James Edward, mentioned hereafter.

Stephen Townsend, brother of Sampson Townsend, was the father of a large family. Stephen Townsend, Jr., entered the British navy, was injured in battle in the Baltic sea, invalided home and died there. 2. George saw army service through the entire Crimean war and also through the Sepoy rebellion in India, returned to England and there spent the remainder of his life and died; he was pensioned by the English government. 3. John also fought all through the Crimean war. He came to the United States, entered the Union army and fought all through the Civil war; he was pensioned by the United States government. After the close of the war he located in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, followed iron mining there for a number of years, then coming to Parsons in 1873; he continued mining and thereby accumulated a competency. He died in Parsons about 1895. He married a Miss Scott and had one child, Jennie, married C. C. Rhodes, formerly a merchant at Parsons, and they had two children.

James Edward Townsend, son of Sampson and Ann Townsend, was born in Iron Acton, Gloucestershire, England, June 3, 1811. He was educated in the public schools of the town. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to George Bowyer, of Iron Acton, cordwainer, for seven years. The indenture, which is in the possession of his son, Sampson

Townsend, is as follows: "George Bowyer receiving in consideration, the sum of ten pounds of lawful money, current in Great Britain, well and truly paid by Robert Bush, Esquire. Signed and sealed the thirty-first day of December in the sixth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Fourth by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five. Signed and delivered by the above mentioned parties in the presence of B. G. Burroughs, Clerk to Brush Brideaux, Jom, Bristol. Mark and Seal of Jas. Edward Townsend. (Signed) Sampson Townsend, George Bowyer.

James Edward Townsend worked for George Bowyer during the full term of his apprenticeship, after which he married, in Bath, England, Susannah Stiff, who was born in Iron Acton, Gloucestershire, England, and moved to Blaen Avon, Monmouthshire, where he started in business for himself and remained there until he died on Good Friday, March 26, 1869, aged fifty-seven years, nine months and twenty-three days. Their children were:

1. Alonzo, born January 3, 1841, book-keeper for a ship building firm; he married Emma J. Jones, daughter of the Rev. John Jones, rector of the Church of England, and had two sons and five daughters. He resides in Newport, Monmouthshire, England.

2. Edward James, born June 8, 1843, came to the United States and located at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, where he followed mining about seven years, after which he came to Plymouth and engaged in the same business. He married Eliza Lamb, daughter of John Lamb, of Blaen Avon, England, and has three children: Effie, married John Fell, of Wilkes-Barre, and has one child, Donald; William, who moved to Columbus, Ohio, married and located there; and Ada, unmarried.

3. Elvina, died in infancy.

4. Sampson, mentioned hereafter.

5. Joseph, born August 16, 1849, died aged three years. All these children were born at Blaen Avon, Monmouthshire, England. Susannah (Stiff) Townsend, their mother, came to this country in May, 1871, resided at Bloomsburg until 1880, and then removed to Plymouth, where she died January, 1885.

Sampson Townsend, uncle of Sampson Townsend, of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, fol-

lowed iron mining in England. He sailed for this country about 1845, but contrary winds kept driving them back after being in sight of New York, and it was not until three months after leaving England that they landed on these shores. Their sufferings and privations were great; among other troubles they ran out of provisions and all they could get from a passing ship were some sea biscuits, old and wormy, but they at last landed in New York. He located in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and there followed iron mining until that industry ceased, after which he was in charge of the Irondale Company's mines at this place. He was married three times, the last time when over sixty years of age. He had two sons by his first wife, Henry and Jonah. He amassed considerable property, and was an influential man in the community. He died in 1899, having lived beyond the allotted time of life—three score years and ten—and having survived all of his wives. John Townsend, also uncle of Sampson Townsend of Plymouth, came to this country and followed mining at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. He died about 1865. He married and had six daughters and three sons, and two of the latter were soldiers in the Civil war.

Joseph Townsend, another uncle of Sampson Townsend, of Plymouth, came to this country about 1850 and located at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, where he followed mining and where he died about 1885. He married in England and was the father of three children: 1. John, who came to this country about 1871, and is now mayor of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. He formerly resided in Newport, Monmouthshire, England, and there married Lizzie Derrett, a native of Newport, and had four children: Louis, born in England; Harry, Emma and Joseph, born in Bloomsburg. 2. Annie, married Louis Bernhard, jeweler, of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and had seven children. 3. Henry, died in childhood.

Sampson Townsend, son of James Edward and Susannah (Stiff) Townsend, attended public school at his birthplace, Blaen Avon, until eleven years of age. He then entered the iron works of the Blaen Avon Iron and Coal Company of Blaen Avon, was employed in various capacities, and finally drifted into the painting department where he remained three years. At fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to William Burfield, of Blaen

Avon, for three years to learn the painting and paper hanging trades, after which he went to Bath, England, and followed the same business there for two years, when he returned to Blaen Avon and re-entered the employ of William Burfield, remaining for about three years. Mr. Townsend then engaged in business for himself in Blaen Avon until May, 1870, when he came to this country and located in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and followed his regular business for about two years, when he removed to Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and worked for about two years for D. B. Williams at his trade. In 1874 he began contracting for himself, in the old Spry building on West Main street, Plymouth, until he removed to his present quarters, 208 East Main street, Plymouth, in July, 1883, where he has continued in business ever since. He is one of the oldest men established in his line of business in Plymouth, and enjoys a prosperous trade. He is a Republican in politics; a member of Elm Lodge, No. 622, Plymouth, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and treasurer for thirteen years, and past grand for over twenty years; and a member of the Improved Order of Heptasophs, in which he has passed all the chairs and is now passed archon.

Mr. Townsend married (first) at Blaen Avon, England, 1867, Louisa Wills, daughter of Richard and Mary Wills, all of Blaen Avon, England. Richard and Mary Wills died in Plymouth, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Townsend died in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, January, 1880. Mr. Townsend married (second) August 1, 1882, Katie L. Rissinger, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Wilson) Rissinger, of Plymouth, Pennsylvania. Daniel Rissinger was of German descent; he was in the employ of the Eshelman Coal Company at Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, for about fourteen years, after which he went to Denver and New Mexico and engaged in the lumber business, which he followed for about fourteen years. He then located in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and was in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company until his death, May, 1903, aged sixty-seven years. His wife, Mary Rissinger, was of English descent, born in England, and died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, May, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend had three children: 1. James Edward, born April 12, 1883, died 1883. 2. Harry Wilson, born June 14, 1884, graduated from Hillman Acad-

emy in June, 1904. 3. Hayden, born August 14, 1886, died 1887. Mrs. Townsend was born September 19, 1861, and educated in the common schools of Plymouth and Wyoming Seminary. Mr. Townsend and his family are members of St. Clement's Episcopal Church, South Wilkes-Barre, where Mr. Townsend has been a member of the vestry for four years.

H. E. H.

VIRGIL MURRAY CARPENTER, now deceased, formerly of Pittston, was born in Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1832. His great-grandfather, Carmen Carpenter, was born in Orange county, New York, about 1750. Colonel Jonathan Carpenter, grandfather, was born in the same county in 1780, and became a building contractor, farmer and merchant. He served as colonel in the state militia in the war of 1812, and as such had charge of the draft in Orange county. In 1824 he removed to Pennsylvania, and died at the age of forty-nine years, in Northmoreland, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania. His wife, Abigail Reeves, was a daughter of James Reeves, who was born in Orange county, New York, in 1760, and was engaged in the disastrous battle with the Indians near Port Jervis, New York, about 1778, having his arm shattered by a rifle ball in the engagement.

Washington Reeves Carpenter, son of Jonathan and Abigail Carpenter, was born in Orange county, New York, in 1808. At the age of sixteen years he removed to Pennsylvania with his father, with whom he worked at the carpenter's trade for some time, assisting in the erection of the old Forty Fort Church. He had acquired only a common school education. After leaving home he followed farming and surveying, and later became agent for the Presbyterian Board of Publication and the American Bible Society. He was representing those interests in the state of Arkansas at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. His horse, wagon and books were confiscated and he barely escaped with his life, as it was thought he was an Abolitionist. He long held membership in the Presbyterian Church, and in his political views in early life was a Democrat, but became a Republican in 1856. He married Maria Harris, a daughter of Deacon Isaac Harris, a pioneer in what is now Northmoreland township, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, to which place he removed from Dutchess county, New York, about the year 1800. Washington R. Carpenter died in Franklin township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, at the age of sev-

enty-four years, and his wife passed away in Pittston, at the age of eighty-one.

Virgil Murray Carpenter, son of Washington Reeves and Maria (Harris) Carpenter, was born in Northmoreland township, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1832, pursued his early education in the public schools and afterward attended the Luzerne Presbyterian Institute. He taught school for several years, and then entered the service of the Mine Hill Railroad Company, in 1857, where he continued till 1866, when he entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, where he remained until May, 1903, making a total of railroad service of forty-six years. Mr. Carpenter was originally a Democrat, but after 1876 voted with the Republican party, although he might perhaps have been termed independent in politics, as he did not consider himself bound by party ties. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of West Pittston, and belonged to the Masonic fraternity, having attained the Knight Templar degree in Wyoming Valley Commandery, of which he was eminent commander. He also affiliated with the Royal Arcanum and the Improved Order of Heptasophs.

Mr. Carpenter was married in Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, in 1860, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Peel, daughter of Joseph Peel, of Philadelphia, who came from England in his youth and is said to have been connected with the branch of the family to which Sir Robert Peel belonged. Mrs. Carpenter died in 1863, leaving one son, Joseph Reeves Carpenter. Joseph Reeves Carpenter, son of Virgil Murray and Maria Elizabeth Carpenter, was born in Gordon, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, in 1861, and was married to Manette Lansing Nicholls, a daughter of Rev. Thomas Nicholls, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of West Pittston. He is engaged in the manufacture and sale of furniture in Grand Rapids, Michigan, as a member of the firm of Stickley Brothers Company. He has three children: Manette Lansing, Joseph Griswold and Mary Elizabeth.

December 26, 1877, Virgil M. Carpenter married Maria Taggart, daughter of Horatio G. Taggart, a grandson of Thomas Taggart, who came to America from Ireland about 1740, and whose descendants are now widely scattered over the United States.

By his second marriage Mr. Carpenter had one son, William Taggart Carpenter, who was born in West Pittston, in 1881, attended the Harry Hillman Academy at Wilkes-Barre, Penn-

sylvania, and was graduated in the Lehigh University in 1902. He was engaged as a civil engineer on the United States geological survey in Phoenix, Arizona, but later in Boston in the School of Technology.

Virgil M. Carpenter died in Philadelphia, August 16, 1904. H. E. H.

ISAAC LONG. The sudden and unexpected death of Isaac Long, September 13, 1898, removed from the city of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, one of its most prominent and influential citizens, who throughout his active business career was noted for his unflinching honesty and integrity. He was born in Pretzfeld, Bavaria, Germany, February 22, 1833, a son of Louis and Sarah Long, whose family consisted of four other children: Jonas, deceased, who was the founder of the house of Jonas Long's Sons; Mrs. Isaac Langfield, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Julius Wertheimer, of Philadelphia; and Mrs. S. Burgunder, of Wilkes-Barre.

When twelve years of age Isaac Long came to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He attended the schools of that city, and in 1857 removed to Philadelphia, where he engaged in business for many years. In 1874 he returned to Wilkes-Barre, opening a dry goods store on the north side of Public Square, but when the Wells building was completed he removed thither, and as his business expanded was compelled to increase his facilities. The keen competition that besets the pathway of the active business man with many temptations, Mr. Long met with strict honesty and therefore succeeded admirably. He looked with disdain upon any sort of misrepresentation and, his customers being aware of this, the result was that he was the proprietor of the largest and most substantial establishment in the entire state. He was kind and generous to his employes and many of them he befriended with special acts of kindness known only to them. Employer and employe worked in entire harmony and one was ever mindful of the comfort and welfare of the other.

Mr. Long came to Wilkes-Barre when its industrial possibilities were great, when the real development began which has made it one of the principal cities of the state. While building for himself he was not unmindful of the future of the city, and every industrial enterprise that he deemed worthy of encouragement he favored, and those who approached him on such subjects always found him willing to entertain their proposition. His counsel and advice were eagerly sought by men of business, also capitalists, for

they recognized in him a progressive as well as a conservative man. He was a member of the board of trade, and as president of the same his counsel was heard at many a meeting, and whether he upheld or opposed the views of others his suggestions always found favor and were adopted. He was president of the Electric Light Company, a director of the People's Bank, and a stockholder in many of the local organizations, including the North Wilkes-Barre Lace Company and the Hotel Sterling Company. He was also a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Societies. Mr. Long carried the generous principles that characterized his business career into private life also. His charity was open-handed but not ostentatious, and many deserving applicants found in him not only a sympathizer but an assistant. Public and private charities he remembered munificently, but in such a way as to attract the least notoriety. He was respected and esteemed by all who knew him and his name was a synonym for purity and uprightness. There was never a word of suspicion attached to his name, and never a word of reproach was truthfully uttered against his character.

In 1863 Mr. Long was married in Philadelphia to Miss Dora Rosenbaum, of Wilkes-Barre, a daughter of Moses and Caroline (Long) Rosenbaum, whose family consisted of eight children, as follows: Mary, born May 13, 1840, wife of Nathan Lehman; they reside in York, Pennsylvania; Dora, born March 12, 1842, widow of Isaac Long; Isaac, born June 14, 1844, deceased; Henry, born August 9, 1851, a resident of Philadelphia; Lena, born February 22, 1852, widow of Julius Neil, of Altoona, Pennsylvania; Esther, who died in infancy; Pauline, born December 19, 1853, wife of Moses Ulman, of Philadelphia; and Edward L., born June, 1855, married Mary Lee, and resides in Philadelphia. Moses Rosenbaum was born near Nuremburg, Bavaria; about 1845 he located in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in mercantile business about twenty-five years. He then went to Philadelphia and followed the same line of business at the corner of Eighth and Market streets. His death occurred January 11, 1879. His wife was a daughter of Louis and Miriam Long. Three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Long: Ella, wife of Charles Gimbel, a member of the extensive department store of Gimbel Bros., of Philadelphia; Sarah, wife of Harry F. Stern, of Wilkes-Barre; and Gertrude, deceased, who was the wife of Abram Marks.

H. E. H.

RALPH DUPUY LACOE was born in Jenkins township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on his father's farm near Inkerman, November 14, 1824, and died at West Pittston, February 5, 1901. He was a man of wide knowledge of the world, and the record of his life affords a conspicuous example of a noble character and an honorable and useful career. He was the youngest son of Anthony Desire Lacoe, born near Havre, France, March 11, 1780, and died in Newton township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1883, having reached the remarkable age of one hundred and three years.

The name Lacoe was originally spelled Lacoq, and from 1819 to 1849 Anthony D. Lacoe signed his name to checks Anthony D. Lacoq, and not until 1853 was the name spelled Lacoe. He was the son of Stephen Lacoq, born in France, 1750, was a farmer by occupation and had five children: Pierre Stephen, Pierre Grehome, Louis Emma, Louis Annabel, and Anthony Desire. They all remained in France but Anthony Desire Lacoq, who came to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1792, under the auspices of Francis Gurney, the eminent merchant, who was lieutenant-colonel of the famous Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, which, under Colonel Adam Hubley, followed General Sullivan through the Wyoming valley in 1779. Francis Gurney served as colonel during the Whiskey Insurrection, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general in 1799. He brought Anthony D. Lacoe to Philadelphia to place him in a counting house as clerk. After remaining with Mr. Gurney three or four years, Anthony D. Lacoe decided to become a mechanic, and apprenticed himself to a carpenter to learn that trade, but before the term had expired the second great scourge of yellow fever visited Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, (1798), and carried off his master and all his family, leaving Anthony D. Lacoe quite among strangers. Upon his recovery from the fever he removed to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade successfully until his removal to Pittston township, subsequent to the year 1812. He married, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1812, Emelie Magdalene Dupuy, born on the island of St. Domingo, November 10, 1791, daughter of Jean Francois and Jane Elizabeth (Desire) Dupuy. They had the following children: John Francis, Elizabeth Palmira, Louis Stephen, William Anthony, and Ralph Dupuy. Anthony D. Lacoe retained all his faculties except his sight until the end of his life. He voted regularly until he was

one hundred and one years old. He was an excellent carpenter, worked at his trade in this vicinity, and was always known as an industrious and upright man. Mrs. Anthony D. Lacoe died in Pittston township, now Jenkins township, January 7, 1844. It is a well known fact that the great formative influence in development of character is the maternal, and Ralph D. Lacoe owed much of his distinguished success in later life to the training of his mother, whose family history is worthy of note.

Her father, Jean Francois Dupuy, was born September 30, 1750, in Bordeaux, France. Her mother, Jane Elizabeth (Desire) Dupuy, was born August 20, 1760, in Nantes, France. Her family were Huguenots, members of that religious body that gave to America many of her most distinguished religionists and citizens. "Having removed from France to the island of San Domingo, he lived there many years, until the negro insurrection in 1791, when he escaped and came to the United States. Most of his valuables, hastily shipped on a vessel that landed at Baltimore, Maryland, were either lost overboard, as claimed by the ship officers, or stolen by them, so that he was left with only the means which he carried on his person in his retreat. The bulk of his large estate had been necessarily left in San Domingo, for which his family received some compensation from the French government after the independence of Hayti was established. Leaving Baltimore, Maryland, he went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, then to (what is now) Nicholson township, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, where on June 29, 1795, J. F. Dupuy of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Gentleman, bought land of William Moore Smith. There he resided till 1795, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and settled at the northeast corner of Franklin and Northampton streets, where Mr. Dupuy resided until his death in 1836. He was made a Mason, probably in San Domingo, and became a member of Lodge No. 61, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1726, and from March, 1799, until his death, a period of thirty-seven years, he served as tyler of the lodge. He was a very estimable and intelligent man, who, from having been a wealthy planter, was reduced for a time to rely on personal labor, but in the lodge he forgot his misfortunes, and there assumed the proper station of an intelligent French gentleman, instructing and entertaining." (Harvey's History of Lodge No. 61, F. & A. M.).

Ralph Dupuy Lacoe was a devoted student of paleontology. He collected many very interest-

ing specimens, and contributed a large and valuable collection of one hundred thousand pieces of paleobotany to the United States Museum at Washington, D. C., known as the "Lacoe Collection." Mr. Lacoe not only continued until his death to enrich his splendid gift, but in 1898 he also presented to the National Museum his extensive collection of fossil insects of more than two hundred types and nearly five thousand specimens. Mr. Lacoe was president of the Wyoming Valley Knitting Company, 1874; president of the Water Street Bridge Company; trustee of the Miners' Savings Bank of Pittston. He became a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, March 2, 1882, was trustee from 1882 to 1889, and was also curator of Paleontology from 1884 to 1899, fifteen years. He presented to this society a fine collection of five thousand paleozoic fossils.

He was married in Pittston, Pennsylvania, by the Rev. N. G. Parke, D. D., April 26, 1860, to Bridget Clary, born March 14, 1831, died October 31, 1872. They had four children: Josephine, died in infancy; Margaret Clary, married I. S. White, of Rock Island, Illinois; Ralph Dugue, of West Pittston, mentioned hereafter; William Clary, died in early life.

Ralph Dugue Lacoe, son of Ralph Dupuy and Bridget (Clary) Lacoe, was born in West Pittston, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1866. He was educated in the common schools and at the Wilkes-Barre Academy. He took up engineering for a time, but being fond of travel has been kept much of his time away from his home. He is an enterprising business man, his labors and responsibilities being discharged with efficiency, testifying to his capabilities as a man of affairs. Mr. Lacoe married, January 8, 1890, Hattie C. Stark, born November 6, 1868, in Plains, Pennsylvania, daughter of William Shepherd and Lydia A. (Kropp) Stark. (See Stark Family). They had one child, Ralph Dugue Lacoe, born May 21, 1898.

H. E. H.

HONEYWELL FAMILY. The Honeywells were a prominent family in Warren county (New Jersey) history more than a century ago, but present researches do not give satisfactory information as to their American ancestor, whence he came, or who were the members of his family. Among the earliest of the Honeywells of whom there is a known record was John Honeywell, who by thrift accumulated a comfortable fortune and made good use of it for the benefit of his descendants and townspeople. In his will was a

provision for the erection and maintenance out of his estate of a school house on a part of his farm lands for the education of the poor children of that vicinity, and that has been added to and is now known as the Honeywell Academy, at Mt. Hermon, New Jersey. In 1900 a centennial celebration was held at this school house, and the ceremony was attended by William J. Honeywell, of Dallas, then seventy-eight years of age. As a youth the noted divine T. DeWitt Talmage was a pupil attending the same school.

The pioneers of the Honeywell family in the Wyoming valley in Pennsylvania were William and Richard Honeywell, brothers, who left their former homes in Warren county, New Jersey, in 1808, and with their families journeyed overland by slow travel into the mountainous regions of Luzerne county. They comprised quite a colony, twenty in all, William Honeywell, his wife and eight children, and Richard Honeywell, his wife and eight children. They made their way into the then sparsely settled territory of Dallas from Pittston, cutting the road through the forests for much of the distance of several miles, which work alone occupied their entire time for three or four days. William Honeywell's five hundred acres included the lands where now are the Dallas fair grounds, while Richard's five hundred acres included the site of the A. S. Orr Sanitarium, which was destroyed by fire in June, 1905. In later years each of these pioneers gave to his children sufficient land for a good farm, and by their efforts in many ways contributed to the growth and prosperity of the township during its early history. William Honeywell built first a log cabin, and later a frame house, the latter being the first structure of its kind in the township. In 1816 the first school house in Dallas was built by William and John Honeywell, Philip Shaver and William Hunt. William Honeywell was a man of sterling qualities, honest, industrious, and patriotic in the extreme. He was also a thoroughly religious and conscientious man, and in those days, when church buildings were scarce, his house was the central place for worship for that country. His heart was in sympathy with the work of the Gospel; his hand was always ready to help and his hospitable home was ever open to the preacher of the Gospel.

These pioneer Honeywells were in many other ways identified with early events of Dallas history, and in all later years their descendants in each succeeding generation have been in some prominent way connected with the best elements of the township's history. William Honeywell's

children were Grace, who died unmarried; Thomas, Abraham S., Jacob, Joseph, Hannah, who married Andrew Puterbaugh; Catherine, who married Christopher Shaver; and Betsey, who married Eleazer Swetland. Richard Honeywell's children were William, Charles, Samuel, Isaac, Nathaniel, Richard, Jr., Esther, who married Edward McCarty; and Catherine, who married Elijah Ayers.

Abraham S. Honeywell, the second son and third child of William Honeywell, the pioneer was born in 1792 in Warren county, New Jersey. The greater part of his life was spent in Dallas, where he was a thrifty farmer; but about twenty years before his death he removed to Wyoming borough, where he passed the remainder of his days in comfortable retirement. He was a man of influence in his day; he held the office of constable of Dallas for twenty years, and held several other offices of trust in the town. In those days of no railroads he was in the habit of hauling goods from Easton to Wilkes-Barre, drawing shingles from the wood country, south, and bringing back supplies. The first cast iron plow used or seen in Dallas was owned by him. He died in Wyoming at the advanced age of ninety-five years. He married, 1820, Lydia Hawk, and they had two children: William J., born June 3, 1824, and Samuel, born May 27, 1828. The marriage of Abraham S. Honeywell and Lydia Hawk was one of the earliest in Dallas.

William J. Honeywell, "Squire Honeywell," son of the late Abraham S. and Lydia (Hawk) Honeywell, was born June 3, 1824, in Dallas. He was one of the first white children born in that locality. In his youth he was a pupil in the log school house built by his grandfather and others in Dallas, and he was brought up to farm work. When he reached his majority he took charge of his father's home farm and conducted it for several years, thus relieving his parent of much hard work in his declining years. Later on he was the owner of a seventy-five acre farm where the Fair Grounds are located, but even before that time he was the proprietor of a farm of the same size. He made the first wagon brake that was used on any wagon. In 1902 he sold his lands and took up his abode in Dallas borough, where he now resides, being the owner of a house and lot. He is a man of influence, both socially and religious. For fifteen years he served as justice of the peace, hence the title by which he is familiarly addressed—"Squire Honeywell". He still holds that position, although having attained the age of eighty-two years. He was assessor of the



William J. Honeywell

town in 1844 and served for three terms. There are only two now living that were assessed at that time—Robert Wilson and William J. Honeywell. He also served three terms as notary public, and for six years was an officer of Dallas borough, at one time serving as burgess, he being the first one there. When young he taught school for a time, and later on in life was a member of the board of high school directors. At the time of the erection of the Methodist Episcopal meeting-house he was president of the building committee. Squire Honeywell married, May 29, 1847, Sarah Perry, of Wilkes-Barre, daughter of James and Mary Perry, who bore him four children: Hiram M., of Parsons, Luzerne county; he married Martha, daughter of Joseph Shotwell. Mary, wife of Josiah Milton Rood, of Dallas. Lydia A., died in infancy. Clinton De Witt, of whom further mention is made.

Clinton DeWitt Honeywell was born in Dallas, February 9, 1853. His young life was spent on his father's farm and in attending the public schools. Later on he had charge of the home farm, but after his marriage he engaged in the butcher business, which was his chief occupation sixteen years, until his health compelled him to turn to some other pursuit. He then engaged in the sale of agricultural implements and machinery in partnership with A. D. Hay. This business was continued several years, when Mr. Hay was elected county commissioner, and Mr. Honeywell was made mercantile appraiser. Later on he was deputy sheriff under James G. Harvey, serving in that capacity three years. About this time Mrs. C. De Witt Honeywell's father died, soon after which Mr. Honeywell succeeded to the ownership of the Ferguson farm, where he resided some years, and in 1904 sold it and now resides with his father. He is a member of George M. Dallas Lodge, No. 531, F. and A. M., and is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Honeywell married, February 12, 1873, Mary Ferguson, daughter of John Ferguson, a descendant of one of the old families of Dallas. John Ferguson was born on the farm where he died at the age of seventy-three years. His father was Alexander Ferguson. John Ferguson's wife was Amy Ferguson, daughter of Richard Ferguson, a farmer of Centermoreland township, Wyoming county. Mr. and Mrs. Honeywell have three children: Eugene Honeywell, of Kingston; Carrie Honeywell, wife of Dr. Samuel Ruffner, of Wilkes-Barre; and Liang Honeywell, of Dallas.

Samuel Honeywell, youngest child of Abra-

ham S. and Lydia (Hawk) Honeywell, was born on the family homestead in New Jersey, April 12, 1828. He received his education in the public schools, and on the death of his parents inherited one-half of the homestead farm, which he cultivated from the year 1847 until 1866. In the latter year he removed to Carverton, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he had purchased a large farm in the previous year, and which he occupied until 1875, bringing it into a high state of cultivation. After leaving the farm he took up his residence in the borough of Wyoming, where he built a comfortable and attractive home, and in 1904 removed to Dallas, to the home of his daughter, Mrs. B. W. Brickel. A man of excellent business qualifications and unquestioned integrity, he has held the regard and confidence of his fellows, and has been called to various positions of honor and trust, in all of which he has acquitted himself with conspicuous ability. He served for some years as a school director and judge of election, and in 1892 was made tax collector for the borough of Wyoming by the county court of Luzerne county. He and his family are exemplary members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Honeywell is an unflinching Republican in politics. He married, December 27, 1849, having just come of age that year, Miss Margaret Frantz, daughter of Jacob A. and Mary A. (Weiss) Frantz, both natives of Pennsylvania, descended from early German immigrants. Of this marriage were born ten children, six of whom are now living: Mary E., wife of B. W. Brickel, an undertaker of Dallas (formerly of Bethlehem) Pennsylvania; Ira T., of Luzerne borough, Pennsylvania; Lincoln D., on the old homestead at Carverton, Pennsylvania; Nelson C., of the borough of Luzerne; Clinton G., of Luzerne; and Archie E., who is in the United States mail carrier service, and resides at Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

H. E. H.

HARRISON NESBITT, of Larksville, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, was born at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1833, son of Chester and Mary (Moyer) Nesbitt, and grandson of James and Polly (Lamoreux) Nesbitt. James Nesbitt (grandfather) was born in Connecticut. During his early manhood he settled in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and there spent the remainder of his days. He followed farming on what is now East Shawnee avenue, but then known as the Nesbitt farm, directly back of what is now Bull Run. He and his wife, Polly (Lamoreux)

Nesbitt, who was born in Jackson township, and was a descendant of a long line of French ancestry, were the parents of the following children:

1. Chester, mentioned hereinafter.
2. James Madison, married James Ackley and had nine children: Olive. Ann, married Harry Clapsaddle; Emeline, married Henry Brown; Lydia, married Hiram Sherman; Elizabeth, married Albert Shonk; Frances, unmarried, a school teacher at Plymouth; Jule, married Lannie Honeywell; Sallie, married James Longwell; Kate, married Sherman Brown; and George, married Cora McKeel.
3. John L., married Lena Snyder, and had five children: Charles, married Almira Walton, and after her death a Mrs. Roberts, a widow; James, who resides in Nebraska, and is engaged in raising cattle; Samuel, married Mary Shonk; Esther, married Noah Pringle; and Mary, deceased.
4. James, who died unmarried in early manhood.
5. David, married Ellen Fuller and had three children: Alfred, Ascher, and Charles.
6. Gardner, married Bethia Wolf and had four children: Chester, Benjamin, William, and Gardner, who died in La Porte, Indiana.
7. Betsy, married Lewis Prince and had three children: Jane, Sarah, and Eliza.
8. Hannah, married Alby Asher Ackley and had two children: Mary and Esther.

Chester Nesbitt (father) was born at Plymouth, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the common schools, followed agricultural pursuits on the farm on which he was born throughout the active years of his career, and died thereon about the year 1842. He was a Democrat in politics. He married Mary Moyer, of German descent, and the issue of this union was five children: 1. Harrison, mentioned hereinafter. 2. James, died in infancy. 3. Mary Ann, married Abram Frisbie, of Canaan, Wayne county; he first resided in Plymouth and later moved to his farm in Jackson township, where his wife died. Their children were: Emily, married Alfred Ayers, of West Dallas; George, married Matilda Edwards; and Perry, married Sarah Wilkinson. 4. Sarah, married Thomas Lamoreux and had two children: Eva, married Isaac Frantz and had one child, Cora, died at the age of seven years; and Samantha, married Randall Rice and had one child, Thomas. 5. Katherine, married Walter B. Frantz, now deceased; she resides in Wayne county, near Lake Erie, and is the mother of two children: George,

married Mame Clark, and has one child, Grace; George Frantz, married for his second wife Bertha Polly, who bore him five children: Harry, Chester, Matthew Stanley Quay, Mildred, and Theodore Roosevelt; and Charles, married Gertrude ———, and had two children.

Harrison Nesbitt spent his boyhood days in Plymouth, his birthplace, and was educated in the common schools thereof. He commenced work on the farm at an early age, and later for a period of twenty-one years followed boating on the Pennsylvania canal. He then worked at the Boston mines for about fifteen years, and while employed there enlisted in the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, September, 1864, under Colonel John W. Moore, of Philadelphia. January 15, 1865, this regiment participated in the capture of Fort Fisher, in which it went into battle with five hundred men and came out with only two hundred and forty-eight. Colonel Moore, Lieutenant-Colonel Lyman, of Williamsport, and eight captains out of ten were killed. It was perhaps one of the closest contested battles of the war; the first charge was made at 2 P. M. and the fort did not capitulate until 11 P. M., when the heavens were lit up by the discharge of red, white and blue rockets as the signal that the fort was captured. Harrison Nesbitt was one of the five hundred men picked out of his regiment for this battle, serving under General Albert H. Terry. Twenty-two hundred prisoners were taken. This fort was used as a blockading fort by the rebels on Cape Fear river. After the battle of Ft. Fisher the regiment moved to Frazer Station, where news of President Lincoln's assassination was received, then to Raleigh, North Carolina, where news of General Lee's surrender reached them, and they were mustered out in June, 1865, reaching home July 4, 1865.

About 1867 Mr. Nesbitt entered the mercantile business in a general store at Larksville Corners and continued the same for fifteen years, but July 4, 1882, the store was destroyed by fire and this calamity ended his mercantile career. In 1888 he turned his attention to the real estate business, which he still continues, and in addition to this he owns and operates a nursery. He is a very active man for his age (seventy-two years at the present time, 1905), is a widely known and prominent citizen and has filled nearly every office in the township, justice of the peace twice, supervisor, auditor, assessor, school director, a member of the first board of township commissioners, and he and his colleagues are responsible

for the Plymouth & Larksville trolley line being built.

He attends the Christian Church and has also served as Sunday school teacher for many years. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, Lodge No. 119, having joined the order in 1870, and has filled the office of great sachem of Pennsylvania, the highest office in the gift of the society in the state. He has attended all the state great councils except one when sick, has been elected to the great council of the United States, and is now a member of both state and national councils and has filled all the offices in the state council. He attended the one in 1905 at York, Pennsylvania. Mr. Nesbitt was the first bashibaw, Red Men's uniform rank. Also a member of hay-makers' degree, also degree of Pocahontas, of which Mr. Nesbitt as great sachem of the Red Men, instituted the first state council in Allentown, Pennsylvania. He was a member of Sedgwick Post, Plymouth, Grand Army of the Republic, afterwards withdrew and became a charter member of Hoyt Post, Kingston, and while there filled all the offices, including post commander and was quartermaster for several years during the entire life of the post. He has also been connected with the Knights of Pythias of Kingston; Knights of the Golden Eagle, Larksville, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Larksville, and is a member of Conyngham Post, No. 97, Grand Army of the Republic, of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Nesbitt married, February 12, 1857, Jemima Snyder, who was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1836, daughter of George and Rhoda (Lamoreux) Snyder, of Plymouth township, Larksville, where George Snyder followed farming. George Snyder came from New Jersey, and was of German descent, and his wife was a descendant of a French ancestry. Mrs. Nesbitt attended the common schools of Larksville and later pursued advanced studies at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Nesbitt had five children:

1. Malinda Isabelle, born September 21, 1857, married George Cook, November 23, 1880, and had three children: Hazel, deceased; Nesbitt, deceased; and Alfretta, a resident of Larksville.

2. Chester, born December 8, 1859, married Jennie E. Lane, February 27, 1887, and had two children: Mabel and Chittanie. They reside in Vallejo, California.

3. George, born June 22, 1868, unmarried, resides in Larksville.

4. Mary Estella, born July 16, 1871, married Robert Law, November 23, 1893.

5. Florence, born January 29, 1876, married (first) Burt Connor, July 30, 1893, and had three children: Harry Wilson, Emily, and Newell, the latter of whom died in infancy. She married (second) John Wicht, April 29, 1903.

H. E. H.

LAYCOCK FAMILY. The full extent to which the Methodist Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania is indebted to those devoted members who for its maintenance gave freely of their time and substance will probably never be known or appreciated by the general public. In the annals of the church, however, their names are recorded, and among those names that of Laycock stands pre-eminent. The family is of English origin, but has been for generations resident in this country.

Henry Laycock, the founder of the Kingston branch of the race, was born in New Jersey, but migrated to that part of Columbia county which is now Montour county, Pennsylvania, where he lived as a farmer. He married Mary Fitzgerald, and their children were: Henry; Shadrach B., mentioned below; James; Zylphia; Nancy; and Elizabeth.

Shadrach B. Laycock, son of Henry and Mary (Fitzgerald) Laycock, was born September 13, 1795, and was the owner of an iron foundry which he operated in connection with farming. The foundry was situated in Fairmount township, and the output was of a general character. Notwithstanding the cares incident to these callings, Mr. Laycock officiated acceptably as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married, May 30, 1820, Susan, daughter of Thomas Bowman, a Methodist Episcopal preacher, an aunt of Bishop Thomas Brown. She was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1799, died April 23, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Laycock were the parents of the following children: Mary Ann, born January 28, 1821; Thomas, born September 30, 1822; Sarah M., born February 20, 1824, resides in California; Peninah, born May 15, 1825, deceased; Adam Clark, whose sketch follows; Henry, born October 22, 1829, died March 22, 1830; Charles B., born December 23, 1831, died 1850; John B., born October 3, 1833, served as lieutenant during the Civil war, and is a resident of Nebraska; Wilber F., born March 15, 1836, died August 14, 1838; Willard R., born August 26, 1838, served in the Civil war. He was a painter by trade, and was killed June 5, 1886, at Grand Rapids, Michi-

gan, by falling from a height of forty feet; Milton H., born August 1, 1843, served as a sergeant during the Civil war, and now resides at Oakland, California. Mr. Laycock, the father of this large family, died November, 1882.

Adam Clark Laycock, son of Shadrach B. and Susan (Bowman) Laycock, was born December 3, 1826, near Berwick, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the common schools and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. He learned the moulder's trade in his father's foundry, and when he was twenty-five years old went into business as a wheelwright, having succeeded his father-in-law. After conducting the shop for eleven years he disposed of it, and for four years was employed as a clerk by his brother-in-law, M. W. Millard. He then went to Shickshinny, having hitherto resided at Townhill, Huntington township, Luzerne county, and for five years took charge of the general store of the Salem Coal Company. At the end of that time failing health obliged him to resign, and he accepted a position as traveling salesman for the firm of Chandler & Pringle, builders of marble and granite monuments. Five years later he resigned, having been appointed deputy warden of Luzerne county prison, in which capacity he served two years, and in that of warden the following year. He then established himself at Kingston in the marble and granite business, and remained there till 1890, when he sold out and engaged in the same business in Wilkes-Barre, which he has since carried on successfully. He is past master of Kingston Lodge, No. 395, Free and Accepted Masons; a Republican in politics, always taking an earnest interest in borough affairs. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has held the office of recording steward and also served as superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mr. Laycock married, May 6, 1851, Clarissa, daughter of Charles M. and Elizabeth (Dodson) Millard, and granddaughter of John and Clarissa (Harrison) Dodson. Mr. and Mrs. Laycock have a son and a daughter. The daughter, Mary Amanda, was born June 9, 1853, and became the wife of L. K. Poust, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, travelling representative of the Muncy Furniture Company. Mrs. Poust died August 22, 1903, leaving one son, Herbert M., sixteen years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Laycock's son, Charles Wilber, is mentioned in a following paragraph. Mr. and Mrs. Millard, the parents of Mrs. Laycock, died within a few weeks of each other, leaving a family of children who were generously cared for by Mr. and Mrs. Laycock.

Charles Wilber Laycock, son of Adam Clark and Clarrissa (Millard) Laycock, was born October 3, 1860, in Fairmount township, Luzerne county, and was educated in the common schools and at Wyoming Seminary. He was afterward employed in the store of Pringle & Laycock as clerk and later as bookkeeper. February 20, 1882, he entered the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre as clerk, and was subsequently promoted to the position of general bookkeeper. In 1890 he became cashier in the Anthracite Savings Bank of Wilkes-Barre and has filled that position since. He belongs to Kingston Lodge, No. 395, Free and Accepted Masons, the Westmoreland Club of Wilkes-Barre, the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Kingston, a member of the board of stewards, and has always taken a great interest in church work.

Mr. Laycock married, June 5, 1890, L. Jennie Clapp, and they have had four children: Nesbitt E., born August 4, 1891, died September 22, 1891; Charles Harold, born March 15, 1892; Robert Clark, born May 24, 1896; and Millard Day, born May 24, 1899.

Mrs. Laycock comes of old Puritan stock. Her father, Ambrose Spencer Clapp, was born in 1812, in New Jersey, son of Stephen and Jane (Mack) Clapp, and went to Missouri, where he engaged in speculating in land and horses. Returning to the east, he settled in Schuylerville, New York, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was twice married, his second wife, whom he wedded in 1859, being Amanda Day. They had one daughter, L. Jennie, who became the wife of Charles Wilber Laycock, as mentioned above. Mrs. Clapp was a daughter of Cyrus and Vashti (Doty) Day, whose children were: Laura Ann, who is living at the age of eighty-two; Israel; Amanda, born April 29, 1829, mentioned above as the wife of Ambrose Spencer Clapp; Louise H., married George Pengan; and Mary Elizabeth, who became the wife of Orvill De Garmo.

H. E. H.

MARCY. Among the many families of noted ancestry represented in the Wyoming Valley, may justly be mentioned that of Marcy. De Marcy, or Marcy, is a name now quite common in France and its colonies. The name appears to have come into Normandy with Rollo (A. D. 912), and went thence to England with William the Conqueror (A. D. 1068), and became widespread in Cheshire, where the orthography is now universally Massey, or Massie. In this

form (Massey) it is common in the Irish peerage. In the patents of King John (A. D. 1208) mention is made of one "Radus de Marcy."

(I) John Marcy, the first American ancestor of the Marcy family in the Wyoming valley, was a son of the high sheriff of Limerick, Ireland, and was born about 1662. He joined Rev. John Eliot's church in Roxbury, Massachusetts, March 7, 1685. In April, 1686, he, with Benjamin Sabin, Jonathan Smithers, Henry Bowen, John Frizzel, Mathew Davis, Nathaniel Gary, Thomas Bacon, Peter Aspinwall, George Griggs, Ebenezer Morris and John Lord, took possession of Quatoset, (Woodstock) Connecticut, granted in 1663 by the colony of Massachusetts to the town of Roxbury. He married Sarah Hadlock, daughter of James and Sarah (Draper) Hadlock, of Roxbury. She was born December 16, 1670. They lived in Woodstock where he died December 23, 1724, aged sixty-two years, and she died May 9, 1743, aged seventy-three years. Their children were: 1. Anna, born in Roxbury, October 11, 1687, married Ebenezer Grosvenor, of Pomfret. 2. John, born November 17, 1689; married Elizabeth Colburn. 3. James, born February 26, 1691; married Ainsworth. 4. Edward, born June 28, 1695; married Haskins. 5. Joseph born September 18, 1697; married Throop. 6. Benjamin, born March 11, 1699; married Corbin. 7. Moses, born April 18, 1702; married Morris. 8. Samuel, born July 28, 1704; married Russell. 9. Sarah, born February 8, 1707; married Johnson, 1728. 10. Ebenezer (2) born June 6, 1709; married Martha Nicholson. 11. Elizabeth, born November 8, 1711.

(II) Ebenezer Marcy, eighth son of John (1) and Sarah (Hadlock) Marcy, was born at Woodstock, June 6, 1709. He married Martha Nicholson, July 25, 1738, and resided in Dover, Dutchess county, New York, where he followed farming. They had ten children, namely: 1. Mehitable, married Ward. 2. Dolly, married Hodgkis. 3. Jerusha, married Connitt. 4. Griffin. 5. Joseph. 6. Ebenezer (3), married Martha Spencer. 7. Zebulon, married Jerusha Conet. 8. Sarah, married Marcy. 9. Ambrose L., lived in Greene, Chenango county, New York. 10. Benjamin.

(III) Ebenezer Marcy (Ebenezer 2, John 1), fourth son of Ebenezer (2), was born in Dover, Dutchess county, New York, in 1741. He was a proprietor and mill owner in Wyoming Valley and was the first of the Marcy family, so far as known, to come to this valley. He married Martha Spencer, daughter of Jonathan and Con-

tent Spencer, of Saybrook, Connecticut, afterward of Fishkill, New York, February 11, 1768. Ebenezer Marcy was at the fort on the east side of the river when the massacre occurred on the west side, but, the boats being removed, was unable to be present at the fight. (Peck's "History of Wyoming"). Ebenezer and Martha (Spencer) Marcy had children: 1. Jonathan, born May 22, 1770; married Elizabeth Marcy. 2. Elizabeth, born December 7, 1771. 3. Marahta, born January 23, 1774, died July 16, 1818. 4. Content, born April 8, 1776. 5. Thankful, born on Pocono Mountain during the flight from the massacre. 6. Ebenezer (4), born February 10, 1780. 7. Jared (4), born June 6, 1782, died December 18, 1816. 8. Joseph, born February 19, 1787.

(IV) Ebenezer Marcy (Ebenezer 3, Ebenezer 2, John 1), second son of Ebenezer (3), was born July 10, 1780. He lived in Pittston, Pennsylvania. He died August 9, 1850. He married Susannah Adams, and their children were: 1. Jonathan, born January 31, 1803, died January 5, 1851. 2. Ebenezer, born September 2, 1804, died December 4, 1828. 3. Abraham, born September 16, 1806, died October 26, 1828. 4. Thankful, born July 17, 1808, died February 14, 1833. 5. Spencer (twin with Thankful); married Harriet Pruner. 6. Elijah, born September 4, 1810, died September 23, 1823. 7. Elbert, born May 28, 1812; married Mary Anne Reddin. 8. Sarah, born February 15, 1814. 9. Jared, born January 15, 1816. 10. Joseph, born January 22, 1818. 11. John Sager, born November 1, 1821, died March 4, 1896. 12. Martha, born September 29, 1823.

(IV) Jared Marcy (Ebenezer 3, Ebenezer 2, John 1), third son of Ebenezer (3), was born June 6, 1782, in Wyoming Valley. He resided in Pittston, where he died December 18, 1816. He was a carpenter in Pittston from about 1800 to 1814, and married Sarah Bennett, daughter of Rufus Bennett, an old Revolutionary soldier who died and was buried in Hanover. William H. Marcy, grandson of Jared, has some old treasury warrants issued to Rufus Bennett at an early date. The children of Jared and Sarah Marcy were: 1. Lorinda, born March 18, 1805, died 1848. 2. Ira (5), born April 20, 1807; married Ann Teeter. 3. Reuben (5), born September 7, 1809; married Lucy Ann Wrenton. 4. Avery, born January 29, 1811; married Lucinda Blackman. 5. Elmira, born March 18, 1813.

(V) Ira Marcy (Jared 4, Ebenezer 3, Ebenezer 2, John 1), first son of Jared, was born in Pittston, April 20, 1807, and died October, 1873.

He was educated in the common schools, and at an early age engaged in work on farms in the valley, and at a later date learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed, as did his brothers. He followed carpentering and contracting in Wilkes-Barre for several years, and was also a contractor on canal work on locks and bridges in 1852 on the Chemung canal, and before this had charge of locks and bridges on the North Branch canal. He married Mary Ann Teeter, born about 1810, died about 1865, daughter of Conrad and Elizabeth (Waller) Teeter. Conrad Teeter in the early days carried the mails on horseback to the state of New York. The children of Ira and Mary Ann Marcy were: 1. William H., born October 1, 1836; see forward. 2. Rufus W., married Ruth Ann Kelley, and they had two children. 3. Sarah Eliza, died July, 1865. 4. Ira Teeter, born 1852; was killed in a railroad accident at Winnemucca, Nevada, 1879.

(VI) William Henry Marcy, merchant and lumberman, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania eldest child of Ira and Mary Ann (Teeter) Marcy, was born in the city in which he now resides, October 1, 1836. His education was obtained in the public and private schools of his native city. At the age of sixteen years he entered upon an active career as a clerk, and after serving for some time in that capacity took up the carpenter's trade, and after becoming a master workman followed it for a period of seven years. He then for several years was engaged as a bookkeeper for various firms. He subsequently embarked in the mercantile and lumber business which he has conducted to the present time, and in which he has proven successful. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which his family are attendants. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Marcy married, March 9, 1858, Miss Susan A. Stone, born June 10, 1836, and had five children, namely: 1. Harry G., born December 29, 1858; married Mary P. Rhone, daughter of Judge D. L. Rhone, of Wilkes-Barre. (See Rhone Family). Of this marriage were born children: Harry K., Alice Rhone, Helen, Ruth Ann. 2. Carrie, died aged one and a half years. 3. Leah Sturdevant, died, aged two years. 4. Cora Antoinette, born November 2, 1865; married Dr. H. D. Matten, and resides in Wilkes-Barre; their child is Dorothy, born March 28, 1899. 5. Leonard Ira, born January 28, 1872; married Mabel ———, and resides in Allentown, Pennsylvania. H. E. H.

JOSEPH WINFIELD MARCY, of Kingston, born April 9, 1848, on the old homestead in Marcy township (now Duryea), Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, of English and French descent, is a son of John Sager (5), and Mary E. (Coolbaugh) Marcy. (Joseph Winfield (6), John Sager (5), Ebenezer (4), Ebenezer (3), Ebenezer (2), John (1).)

John Sager Marcy (5), ninth son and eleventh child of Ebenezer (4), and Susannah (Adams) Marcy, was born November 1, 1821, in the old Marcy homestead in Duryea, where early in the history of Methodism the presiding elders held quarterly meetings, Ebenezer (4) having been a very religious man and his doors being always open to ministers of the Gospel. John Sager, known as "Squire," was educated in the common schools and worked with his father on the farm until 1839. He then clerked for John B. Wood, of Wilkes-Barre, for one year, after which he returned to the farm and worked thereon up to 1860. In that year he received the appointment of postmaster at Old Forge, Pennsylvania, near the Marcy homestead. He erected a building near at hand, close to the Bloomsburg railroad, whose officials agreed to stop trains there and call it Marcy station. Here Squire Marcy kept the postoffice and a general store until the breaking out of the Civil war. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Governor Hoyt's regiment, and served almost the entire period of the war, returning home late in the year 1864. He passed the remainder of his life on the old homestead, which came into his possession at the death of his father. When not engaged in township affairs, in which he took an active interest, serving at various times as constable, assessor, supervisor, school director, auditor and for ten years justice of the peace, he spent the greater part of his leisure time within the circle of his own home and family. He donated the site upon which the Brick Methodist Episcopal Church is built, and was a frequent attendant upon the services there. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party.

John Sager Marcy married, August 7, 1843, Mary E. Coolbaugh, born in 1820, daughter of Peter and Eleanor (Jacobs) Coolbaugh, natives of Bradford county, Pennsylvania. Eight children were the issue of this union, and the following survive: Joseph Winfield, mentioned hereafter. Gertrude J., resides in Scranton. John Sager Marcy died May 4, 1896. His wife, Mary E. (Coolbaugh) Marcy, died December 28, 1887,

aged sixty-seven years, and was buried in Marcy cemetery, Duryea. Her death caused grief among a large circle of friends, who appreciated her generosity and helpful hand on occasions of sorrow and distress. Martha, sister of John Sager (5), widow of W. A. Dana, of Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, is the only surviving member of the family of Ebenezer Marcy (4).

Joseph Winfield Marcy, son of John S. and Mary E. Marcy, was reared in Marcy township on his father's farm, in the meantime pursuing his studies in the common schools adjoining his home and the select school of Pittston, Pennsylvania, attending the latter about one year. In February, 1862, he enlisted as a drummer boy in the Fifth-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and went with General McClellan, in the Army of the Potomac from Washington, D. C., to Alexandria, to Newport News, to Williamsburg and Yorktown, then on to South Carolina and was present at the siege of Charleston when Captain Hennessy of this regiment planted the flag on Fort Sumter. He then returned with the regiment to Wilmington, North Carolina, where they were located at the time of the surrender of General Lee and of the assassination of President Lincoln, returning home in June, 1865.

Mr. Marcy secured a position as clerk with the firm of Seybolt & White, and later with Clark Bros., Providence, Pennsylvania, now North Scranton, and in 1876 paid his way through a business college and became book-keeper for the Moosic Powder Company at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, remaining with them until the two powder companies consolidated in 1870. In June of that year he became agent for the Central Express Company, Western Union Telegraph Company, and secretary of the Carbondale Gas Company, in which capacities he served for several years. He also conducted a news agency and book store until 1877, when he purchased the American House and was proprietor of that popular hostelry until 1880, when he contracted the "western" fever, sold his hotel and went to Colorado in 1881, prospecting. Not being favorably impressed with the western ideas, he returned to his native state in 1882, settling in Kingston, where he has since resided. In the same year he entered the insurance business for eight companies, and in 1884 engaged in the manufacture of carriages and harness, in which varied lines he still continues. His carriage and harness trade has steadily grown in volume and importance, and is probably larger than that of any other dealer in Luzerne county.

Unlike many young men of the present time

Mr. Marcy was self-supporting from the start of his active career, and assisted his father financially. In 1865, soon after the close of the Civil war, his father returned to find himself heavily in debt (having a family of seven children to provide for) and had to mortgage the farm, but in a few years this was paid off in full by his son, Joseph Winfield, which fact gives a very good insight into the character of the man and proves that he was a loyal, faithful and dutiful son. In 1899 Mr. Marcy was elected to the council and served until March, 1902, when he became president of the same, which position he has filled every year up to the present time (1905). For a number of years he was a member of Good Templars of Carbondale, a member of the Carbondale Band, in which he played solo alto, a member of the Carbondale Choral Union, and a member of a quartette in Carbondale. For a number of years he was also associated with the different church choirs, the last being the Presbyterian church choir in Kingston. He was the leader of an orchestra, and a member of the Wilkes-Barre Oratorio Society, but several years ago retired from active musical work. Mr. Marcy is a Democrat in politics, the principles of which great organization he has upheld since attaining his majority.

Mr. Marcy married (first) Juniata Salsbury, daughter of Orlando and Caroline (Hoyt) Salsbury, the former named having been a railroad contractor of note. There was no issue of this union. Mr. Marcy married (second), June 28, 1894, Mary Edith Fulmer, born in Portland, Pennsylvania, daughter of George and Minerva (Werkheiser) Fulmer, of the same town. Christian Fulmer and his wife, who was a Miss Butts, grandparents of Mrs. Marcy, were the parents of seven children, two of whom died in infancy, and the surviving members were: Henry, Joseph, John, George and Hiram. George Fulmer, father of Mrs. Marcy, was the proprietor of a tannery at Portland and Lanesboro, Pennsylvania, and retired from business in 1888. He and his wife, Minerva (Werkheiser) Fulmer, who was of German descent, were the parents of two children: Mary Edith (Mrs. Joseph W. Marcy), and Loring R. Fulmer. Henry Fulmer, uncle of Mrs. Marcy, was president of the National Bank in Easton, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Marcy is a member of the Presbyterian church of Kingston, in which she takes an active interest.

H. E. H.

MARKS FAMILY. Adam Marks, the first American ancestor of whom we have record,

settled in Locust township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, near Catawissa, with his wife, Elizabeth (West) Marks. She was born in England, but the place and date of the birth of Adam Marks is not clearly indicated. He was a farmer by occupation. They were the parents of several children, who settled in various parts of the state, some in Centre county and others near Philadelphia, and the greater number followed farming. Mr. West, father of Elizabeth (West) Marks, was the owner of a large estate in England.

George Marks, son of Adam and Elizabeth (West) Marks, was also a farmer and resided near Catawissa. He married Elizabeth Fahringer, a native of Pennsylvania, a descendant of a German ancestry, and their children were:

1. Mary, became the wife of Jesse Johns; three sons and five daughters. They reside in Mt. Carmel, Pennsylvania.
2. Washington, who went west, married in Wisconsin, and became the father of three children.
3. Adam, mentioned hereafter.
4. Eliza, deceased, who was the wife of Westley Perry, of Centralia, Pennsylvania, and mother of three children.
5. Jonas, who served in the Civil war; he married a Miss Leiby and had one son and three daughters. He resides in Nebraska.
6. Harriet, wife of Henry Yeager, and had seven children; they reside in Ashland, Pennsylvania.
7. Caroline, wife of Frank Kline, and had one child; Frank Kline was killed in battle in the Civil war. Caroline Kline married (second) George Zarr, and had two children; they reside in Nebraska.
8. Allan, married Elizabeth Kostenbauder, and had two sons and two daughters; they reside in Riverside, Pennsylvania.
9. Lloyd, who was a non-commissioned officer, died in the Civil war, of typhoid fever.
10. Frances, deceased, married David Adams, and had one son; they resided in West Pittston, Pennsylvania.
11. Lillian, who married George Roat, an undertaker and furniture dealer, and had three sons and three daughters; they reside in Danville, Pennsylvania.
12. Emma, who married Samuel Bucher, and had one son and two daughters; they reside in South Danville, Pennsylvania.
13. Jane, married (first) a Mr. Bowden, of Denver, Colorado, now deceased; married (second) J. K. Sharpless, of Catawissa, Pennsylv-

vania, now deceased; she resides in Catawissa, Pennsylvania.

14. Clara, married Wilson Yeager, who conducts a plumbing and tinning business, and had three sons and one daughter. They reside in Berwick, Pennsylvania.

George Marks, father of these children, died on his farm near Catawissa, aged seventy-seven years, leaving a large estate; his wife, Elizabeth (Fahringer) Marks, passed away at the age of ninety years. Their remains are interred in the cemetery at Roaring Creek, Pennsylvania.

Adam Marks, second son of George and Elizabeth (Fahringer) Marks, was born in March, 1836. He was educated in the public schools in Locust township, and at a private school near the same place. At the age of twenty-two he entered the employ of his uncle, Mr. Fahringer, to learn the carpenter trade, and remained with him three years. He then purchased a farm, which he conducted in connection with his trade, but shortly afterwards discontinued carpentering work and devoted his whole attention to farming, so continuing to the time of his decease, October 19, 1903, at the age of sixty-seven years. He was a member of the Methodist church, and a Republican in politics. He married Margaret Jane Kostenbauder, born 1837, and their children were:

1. George, married Mary Fahringer; two sons and three daughters; they reside near Catawissa, Pennsylvania.
 2. Fannie, wife of Daniel F. Knittle, a justice of the peace; and lumber merchant, residing at Catawissa, Pennsylvania; they are the parents of four sons and one daughter.
 3. Lloyd E., a building contractor of Plymouth, Pennsylvania. He taught school for one year, and then learned the carpenter trade. He served as a councilman for several years, one of which he was president of that body. He married Ella Stiff. A sketch of Lloyd E. appears elsewhere in this work.
 4. Alberta married Henry Stokes, and had two sons and one daughter; they reside in Shamokin, Pennsylvania.
 5. Cora B., married George Carl, and had six sons and four daughters; they reside near Catawissa, Pennsylvania.
 6. Daniel G., married Nettie Karns, and had one son and one daughter; they reside in Kingston, Pennsylvania.
 7. Clinton Hayes, mentioned hereafter.
 8. William W., resides near Catawissa, Pennsylvania.
- Margaret Jane (Kostenbauder) Marks,

mother of the above named children, who was an active member of the Methodist church, died September 4, 1891, aged fifty-four years, and was buried at Roaring Creek, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of Daniel and Frances (Klingerman) Kostenbauder, of Columbia county, Pennsylvania. Daniel Kostenbauder was an officer in the Civil war. Mrs. Marks was one of fifteen children, namely: David, deceased; Daniel, died in infancy; Margaret Jane, wife of Adam Marks; Nathan, of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, served in the Civil war; James, of Centralia, Pennsylvania, a veteran of the Civil war; Fannie, of Catawissa, Pennsylvania; Amelia, deceased; Cecilia, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Haines, of Danville, Pennsylvania; Sarah, wife of George Cooper, of Edwardsville, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, of South Danville, Pennsylvania; Deemer, of Centre county, Pennsylvania; George, of Catawissa, Pennsylvania; Annie, wife of Joshua I. Cooper, a building contractor, of Plymouth; and Mercy, of Catawissa. They hold membership in the Methodist church.

Clinton Hayes Marks, fourth son and seventh child of Adam and Margaret Jane (Kostenbauder) Marks, was born May 7, 1876, in Locust township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania. He spent his early life on the farm, and was educated in the public schools of Columbia county, Wyoming Seminary, and the Bloomsburg Normal and Literary Institute, from which he was graduated in 1899 at the age of twenty-three. In 1892 he began teaching school in Columbia county, and continued the same vocation for five years. He studied law in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, with the firm of Jkeler & Jkeler, and was admitted to the bar of Columbia county in 1900. He practiced there for a short time and then came to Luzerne county, was admitted to the Luzerne county bar, and has practiced there ever since.

Mr. Marks is a Republican, and has always taken an active interest in politics. He served as judge of elections of the eighth ward, Plymouth, and is now (1905) committeeman, elected in 1904, having charge of the political work pertaining to the various campaigns in his district. In 1904 he was elected secretary of the Republican organization in the third legislative district, and was re-elected in 1905. On March 7, 1904, he was elected secretary of Plymouth borough, and was re-elected to the same office, March 6, 1905. He is a member of Goodwill Lodge, No. 310, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Columbia county, having joined in 1900. He is also a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles,

No. 546, of Plymouth, of which he was the first secretary.

Mr. Marks married, February 14, 1899, Jennie S. Carl, born March 17, 1876, daughter of Simon R. and Amelia (Troxell) Carl, of Locust township, Columbia county, and a descendant of a German ancestry. She is a graduate of the Bloomsburg Normal school. Simon R. Carl is an agent for farming implements in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and he has five children. Mr. and Mrs. Marks had two children: Gerald Elsworth, born June 24, 1900; and Russell Hayes, born July 12, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Marks are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Plymouth.

H. E. H.

MEBANE FAMILY. Colonel Alexander Mebane, the patriarch of the family, came from the north of Ireland soon after 1700 and settled in Pennsylvania, where he remained several years, when he removed with his family to North Carolina and settled in the Hawfields, in Orange county, about 1745. He was a man of good sense, upright, industrious, and prudent in the management of his affairs, which resulted in his soon acquiring considerable wealth. He had twelve children, six sons and six daughters, all of whom except one settled, married and raised families in Orange county.

After the Declaration of Independence it soon became apparent that they were in the neighborhood of many Tories; but Colonel Mebane and all his sons (except the youngest who was not grown) at once became Whigs, taking an active stand as defenders of the liberties of the country and supporters of the army. The British and Tories committed great depredations on his property, burned his barns and fences, plundered his dwelling, and took everything they could carry, even emptying the feathers from the beds and carrying away the ticks and furniture. The Colonel was too old to become an active soldier himself, but his sons were active and zealous in the cause of Independence. He had William, Alexander, Robert, John, James and David. William Mebane, the oldest, was a captain in the militia.

Alexander Mebane was constantly and actively engaged in the service of his country, and in addition to his other duties he discharged those of commissary, collecting supplies and distributing them to the troops. The neighborhood was so much harrassed by the

Tories that he was compelled to send some of his servants and children to an adjoining county out of their range. When Cornwallis took Hillsboro, Mebane narrowly escaped on foot, leaving a valuable mare, saddle, bridle, holsters and pistols. While the British army was in Hillsboro, a company of soldiers went on a foraging expedition into the surrounding country. They visited his mill and dwelling, and, finding no one on the premises except his wife and some of the younger children, carried away meal from the mill and bacon and poultry from the house. A few days afterward Lee's company of Light Horse, with a company of Catawba Indians, passed by the mill, and subsequently eight or ten of General Pickens's men called at the gate. Mrs. Mary Mebane, wife of the colonel, went out accompanied by some of the younger children. One of the men pointed a pistol at her breast and threatened to shoot her if she refused to tell where her husband was. She immediately replied, "where he ought to be—in General Green's camp." After some more talk they asked for something to eat, which she brought. They ate it sitting on their horses, and departed.

Robert Mebane, who held the office of colonel in the Continental line of the army, was a man of undoubted courage and activity in the cause of his country. He figured in many battles and skirmishes with the British and Tories. At the battle of Cane Creek he displayed great prowess and valor, fighting heroically. General Butler having ordered a retreat, Colonel Mebane rushed in front of the retreating army and by violent efforts stopped a large part of it, winning the victory. Toward the close of the battle, ammunition becoming scarce, he passed along the line carrying powder in his hat, which he distributed among the soldiers, encouraging and animating them to persevere in their bloody strife. Subsequently he was on the waters of the Cape Fear with his regiment, but, on being notified that his services were needed in the northern part of the state, he set out accompanied only by his servants. On the way he met a noted Tory and horse-thief by the name of Henry Hightower, who was armed with a British musket. Recognizing the desperado, and fearless of consequences, Colonel Mebane pursued; but when within striking distance, his arm uplifted for a blow, Hightower wheeled and shot him. Perhaps one of the first expeditions in which he was engaged was in com-

pany with General Rutherford in 1776. With one thousand nine hundred men they attacked the Over-Hill Cherokee Indians, routing them, burning their towns, and destroying their crops. On this expedition young Mebane displayed fearlessness and unflinching courage. In appearance Colonel Mebane was large, strong and commanding. And now, after one hundred and twenty-three years, we read in the *North Carolina Charlotte Observer*, of June the fifth, 1904, the following: "In the list of North Carolina Revolutionary heroes we recall no more honorable career than that of Colonel Robert Mebane, nor one more ill-fated and pathetic in its ending. We cannot but express our great gratification to know that individuals in our midst to-day and worthily bearing his honored name, together with connections of the Holt family, contemplate the early erection at Old Guilford Court House of a suitable memorial to Colonel Robert Mebane. Fifty years ago Wheeler's plaint was regret that more had not been preserved of this brave man, and a little later the devoted Caruthers failed of his fixed purpose to give us a proper sketch of his life. *Let his name now be recorded and forever preserved at Guilford.* Meanwhile let all additional light possible be gathered and proclaimed to the great congregation, and in permanent form published and distributed to the youth of the land."

Colonel John Mebane, late of Chatham county, North Carolina, entered the service of his country as captain. When Hillsboro was taken by the British and Tories, the latter being commanded by the notorious David Fanning, he was captured, and with Thomas Burke, governor of the state, William Kinchin and others, was marched away under the Tory Colonel McDougal. Although an attempt was made by the Whigs to rescue the prisoners at Lindley's Mill, McDougal succeeded in taking them to Wilmington, North Carolina, where they were put on board a prison ship and taken to Charleston, South Carolina. They were confined on the ship for a long time, suffering horribly from the privations peculiar to this form of captivity.

David Mebane, the youngest of the brothers, did not arrive at fighting age until near the close of the war, but notwithstanding his youth he did serve two terms in the militia.

After peace was established, the sons of Colonel Mebane were highly respected for their services in obtaining the liberty and inde-

pendence of their country, and were frequently called to the public service.

William Mebane was chosen by the freeholders of Orange county in 1782 to serve in the senate of the general assembly, McCauley and Mark Patterson being chosen to the commons. He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Abercrombie, with whom he lived many years. After her death in his old age, he married a Miss Rainey, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Rainey. He died childless.

Alexander Mebane was a member of the provincial congress or convention that met at Halifax on the tenth day of December, A. D. 1776, to form a constitution for the state, and of the convention at Hillsboro to fix the seat of government and adopt the constitution of the United States. He was a member of the house of commons of the general assembly in 1783, 1784, 1787, 1790-2. About this time he was elected a brigadier-general by the general assembly of North Carolina. In 1793 he was elected a member of congress and served two sessions in Philadelphia. He was elected to succeed himself, but died on July the fifth, 1795, before the next term began. He was distinguished for his sound, practical sense, his unblemished integrity and unflinching firmness. He was born in Pennsylvania, November 26, 1744. He married Miss Mary Armstrong, of Orange county, in February, 1767, and was the father of twelve children, four sons and eight daughters. One of the daughters died young; all the other children were married and reared large families. Of the sons, James Mebane, of Caswell county (near Yanceyville), was one of the first students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and assisted in founding the literary societies at this institution. The Dialectic Society, in order to perpetuate his name and services, procured a life-sized portrait of him which now hangs in its hall over the president's chair. He married early in life Elizabeth Kinchin, whose name has been mentioned in this sketch. She bore him five sons and one daughter, two of whom are William, who lives at Mason Hall, in Orange county, and Dr. John Alexander Mebane, who lives at Greensboro, Guilford county. Of his daughters, only two survive: Frances, wife of the Rev. William D. Paisley, who was the son of John Paisley, a brave and valiant soldier of the Revolution, and Elizabeth, wife of William H. Goodhue, of Madison county,

Mississippi. In person Gen. Alexander Mebane was what is generally termed a "likely man," about six feet tall, of a ruddy complexion, black hair, robust appearance. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died on the fifth day of July, 1795, the death of a consecrated Christian.

Colonel James Mebane was also actively engaged in the war of the Revolution. He married Margaret Allen, of the Hawfields, by whom he had a large family of children. He died some years before his wife.

Colonel John Mebane, late of Chatham county, was elected for that county and served in the house of commons of the general assembly in 1790-3, 1795, 1798-1800, 1801, 1803, 1806, 1809, 1811. About the close of the war he married Mrs. Sarah Kinchin, widow of William Kinchin, mentioned in the first part of this sketch. By her he had one son, John Briggs Mebane, who represented the county in the house of commons in 1813, and one daughter who married Thomas Hill, of Rockingham county.

David Mebane, the youngest son of the patriarch of the family represented the county of Orange in the house of commons in the years 1808-10. He married Miss Ann Allen, of the Hawfields, and had a large family of children, one of whom is George A. Mebane, of Mason Hall, Orange county. After the death of his first wife, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Young, of Caswell, by whom he had one daughter. He died several years before his last wife.

A considerable portion of this numerous family now live in Orange, Caswell and Guilford counties, but a large portion migrated to the west and now live in various states—Tennessee, Mississippi, Indiana, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kentucky and Texas.

The substance of the foregoing sketch was furnished by James Mebane, Esq., of Caswell county, who is well known throughout the state for his good sense, his public spirit and his integrity. It was furnished at the writer's special request, and for this act of courtesy and kindness the writer desires to express his gratitude. The sketch was prepared by Mr. Mebane when he was over seventy-five years of age. It contains many facts of interest as matters of history, and having been written, as it evidently was, with candor and modesty, it will be read with pleasure by everyone who admires the spirit and charac-

ter of the men who achieved our independence. Judging by information received from other sources, the writer is of the opinion that Mr. Mebane, instead of exaggerating, has fallen short of the real facts, and that, in all honesty and fairness, much more concerning the heroism of some of these revolutionary soldiers might have been said. One Nathaniel Slade, of Caswell county, with whom the writer had an interview some years ago, was in many battles with Colonel Robert Mebane. From Slade's account of Colonel Mebane's bravery and heroism, the description of this patriot's part in the war for independence is indeed far too modest. In describing the battle mentioned above, where Colonel Mebane disobeyed orders and rallied the retreating forces, Slade said he was not far from Mebane and heard him giving orders in a bold strong voice, "Now give it to them, boys, fire!" Slade said further that this brave colonel showed an utter disregard for his own safety when the success of his regiment was at stake.

In the last will and testament of Col. John Mebane, of Chatham county, which is dated May the 31st, 1834, appears the following clause: "Item. I give and bequeath to my nephew, Dr. John Mebane, of Greensboro, my silver-hilted sword, it being the first sword taken from the British in North Carolina during the Revolutionary war, by my brother, Col. Robert Mebane." The sword mentioned in the above extract was taken by Colonel Mebane from a British officer somewhere in the neighborhood of Wilmington, North Carolina. It will probably be handed down as a kind of heirloom of the family for generations to come.

To recapitulate, therefore, the Mebanes came from Scotland to the north of Ireland, and soon after 1700 some of them came over and settled in Pennsylvania. Among the most prominent were Col. Alexander Mebane and his brother William. Alexander Mebane was commissioner, colonel and justice of the peace under the royal government. About 1745 he removed to North Carolina and settled in the Hawfields, in Orange county. He married Mary Tinnin in 1741, and several of his children were born before he removed from Pennsylvania. He was a devoted Presbyterian, and took an active part in establishing this denomination in America. He had twelve children, six sons and six daughters.

The names of the sons, with the descendants of the second son, Alexander, follow:

I. Capt. William, born Pennsylvania, 1742; married (first) Miss Abercrombie; married (second) Miss Rainey.

II. Brigadier-General Alexander, born in Pennsylvania, November 26, 1744; died July 5, 1795; married, February, 1767, Mary Armstrong; assisted in founding University of North Carolina, 1789. Descendants, four sons and eight daughters: 1. James, one of the founders of the Dialectic Society at the University of North Carolina, married Elizabeth Kinchin. Three sons: (1) James; (2) William; (3) Dr. John; four or five daughters. 2. Robert. 3. Hall. 4. David, married (first) Miss Birney; (second) Annie Cummins, who was born 1770, died 1844; date of marriage, 1804, died 1819. Children of second marriage: (1) Dr. David Cummins Mebane, born 1805, died May 25, 1866; married Susan E. Watkins. (2) Rev. William Nelson Mebane, born 1808, died 1859; married Mary Hays Aiken. (3) Ruhamah Mebane, married Dr. Thomas Beaty.

III. Col. Robert, killed during the Revolution by the Tory, Hightower.

IV. Col. John, of Chatham county, married Sarah Kinchin; son John Briggs.

V. Col. James, married Margaret Allen; large family.

VI. David, married (first) Ann Allen; (second) Elizabeth Young; large family.

Also six daughters.

It will be seen, therefore, that of the children of Col. Alexander Mebane, five of his sons became prominent in the Revolution—one was a captain in the militia, three were colonels, and one was a brigadier-general. David, the youngest of the brothers, was too young to take an active part in the Revolution, but near the close of the war did serve two terms in the militia. All were particularly distinguished for piety and courage.

Let us now take up David Mebane (numbered 4 above) and follow his descendants. Some of David Mebane's descendants think that he is a son of Brig.-Gen. Alexander Mebane (numbered II above), son of the Col. Alexander Mebane mentioned above, but others trace him back to a William Mebane, brother of this Col. Alexander Mebane. This William Mebane is one of the first, if not the first, buried in the old Alamance graveyard, near Greensboro, North Carolina. His tombstone shows that he was born in 1728, and

died in 1774. His oldest daughter was the grandmother of Dr. Calvin H. Wiley, who was the organizer of public schools in North Carolina. David's mother was Mary Nelson. He married Annie Cummins in 1804. Her father, Capt. Francis Cummins, from Ireland, was a captain in Light-Horse Harry Lee's brigade. Her mother was Miss McIlhaney, from Pennsylvania. Tom Cummins, an unmarried brother of Capt. Francis Cummins, was in the battle of Guilford Court House. He owned "Henry's Commentaries" in five volumes, bought in London for fifty pounds. This work is now in the possession of Rev. J. Edwin Mebane, a Presbyterian minister of West Virginia. These Cumminses were a pious folk. Annie Cummins was pronounced by Governor Morehead and her pastor the most brilliant woman of their acquaintance. She was equally noted for her piety. At her funeral services her pastor said he believed she knew "Henry's Commentaries" by heart. Probably it is to her, fully as much as to her husband, David Mebane, who died early, that their descendants owe their excellence of blood as well as of training. She died in 1844, her husband having died in 1819.

Their youngest child, Ruhamah, married Dr. Thomas Beatty. She was much like her mother, both in strength of character and in piety. One of her grandchildren is Rev. Arthur Barnes, a Presbyterian minister, who graduated at the head of his class at Davidson College, North Carolina.

The second child of David and Annie Mebane was Rev. William Nelson Mebane, who graduated high in his class at Princeton, in the class of Dr. Alexander Hodge, so well known in Wilkes-Barre. He was a pioneer of the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina, and died in 1859, greatly beloved and honored. It is said at his death, by one who well knew him and his work in North Carolina, that he was the pioneer of the Presbyterian Church and Christianity in that community. The value of his labors here will never be estimated till the Master shall Himself make up the account. He found the church destitute, ignorant, careless; he has left it strong, well taught, active and efficient. He found the community openly profane and immoral; he has left it one of the most moral and religious in the state. He has had help in this work from ministers of other churches, but it is no exaggeration to say that this is, under God's direction, chiefly his work. He

married Mary Hays Aiken, by whom he had several children. One of his sons is the distinguished lawyer and jurist, Judge William N. Mebane, of the superior court of North Carolina, who was born in 1843 and died in 1895. Judge Mebane was a member of the house of representatives in 1874-5, and of the state senate in 1876-7. He was the author of the bill which re-established the University of North Carolina after it had been closed by carpet-bag rule. He was considered by many as one of the best lawyers in the state. He married Lettie W. Carter. Judge Mebane was awarded the degree A. B. by the University of North Carolina, *causa honoris*, he having left college in the middle of his course to enter the Confederate army, where he remained through the whole Civil war, attaining the rank of captain. His oldest son, Frank C. Mebane, an attorney, formerly residing in Wilkes-Barre, but now practicing his profession in New York City, graduated at the head of his class at the University of North Carolina in 1892.

Another son of William Nelson Mebane, Sr., was David Cummins Mebane, famous as "the last man killed" in the Confederate army on its retreat from Petersburg. When General Lee called for two volunteers to burn the Pocahontas bridge across the Appomattox river at Petersburg, Lindsay Wall (now living at Madison, North Carolina) and Cummins Mebane answered the call, well knowing that it meant almost certain death. When the bridge was on fire and the work about finished, a cannon shot took the life of young Mebane. He had gone into the army as a volunteer at the age of sixteen.

The oldest son of David and Annie Cummins Mebane was Dr. David Cummins Mebane, father of (the subject of this sketch) Dr. David Cummins Mebane, Jr., of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He was born in 1805, and died at Greensboro, North Carolina, in 1866. He was married to Susan Elizabeth Watkins in 1845. He was a man of liberal and classical education, a Whig in politics, a Presbyterian of strong convictions in his religion, and a physician by profession. For nearly twenty-five years he was an honored and useful ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church at Greensboro, North Carolina. It is hard to say whether Dr. Mebane was more noted as a physician or as a church-worker and officer; but, above everything else, he impressed all as a man of God. The following extract is

from his obituary, written by his pastor, Dr. Jacob Henry Smith, of the First Presbyterian Church:

"The death of Dr. Mebane is a sad loss in every circle of life in which he moved, as husband and father, as Christian and ruling elder, as citizen and physician. With his bereaved family the church mourns, and especially the families of the poor, among whom he so constantly ministered almost gratuitously as a physician, and in whose spiritual welfare he was ever deeply interested. Dr. Mebane carried his religion with him at all times, in all places and under all circumstances. He was everywhere and by everybody known revered and loved as a genuine, benevolent, active man of God. A sadder loss will be realized and in more families, by his death, than that of any other in our whole community. Scores and hundreds will rise up and attest his worth, his Christian usefulness and universal activity, and call him blessed. He leaves a memory behind, which to his family, to his church and to our community, is a rich and priceless treasure.

In looking up Dr. Mebane, on his mother's side we find that in 1760 there was recorded in Cumberland county, Virginia, the will of a Thomas Watkins. His eldest son was Thomas Watkins, of Chickahominy, who died in 1783. His wife was a Miss Anderson. They reared four sons and seven daughters. Henry was a distinguished captain in the Revolution; Susan became the wife of the celebrated Col. William Morton, another hero of the battle of Guilford Court House. The family were generally noted for industry and probity.

The third son was Joel Watkins, of Wood Fork, Charlotte county, Virginia, who married Agnes, a sister to Colonel Morton, just mentioned. Among the papers of the famous John Randolph was found the following:

"On Sunday, the second of January, departed this life at an advanced age, beloved, honored and lamented by all who knew him, Col. Joel Watkins, of the county of Charlotte and state of Virginia. Without shining abilities or the advantages of an education, by plain, straightforward industry, under the guidance of an old-fashioned honesty and practical good-sense, he accumulated an ample fortune, in which, it is firmly believed, there was not one dirty shilling. These fruits of his own labors he distributed with a promptitude and liberality seldom equalled

and never surpassed, in suitable provision to his children at their entrance into life, and on every deserving object of private benevolence or public spirit, reserving to himself the means of a generous but unostentatious hospitality. Nor was he liberal with his money only. His time, his trouble, were never withheld on the bench or in his neighborhood when they could be usefully employed. If, as we are assured, peace-makers are blessed, who shall feel stronger assurance of bliss than this man as he passed to an unknown world?"

The three youngest children of this Joel and Agnes Morton Watkins were Henry A., William N. and Jane, wife of Col. Clemment Carrington. Their second child was Susanna, who first married William P. Hunt, of Maryland, and became the mother of James and Ruth H. Hunt and of Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Thomas P. Hunt married Ann M. Field, and two of their children, Miss Susan C. Hunt and Mrs. A. M. Wells, are now living at 146 North Franklin street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Susanna Hunt, after the death of her first husband, became the wife of the celebrated Presbyterian divine, Dr. Moses D. Hoge, of Richmond, Virginia. The oldest child of Joel and Agnes Morton Watkins was Polly W., who married John Dupuy, of a Virginia family of Huguenot descent, noted for piety and ability. They had seven sons and four daughters. The oldest daughter was Susan, who married Benjamin Watkins, of Pittsylvania county, Virginia. He seems to have belonged to the same family as the Watkinses above mentioned, and to have inherited their characteristics. He was a man of large means, of fine social gifts, liberal, upright, and in the latter third of his long life (he was eighty-nine years at his death) a man of exemplary piety. He was the father of the Cascade Presbyterian Church in Pittsylvania county, which was begun and principally guided under his support and by his means and energy. This, and the fact that all their twelve children became pious men and women, was probably due in large measure to the wife and mother. From them are descended numerous prominent people in Virginia and North Carolina—Presbyterians—quite a number of whom are prominent ministers of the Gospel in that church. The third child was Susan Elizabeth, who married Dr. D. C. Mebane, of Greensboro, North Carolina, and these became the parents of Dr. D. C. Mebane, of Wilkes-Barre, Penn-

COLONEL ALEXANDER MEBANE M. MARY TINNIN IN 1741

Capt. William m. { 1. Miss Abercrombie Brig. Gen'l Alexander, b. Pa. Nov. 26, 1744, m. Feb. 1767, Mary Armstrong— Col. John m. Col. James m. David m. { 1. Miss Ann Allen Six daughters
2. Miss Rainey Died July 5, 1795. Sarah Kinchin Margaret Allen 2. Miss Elizabeth Young daughters

James, m. Elizabeth Kinchin Robert Hall David m. { 1. Miss Birney 2. Annie Cummins Eight daughters

James William Dr. John A. David Cummins, M. D. m. Susan E. Watkins Rev. Wm. Nelson m. Mary Aiken Ruhannah m. Dr. Thos. Bealy

Mary Ellen Rev. Benjamin Watkins, D. D. Susan Agnes David Cummins, M. D. Rev. Wm Nelson, Ph. D. Robert Lee m. b. May 26, 1850, m. Nov. 21, 1878 m. March 26, 1883 b. April 13, 1856, m. Sept 21, 1887, m. Dec. 21, 1887 Evelyn P. Kent Drowned when 18 years of age

Rev. F. P. Ramsay, Ph. D. Bettie G. Carter F. M. Ramsay Jessie Sperring

1. Robert Lee Ramsay, Ph. D. born Dec. 14, 1880. 1. David Cummins Mebane, born Sept. 20, 1879, died Nov. 9, 1881. 1. Lola Ramsay, born Dec. 6, 1885. 1. Tom Sperring Mebane, born June 4, 1888. 1. Elizabeth Kent Mebane, born Sept. 24, 1888, died Aug. 9, 1896.
2. Franklin Pierce Ramsay, born Aug. 17, 1881. 2. Mary Calloway Mebane, born Feb. 11, 1881. 2. John Cummins Ramsay, born June 27, 1890. 2. Robert Ramsay Mebane, born July 20, 1890. 2. Margaret Archer Mebane, born Nov. 16, 1890, died Aug. 9, 1896.
3. Ellen Ramsay, born Jan. 24, 1887. 3. Wm. Carter Mebane, M. D., born Nov. 1, 1882. 3. Foster Pierce Ramsay, born Dec. 22, 1891. 3. D. Cummins Mebane, Jr., born Dec. 8, 1892. 3. Helen Watkins Mebane, born Feb. 26, 1893.
4. Mebane Ramsay, born Sept. 8, 1892. 4. Alice Early Mebane, born Dec. 26, 1883. 4. Ellen Pratt Ramsay, born Sept. 29, 1896. 4. Jessie Mebane, born March 17, 1895. 4. Wm. Nelson Mebane, Jr., born Oct. 3, 1896.

sylvania. She was born June the 4th, 1823, and died March the 3rd, 1891. One who knew her well and measures his words wrote of her: "She was a woman of devoted piety; confessing Christ in girlhood, she submitted herself through life to His Spirit. She loved Jesus. She prayed much to God. Her Bible was her delight. Her piety was humble, sincere, real. She was remarkably faithful. She was all the time industriously doing her task, and doing it the very best she could. Hers was a life of unremitting toil; in the spirit of obedience she served. Among the faithful she was distinguished by rare unselfishness. She was loved as a mother by all her ten sons and daughters and twelve grandchildren; and now they are saying to one another, 'how unselfish our mother was'."

I. Summary.—The Mebanes, the Cumminses, the Watkinses, and the Dupuys were all characterized by piety, probity, patriotism, and public spirit; had industry and measurable success in means and honors, and each of the four strains showed persons of ability and eminence. Perhaps the Cumminses and the Dupuys contributed most of piety and genius; the Watkinses and the Mebanes, most of thrift and strength. But it is an ancestry combining all elements of noble worth, and without a stain.

II. His Brothers and Sisters. The family remained in Greensboro, North Carolina, after the death of the father, educating the daughters in the seminary there. In 1874 they removed to Davidson College to educate the sons. In 1880 it broke up, the mother afterward living with her children. Passing over the children that died young, and Robert Lee Mebane, who was accidentally drowned in 1880, at the age of eighteen, still mourned as the loveliest of all, there remained the following: Mary Ellen, wife of Rev. F. P. Ramsay, Ph. D., (University of Chicago, where he won a fellowship), now president of King College, Bristol, Tennessee, a Presbyterian minister. He graduated first in his class at Davidson College, taking the debater's medal and the orator's medal while he was a member of the junior class. He is a man of wonderful industry, a devoted, painstaking student of God's word, and, possessing withal graet physical endurance, and is regarded as one of the most intelligent and acute thinkers in the ministry of his denomination. He is the author of "Exposition of the Book of Church Order," and of a number of articles

in biblical interpretation. He is an able preacher and has oratorical abilities of a high order. As a teacher he has rare facility in imparting knowledge, and his scholarship is recognized by competent judges as extraordinary, not only in its thoroughness but also in its scope. In view of his remarkable mental equipment, he would adorn almost any chair in any of the great universities of this country. They have four children, the eldest (twenty-three years of age) a Ph. D. of John Hopkins University, and tutor in that institution.

Rev. Benjamin Watkins Mebane, D. D., Mt. Airy, North Carolina, a Presbyterian minister. Graduating first in his class at Davidson College, he delivered the valedictory, won the debater's medal, and was commencement president. He is regarded as one of the most intellectual men in the Southern Church, and is a scholarly and eloquent preacher. He has been unusually successful in the pastorate, having that happy faculty of enlisting the attention and winning the affections of young as well as old, both as pastor and preacher. He married Bettie G. Carter. They have three children living, the son a physician, now interne in hospital in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Susan Agnes, wife of Mr. F. M. Ramsay (brother of Dr. F. P. Ramsay above mentioned), Laredo, Texas. He is an unusually successful merchant, has been called to the office of elder of the Presbyterian Church, and is a leader in liberality and public enterprise. They have three children.

Rev. William Nelson Mebane, Ph. D. (University of Chicago), Dublin, Virginia, Presbyterian minister. He graduated third in his class at Davidson College, North Carolina, but has since surpassed all the rest of his family in scholarship, and has attained eminence as a teacher. He studied theology at Columbia and at Princeton, and after completing his Ph. D. course in Semitic languages and literature at the University of Chicago, where he won a fellowship, he studied in Germany and Switzerland. At one time he was acting professor of Greek and German at Davidson College, North Carolina; at another, professor of Greek and German at Federicksburg College, Virginia, and later professor of Latin and modern languages at Hanover College, Indiana, now occupying the same chair in King College, Bristol, Tennessee. He married Evelyn P. Kent, and they have two children living.

Dr. David Cummins Mebane himself, now

of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, was born in Greensboro, North Carolina, April the third, 1856. He was educated at Davidson College and the University of the City of New York, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1883. The same year he settled in Parsons, Pennsylvania, where he did a large general practice in medicine for twelve years. In 1895 he removed to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and has practiced his profession in that city ever since. He resides at 62 West Union street. He is also the proprietor of the City Pharmacy, 60 North Main street, where he conducts a dispensary and treats a large number of patients daily. On September 21, 1887, he married Jessie Sperring, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Her father, William Hewitt Sperring (a prominent merchant on "Public Square" in the sixties), married Jane Ann, the daughter of Thomas and Catherine Stocker, of Plains, Pennsylvania. Dr. and Mrs. Mebane have four children: Tom, the oldest, aged sixteen; Ramsay, D. Cummins, Jr., and Jessie. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and takes a deep interest in the affairs of his adopted city and state. To perpetuate the traditions of his family and to prove worthy of his father, whose name and profession he bears, is his highest ambition.

WILLIAM HENRY REICHARD. Among the few men who have been connected with one industry for more than four decades and have seen it grow from a very small beginning to gigantic proportions is to be named William Henry Reichard, superintendent of the wire drawing department of the Hazard Manufacturing Company of Wilkes-Barre, in which capacity he has served since 1880. He comes of a long line of iron workers, being in the fifth generation from George Reichard, who was one of the earliest ironmasters, and connected with this industry near Reading, Pennsylvania, in the early part of the seventeenth century.

The Reichard family is traced back to the Dutch settlers who located in New York in 1625. George Reichard (grandfather), who was born near Reading, Pennsylvania, son of George Reichard, mentioned above as being connected with the iron industry in its early stages, was also an ironmaster. He came to East Penn. and there had charge of the iron works, having previously learned the trade of forgerman. He took an active interest in religious matters, and liberally supported the churches of his day. He re-

mained a resident of East Penn until his death, at the age of eighty years. He was twice married. By his first wife, who died young, he had six children. By his second wife he had four children, and of the former one son, Owen, deceased, and one daughter, Mrs. Fred Kugler, a resident of Sandy Run, Pennsylvania. The mother of these children died at the age of twenty-two years. His first wife, Hattie Frantz, was a descendant of a Dutch family, which came to Pennsylvania in pioneer days. Her father was contemporary with the Indians of that time, with whom he was very friendly, accompanied them on their hunting trips, and they never harmed him or bore toward him any ill will. Mr. Frantz married a Miss Clater, but some of her brothers and sisters were less fortunate than her husband, for one evening, while gathering wild grapes, they were suddenly set upon by the savages and killed. Their bodies were buried near Lehigh-ton, and a stone with an appropriate inscription was erected to their memory by the Historical Society of that section.

Simon Reichard, son of George Reichard, and father of William H. Reichard, whose name heads this sketch, was born near Reading, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1832. He was reared at East Penn, educated in the public schools, and learned the trade of forgerman. When the business of wire drawing was in its infancy he was among the first in this country to learn that trade. Fisher Hazard had begun in a small way the manufacture of wire rope in 1848, and after completing his trade in 1858 Mr. Reichard took a position with Mr. Hazard, and in 1863 became superintendent of the business at Mauch Chunk, remaining there until 1885, when part of the business was removed to Wilkes-Barre, and the present plant was built, after which he retired from active pursuits. He was a Republican in politics, and a councilman at Mauch Chunk for four terms, and was a man well known and highly respected in that section. He married Rebecca Romig, a native of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and a representative of an early German family who landed in New York in 1625. Her father, Daniel Romig, was a farmer and came from Kutztown to Carbon county, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying at the age of eighty-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Reichard had eleven children, seven of whom are still living: William Henry, mentioned hereinafter; Mrs. Will Geidner, residing in Wilkes-Barre; Alfred A., who is employed by his brother, William Henry; Sarah, wife of William H. Rex, and they reside at Mauch Chunk; Mrs. Joseph Walker,

of Wilkes-Barre; Morris A., employed as night foreman of the Hazard Manufacturing Company; Clemson, also connected with the same concern. The father of these children died in 1890, aged fifty-seven years, and the mother also died at the same age, their deaths being but five weeks apart.

William H. Reichard was born in East Penn, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1851. He attended the public schools adjacent to his home, and from an early age foresaw that an education would be one of the prime factors in his future career, and, therefore, although working hard during the day prepared himself by attending the night school for four years, after which he entered the high school at Mauch Chunk and there completed his studies. Under the instruction of his father he carefully mastered all of the various details connected with the manufacture of wire rope, particularly that part known as "wire drawing," in which he became an expert. At this time there were only four "wire drawers" employed by his father, and in all only eleven men. He gave careful attention to every detail, won the confidence of his employer, and was promoted to the position of foreman in 1880. The Hazard Manufacturing Company was formed in 1876, and purchased the interest of Fisher Hazard, and in 1880 part of the wire drawing department was removed to Wilkes-Barre, and Mr. Reichard came here to take charge of the same. From that time the business has constantly increased until now (1905) he has under his supervision about one hundred and seventy-five men. All the latest improved machinery is used by this company, and the output from his department is today (1906) as much in a week as it was in a year when he began the business forty-five years ago. With one exception he is the only man left in the employ of the concern who began with it when he did, and it is hardly presuming too much to say that there are probably not ten men in the United States who have remained with one concern as long as Mr. Reichard has been with this one.

Mr. Reichard has taken an active interest in the various social and fraternal organizations of his adopted city. He is a lover of the rod and gun, and president of the Wilkes-Barre Rod and Gun Club. He is also a member of the Heptasophs, and No. 1 Fire Engine Company of Wilkes-Barre. In addition to these he has taken considerable interest in Masonry. In 1882 he joined Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons, passed the chairs, and served as worshipful master in 1897. In 1892 he joined Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, Royal Arch Masons, and is now (1906) serving as king. He was made a mem-

ber of Mount Horeb Council, No. 34, Royal and Select Masters, in 1900, and (1905) served as thrice illustrious grand master. He was knighted in Dieu Le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar, in 1892, and became eminent commander in 1901 and 1902. In 1900 he was made a thirty-second degree Mason in Scranton Consistory in the valley of Scranton, and served as royal prince master of the fifteenth and sixteenth degrees in 1902. The above will show the active work which he has done in Masonic circles, and the fidelity that has characterized his labor in the past is a matter of pleasure to members of the various bodies, and it is fair to presume that higher honors are in store for him in the near future. When Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., was instituted at the Oasis of Wilkes-Barre, he traveled to the hot sands.

While in no sense a politician, Mr. Reichard has felt that his duty requires him to do what he can to advance the interest of the city, and in 1898 he accepted a nomination and was elected to the city council, being the first councilman elected in the eleventh ward under third-class city laws. Two months later he was elected joint chairman of the fire committee, and served as such for two years, at the end of which time he was re-elected to the select council and was elected president of that body, which position he still holds. By virtue of this office he is also president and director of the Fire Relief Association of Wilkes-Barre. A Republican in politics, he always endeavors to secure the best government possible for the people, regardless of party, and is ever keenly alive to everything which concerns the well-being of his city, state and nation.

Mr. Reichard was married to Anna E. Williams in 1872. She was born in Odessa, Delaware, daughter of George E. and Sarah A. (Barlow) Williams, of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, the former named a native of Philadelphia. Mrs. Reichard comes of an old and highly influential family which has been traced back to the "Mayflower," many members having occupied positions of prominence in the affairs of both church and state. Two members of this family served in congress in the early part of the eighteenth century, one being Hon. Joseph Flanigan, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the other Hon. John Miller. Another member of the family was a minister of the Methodist denomination, and several others have taken a prominent part in the affairs of the Moravian denomination. Her great-grandfather, George Conway, was the owner of a large farm on the banks of the Delaware river, near Swedesboro, New Jersey. He was an Epis-

copalian, and in the old Episcopal Church records are to be found the names and dates of baptism of all his children. Her grandfather, Thomas A. Williams, born on the high seas, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and during this time wrote a number of letters to his wife, of a very interesting character, which are now preserved in the archives of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Her father, George E. Williams, married Sarah A. Barlow, daughter of Thomas A. Barlow and Ann (Briton) Barlow. Mrs. Reichard was one of ten children, five of whom are living: Sally, wife of John W. Lee, of Baltimore, Maryland; Thomas A., owner of a large ranch in Texas, and father of two sons, one a lawyer and one a physician; Mrs. Henry Fullnier, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Silviana, wife of George Hartley, of Atlantic City, New Jersey; and Mrs. Robert Nattress, of Mauch Chunk. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are deceased, and their remains are interred at Mauch Chunk. Mrs. Reichard is a cousin of the well-known and prominent attorney of Philadelphia, Thomas A. Barlow.

Mr. and Mrs. Reichard have two children: Nettie E., born April 13, 1874, married Frank Craig, and they are the parents of two children: Warren William, born February 21, 1900; and Anna Christine, born March 24, 1905; they reside at No. 64 Humphreys Avenue, Bayonne, New Jersey. S. Warren, born June 8, 1878, now a practicing physician of Wilkes-Barre, in which city he resides and where he enjoys a large practice. He is serving as poor director of the city of Wilkes-Barre, and examiner of the Wyoming Valley Traction Company. He married Marie Bossert, and they are the parents of one child, William H. Reichard, Jr. (See sketch).

H. E. H.

FREDERICK VANDERVEER ROCKAFELLOW. The name Rockefeller means "rock" and "field," and is derived from the Norman-French Roquefeuille. The ancestral castle is at Lanquedoc, France. The Rockafellow family, of which the late Frederick V. Rockafellow, of Wilkes-Barre, was a member, traces its ancestry to Peter Rockafeller, who was naturalized July, 1730, signed "Articles of Order and Discipline" adopted at the dedication of the Calvinistic High Dutch Church at Ringoes, New Jersey, December 1, 1749, and whose will, probated December 6, 1763, exempts the graveyard at Ringoes. William Rockefeller, son of Peter, was the father of a son Andrew, and he in turn was the father of Christopher Rockafeller, father of Ferdinand V. Rockafellow. William Rockefeller and Jacob

Vasseler Jacobus Winterstein, great-grandfathers of Ferdinand V. Rockafellow, served in the revolutionary war.

Ferdinand Vanderveer Rockafellow, born at Somerville, New Jersey, September 17, 1826, died at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1905. He came to Wilkes-Barre, September 17, 1855, was clerk in C. B. Fisher's store four years, cashier in the bank of Charles B. Drake two years, and partner with A. H. Emley in the banking business until 1869, when he established a bank of his own, and for years was the oldest living banker in Wilkes-Barre. He served in the city council, was school director, treasurer of the borough of Wilkes-Barre four years, and city treasurer twenty years. July 7, 1850, he married Julia Jane Ayres, of Bound Brook, New Jersey. They have two children: Charles Frederick, and Grace Ferdinand.

Julia Jane (Ayres) Rockafellow, wife of Ferdinand V. Rockafellow, traces ancestry on her father's side (Ayres) back to 1066, when the name Eyre (Air) was given by William the Conqueror to one of his followers (Truelove) for a noble deed at the battle of Hastings. After the battle he gave him lands in Derby, and a crest. She is the daughter of Sylvanus Ayres, son of Moses, son of Jonathan, son of Nathaniel, son of John, son of Obadiah, son of John, born in Newberry, England, 1592, who with others came to the Massachusetts colony about 1630, and settled permanently at Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he died in 1657. The homestead facing the Merrimac river has since been continuously occupied by his descendants. The late Captain John Ayres was its last owner. In 1665 Obadiah, youngest son of the emigrant John, with his father-in-law, John Pike, ancestor of General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, and others from Massachusetts, settled the six miles square now comprising the town of Woodbridge, New Jersey, which they named in honor of their pastor. John, son of Obadiah, with others settled Basking Ridge, New Jersey, in 1717. In 1721 John Ayres conveyed lands to trustees on which the church was built, and on which the present church stands. Nathaniel Ayres, son of John, was judge of common pleas, Somerset county, New Jersey, 1779-80-81. Captain Jacob Smalley, Caleb Brokaw, and John Fisher, great-grandfathers of Julia Jane (Ayres) Rockafellow, served in the Revolutionary war.

Julia Jane (Ayres) Rockafellow is a great-great-granddaughter of Hendrick Fisher, born in Holland, 1697, died at Bound Brook, New Jersey, 1779. He was the first president of old Queens College (now Rutgers), member of the

colonial assembly of New Jersey from 1745 to 1775, represented New Jersey in the congress called by Massachusetts and Rhode Island which met in New York from 1765 until the Declaration of Independence was issued, July 4, 1776, president of the important provincial congress which met at Trenton in May, 1775; chairman of the committee of safety; chairman of the committee of grievances which in 1775 sent to his Majesty King George a petition asking for a redress of the "Grievances under which the Colonies are now laboring." He was chairman of the standing committee of correspondence and inquiry, whose duty was to obtain the earliest possible intelligence of all acts and resolutions of the parliament of Great Britain that might affect the colonies. The committee on grievances, of which he was elected chairman, January 16, 1774, presented a report to the assembly which the house adopted, rehearsing the following grievances, which significantly enough were actually embodied afterward in Jefferson's Declaration of Independence: "A standing army kept in the colonies without their consent; Assemblies injuriously dissolved; Commerce burdened with restrictions; heavy duties imposed by Parliament; trial by jury abolished; enormous forfeitures for slight offences; vexatious informers exempted from paying damages; trial in England for offences committed in America; deprivation of trial by peers, etc., etc. These were no doubt classified and written by Hendrick Fisher, and it is a compliment to his honored memory that the great Jefferson found them accurately and concisely enough stated to embody them in his Declaration.

H. E. H.

PETTEBONE. The Pettebone family of the Wyoming Valley has long been there resident, and its record fully justifies the remarks made by one of its representatives (Jacob S. Pettebone) at a recent family reunion: "The family took an active part in the struggle for freedom, in which struggle many of them lost their lives. Since that time, I am happy to say, the history of the family has been, on the whole, equally honorable." It is to be here noted that the Wyoming Valley branch of the family, about 1850, changed the family name from its original form of Pettibone to that of Pettebone.

John Pettibone, the founder of the family in America, was a native of France, and among those Huguenots who forsook their active land to escape religious persecution. He took refuge in the British Isles, where he allied himself with the royalists, thus incurring the displeasure of Crom-

well and Parliament, and he emigrated to America at some time between 1640 and 1650. His name appears as a freeman at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1658. In 1669 he was among the first settlers at Simsbury, Connecticut, where he died, July 15, 1713, his wife having died one week before. He married at Windsor, February 16, 1664, Sarah, daughter of Bigot Eggleston. They were the parents of nine children: John, born June 15, 1665. Sarah, born September 24, 1667. Stephen, born October 3, 1669; see forward. Samuel, born September 2, 1672; died February 11, 1747. Rebecca, born March 9, 1675; died October 13, 1731. Henry, born June 20, 1677. Ann, born March 11, 1679. Benjamin, born May 28, 1682; died March 12, 1705. Joseph, born March 11, 1688; died September 14, 1762.

Stephen (2) married for his first wife Deborah, daughter of Samuel Bissel. Their children: Stephen, died December 11, 1750. Jacob, born 1710; died November 19, 1772. Noah, born April 16, 1714; died March 25, 1791; see forward. David, born April 18, 1716, died October 3, 1719. Thankful, born December 19, 1721.

Noah (3) married (first) Huldah Williams, and (second) Phebe Tubbs. All his children were by the first marriage: Esther, born June, 1748; died May 1, 1833. Huldah, born August, 1749. Noah, Jr., born November, 1751; died July 3, 1778. Hannah, born October 18, 1753. Stephen, born September, 1755; died February 10, 1779. Dolly, born June 9, 1757. Lydia, born December, 1759. Oliver, born May 13, 1762; died March 17, 1832.

Noah Pettebone, Sr., came to Wyoming Valley from Simsbury, Connecticut, in 1769, bringing with him his three sons, his first wife having previously died. He and his son Oliver were in Forty Fort at the time of the Wyoming massacre, July 3, 1778. His son Noah was killed in that dreadful butchery, leaving a widow (Lucy Scott) but no children. Stephen, the second son, at the time of the massacre was in Sullivan's army and aided to drive the Indians out of the valley. Returning late in the fall, he was honorably discharged from the army, and remained with his father until he was killed by Indians. With six others he was waylaid at a barn on the west side of the river, between Kingston and Wilkes-Barre.

The daughters all married in Connecticut, and subsequently settled in the Lackawanna Valley, in the neighborhood where is now the city of Scranton. In 1772 Noah Pettebone, Sr., bought meadow lot No. 22 of Aziel Bucks, and was there living at the time of the Wyoming massacre. After the death of his second wife he returned to

his daughters, who were married and living in New England. He subsequently returned to the valley, where he died on March 25, 1791.

Oliver (4) youngest child of Noah, Sr., and Huldah (Williams) Pettebone, was in Forty Fort at the time of the massacre. He counted the men as they went out, and made the number 382. With Isaac Legget he left the valley the second day after the battle, going to Amenia, Dutchess county, New York, where, December 21, 1783, he married Martha, a daughter of Dr. Barnabas Paine; she was born July 14, 1763. Oliver Pettebone settled at Livingston Manor, where three of his children were born. He returned to the valley in April, 1788, and bought lands adjoining his father, and there ten more children were born, all of whom (except two who died young, married and reared families whose descendants may now be found in nearly every state in the union. The father died March 17, 1832, and the mother December 25, 1833. Their children: Oliver, Jr., born September 9, 1784; died December 6, 1813. Esther, born September 15, 1785; died September 25, 1835. Payne, born January 24, 1787; died August 13, 1814. Joshua, born August 31, 1788; died March 29, 1877. Marcia, born November 3, 1790; died July 24, 1865. Lucy, born September 12, 1792; died January 12, 1842. Mary, born October 21, 1794; died January 19, 1869. Nancy, born November 13, 1796; died May 14, 1888. Noah, born July 27, 1798; died December 11, 1866. Huldah, born February 14, 1801; died November 25, 1801. Henry, born October 5, 1802; died May 5, 1861. Martha, born December 30, 1804; died February 26, 1838. Stephen, born February 2, 1807; died August 5, 1810.

Noah (5), son of Oliver and Martha (Paine) Pettebone, married (first) Sarah Sharps, November 30, 1820. She dying, he married (second) Margaret N. Speece, March, 1847. All his children except the three last named were by the first marriage: Jacob S., born September 7, 1821; died December 26, 1895. Henry, born February 8, 1824; died November 4, 1826. John S., born May 2, 1826. Stephen H., born August 11, 1829; died October 4, 1905. Martha Ann, born April 24, 1832; died January 23, 1884. George, born February 24, 1835; died October 12, 1836. Noah, Jr., born August 5, 1838; sketch elsewhere. Sarah E., born November 13, 1847. Walter S., born December 21, 1852. Harper N., born March 14, 1857.

Stephen H. Pettebone (6), fourth son of Noah and Sarah (Sharps) Pettebone, of English, French Huguenot and German ancestry, was

born in Kingston township (now Dorranceton), and was reared upon the homestead farm. He began his education in the public schools and pursued an advanced course in Wyoming Seminary. At the age of twenty-six he rented a farm and was engaged in agricultural pursuits for some years. He then removed to Orangeville, Columbia county, where he remained five years, going thence to Kingston township, (now Forty Fort), where he resided seventeen years, and finally locating at Dorranceton, where he occupied a part of the old homestead and where he died October 4, 1905. He always took an active and intelligent interest in community affairs. In politics he was a Democrat. January 24, 1854, he married Lucinda C., daughter of Joshua and Eleanor (Gay) Pettebone, born April 6, 1832, descended from the same immigrant ancestor with himself, and was the youngest in a family of twelve children, as follows: Sarah Ann, born April 4, 1810; died February 12, 1888. Oliver, born June 22, 1811; died July 17, 1874. Samuel T., born April 27, 1813; died April 18, 1880. Elizabeth, born January 20, 1815; died July 28, 1857. Jane, born February 16, 1817; died December 7, 1829. Ebenezer G., born November 1, 1818; died February 17, 1887. Benjamin D., born April 20, 1820; died October 16, 1820. Fisher, born January 1, 1823; died February 8, 1824. Mary, born February 14, 1825; died June 28, 1863. Esther M., born February 24, 1827; died February 20, 1874. George T., born October 25, 1829; died March 9, 1849. Lucinda C., born April 6, 1832, now resides in Darranceton.

The children of Stephen H. and Lucinda (Pettebone) Pettebone were: William T., born December 12, 1854, married Jane Bonham; he is a clerk for the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and lives at Forty Fort. John B., born February 13, 1856; died March 12, 1890. Margaret E., born January 12, 1858; married J. K. Johnson, and resides in Luzerne. Mary E., born February 8, 1859; died September 6, 1859. Annie M., born April 7, 1861; married H. P. Streater, and resides in Dorranceton; sketch elsewhere. Edgar R., born November 24, 1863; married Isabelle Hughes; he is mining engineer and superintendent for the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company, and lives in Dorranceton. Jacob S., born June 20, 1866; see below.

Jacob S. Pettebone (7), youngest child of Stephen and Lucinda (Pettebone) Pettebone, was born at Orangeville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and was reared in Dorranceton. He began his education in the public schools, subsequently attending Wyoming Seminary, and Cor-

nell University, making a particular study of architecture. He completed his professional training in 1893, and entered upon business as a general architect; since January 1, 1901, he has been senior member of the firm of Pettebone & Ireland, the junior member being Robert Ireland. They transact as large a business as any firm in Wilkes-Barre, and are particularly and favorably known as breaker architects, having filled many important contracts in that line. Mr. Pettebone is prominent in social as well as in business life, and is affiliated with various fraternal bodies, including Landmark Lodge, No. 442, F. and A. M., and the chapter, council, commandery; also Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; all of Wilkes-Barre. He is a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society and of the Commemorative Association, and in religion is a Methodist.

Jacob S. Pettebone married (first) Minnie Lutz, of Forty Fort, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1894. Their children were: Hattie and Harlow L., (twins) born May 28, 1895. The former named died June 28, 1896. Minnie (Lutz) Pettebone was born May 26, 1870, died November 2, 1896. Mr. Pettebone married (second) Lucy Hershberger, of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1901. H. E. H.

NOAH PETTEBONE, one of the substantial and influential citizens of Dorranceton borough, who commands the respect of all who know him, was born August 5, 1838, in Kingston township, a son of Noah and Sarah (Sharps) Pettebone, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and of French and English origin. Noah Pettebone, Sr., followed the occupation of farming, and he and his wife reared a family of ten children.

Noah Pettebone, whose name heads this sketch, was educated in the common schools and Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, and began life for himself at the age of twenty-five, farming on the Meyers farm, in Forty Fort borough, where he remained one year. He then worked the Raub farm in Kingston three years, and the Church farm, owned by Colonel Dorrance, for eight years, after which he moved on a portion of the old Pettebone homestead farm, where he now resides. Mr. Pettebone has been assessor and school director of Kingston township, has also held the same offices in Dorranceton borough, and been appointed to membership in the borough council. In politics he is a Democrat, but his sympathies are principally with the Prohibition party.

On January 14, 1864, Mr. Pettebone was united in marriage with Jane, daughter of George and Sarah (White) Renard, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and English origin, respectively. Five children were the issue of this union, four of whom are living, as follows: Erastus, born January 26, 1865, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Harriet, born January 4, 1869; married Willis H. Miller, of Kingston, Pennsylvania. Benjamin N., born September 7, 1871, in Dorranceton, Pennsylvania. Cora J., born October 20, 1876; married W. G. Shartz, of Dorranceton, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Pettebone and their family were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Forty Fort, Pennsylvania, for twenty-nine years and now are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Dorranceton, Pennsylvania. H. E. H.

STEPHEN DECATUR ENGLE is a descendant of one of the pioneer families who came over with William Penn. The first account we have of this line dates back to 1682, when three brothers Engle came to America and settled near Germantown, Pennsylvania. One of the brothers remained in Pennsylvania and the other two went to New Jersey, and from them are descended the present generations.

William Engle, the great-grandfather of Stephen Decatur Engle, is the first of whom we have any definite information. He married Mary Thomas and they had seven sons, one of whom was John.

John Engle, son of William and Mary (Thomas) Engle, married Catharine Sargent, of New Jersey, in what was known as the Dry Lands of New Jersey, in Sussex township. The ancestors of Mrs. John Engle were Quakers, both Orthodox and Hicksites. John and Catharine (Sargent) Engle had two sons and five daughters: William, Joseph, Effie, Catharine, Jane, Elsie, and Ann.

William Engle, son of John and Catharine (Sargent) Engle, was born in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, in 1800. He married Mary Davis and they had eleven children: 1. Rachel, married Daniel Yaeger, and had five children: Mary, Ann, William, Lloyd, Johnson, and Angeline. They reside in Black Creek township. 2. John, married (first) Rose Fritz, and had four children: George, Clara, Albert and Emma. Married (second) Anna Keim, and had two children: Howard and Estelle. 3. Sylvester, married Ellen Stealy, and had three children: Edith, Ellersley, and Sylvester. They reside in Hazleton. 4. Eliza,

married Gideon Klinger, of Sugarloaf township, and had six children. They reside in Sugarloaf township. 5. Moses, deceased, married Virginia Tyler, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, descendant of John Tyler, and resided in Scranton, Pennsylvania. They had one daughter. 6. Ellen, married Elijah McMutrie, of Scotch-Irish descent, resides in Conyngham valley, and had five children: Edna, Wesley, William, Scott, and Harry. 7. Stephen Decatur, of whom later. 8. Sarah, married (first) Dr. Sloan, of Bloomsburg, and had one daughter, Ida, married William Bright, and resides at Hazleton. Married (second) Henry Dryfoos, of Hazleton, and resides there. They have four children: Rose, now Mrs. Goodnow; Mame, now Mrs. Alvin Markle; Louise, now Mrs. Elmer Jones; and Harry, married Grace Fogle. 9. Charles, died young and is buried in Conyngham. 10. Elizabeth, died at the age of fifteen and is buried at Seiberts-ville. 11. William Wallace, deceased, who married E. Jane Clark, of Hazleton, and they had three children, among whom were Guy and Florence.

Stephen Decatur Engle, son of William and Mary (Davis) Engle, was born in Seiberts-ville, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1837. He lived on a farm until he was nineteen years of age, and enjoyed no other advantages for education than were afforded by the common schools of the day. He was, however, an inveterate reader, especially of scientific works, and thus absorbed a great deal of useful knowledge which was of the greatest help to him later in life. When he was nineteen years old he went to Scranton with his brother Moses to learn the watchmaking trade. He remained there about two and a half years, and then went with his brother Sylvester in Hazleton for about six months, working at the same business. He continued at the same work for John Dolan in Mauch Chunk for eleven months, and then started in business for himself in Whitehaven, in 1859. From that place he came to Hazleton and started in business under the name of Stephen D. Engle, and has continued in it up to the present time. He has acquired a national, if not a world-wide fame as a scientific and mechanical inventor. Mr. Engle soon became the leading jeweler and watchmaker of Hazleton. He also studied and for a number of years practiced dentistry in connection with his business as jeweler. One of his inventions is "Engle's Patent for Securing Porcelain Teeth to Gold and Silver Plates." The "Association for the Protection of the Rights of Dentists" officially approved of this device, and hastened to secure an

assignment and abandonment to the public of the patent. Another invention of intrinsic worth is "Engle's Dust Proof Watch Case," affording such protection to the movement as would not now be dispensed with by manufacturers of the best watches. The first astronomical musical and apostolic clock ever built in the United States was invented and built by Mr. Engle, and it has never been equalled in automatic wonders or in the scientific accuracy of the astronomical mechanism. So absorbed was Mr. Engle in the planning and construction of this clock that he after wrote to a friend: "During the last year before its completion I had no night or day, but slept when I was sleepy and ate when I was hungry, without any regard to old Sol." It was perhaps fortunate for him that he was a disciple of Nimrod and Isaak Walton, for without the recreation found in his hunting and fishing excursions, he would probably have succumbed long ago to an excess of brain work and confinement to rooms filled with machinery, crucibles, metals and acids. Captain Jacob Reid has exhibited this clock to crowded houses in every part of the United States and Canada. A description of this grand piece of mechanism, with its forty-eight moving figures, its movements illustrating day and night, changes of seasons, ebbing and flowing of tides, and other phenomena, can not here be given. While Joel Cook, one of the editors of the *Public Ledger*, of Philadelphia, was visiting Strasbourg, in 1878, he saw the renowned Strasbourg clock, and in his book, entitled: "A Holiday Trip to Europe," he makes the following comparison: "The Engle clock which has been exhibited at Philadelphia, is not so large, and yet does all that this clock does and much more and does it better." The latest invention of Mr. Engle is "Engle's Tellurion." For illustrating celestial as well as terrestrial phenomena, this is far in advance of any apparatus hitherto constructed. It is the only apparatus yet in existence that shows the true motion of the earth around the sun in an actual eclipse. The parallelism of the axis is at all times preserved, and all the phenomena of the changes of day and night and of the seasons, the greater length of times the sun remains north than south of the equator, etc., are clearly shown. This instrument shows the length of the day and night at any season of the year in any latitude, as well as the heavenly constellations visible at any hour in any and every season of the year. The moon is seen in its gibbous and crescent phases, as well as with a full enlightened hemisphere and in total darkness, its place being a mask or hollow hemisphere with the



Justus Altmüller

convex surface thereof black. This invention has attracted the attention of astronomers and teachers. Parties have endeavored to negotiate with Mr. Engle with a view to the manufacture of this improved Tellurion, but the inventor has thus far been engaged during his leisure moments in considering further improvements in the machine, and has not entertained any of these propositions. He now devotes his entire attention to the manufacture of fine jewelry, and is considered the only real manufacturer in his line in Luzerne county.

Stephen D. Engle is universally recognized by his neighbors as an upright, honorable and kind-hearted man. No case of suffering or distress ever comes to his knowledge without enlisting his sympathies, and to awaken his sympathy is to open his purse strings. He is a man of indomitable energy, and once having taken hold of an idea he does not release his hold until he has made a success of it. In politics Mr. Engle is a Republican. He has been a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons for several years and is a Presbyterian. When the rebels entered Pennsylvania in 1863, Mr. Engle served with the "emergency men" until his services were no longer needed.

Mr. Engle married, July 8, 1860, Martha A. Grenawalt, daughter of Joseph and Rosanna (Charles) Grenawalt, residents of Hazleton, and they have had ten children, among whom were: Alice, married Harry Smith, of Hazleton. Calvin, sketch of whom appears elsewhere, married Catharine McGowan, resides in Wilkes-Barre, and they have one child. Martha. Louise. William, resides in Hazleton, married Minnie Shultz. Stephen D., Jr., resides in Hazleton.

JUSTUS ALTMILLER, ex-mayor of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and one of its prominent and influential citizens, for many years the proprietor of a prosperous business which was conducted under the style of Justus Altmiller was born in Lautenhausen, Hessen, Germany, July 14, 1840, son of Johannes and Susanna (Reinmiller) Altmiller both natives of Lautenhausen, Germany.

Johannes Altmiller (father) was reared and educated in his native town, followed agricultural pursuits in Hessen, and in 1864 emigrated to America to make for himself a new home amid new surroundings. He located in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and there engaged in the coal mining business, which was the principal industry of the town. When about twenty-two years of age, prior to his immigra-

tion to America, Mr. Altman married Susanna Reinmiller, and seven children were born to them, as follows: Justus, of whom later; John, deceased, who was a resident of Hazleton; he married Eliza Bicking and their children were: John, Eliza, Dora and Etta. Charles, a resident of Hazleton, mentioned at length in the sketch of his son, Justus E. Altmiller, which appears elsewhere in this work; he married Christina Baitter, of Germany, and their children were: Charles, Kate, Emma, Lena, Hilda John and Justus E. Elizabeth, wife of George Krick and mother of three children: John, Robert and Kate; Margaret, deceased, who remained in Germany; twins, who died in infancy. Johannes Altmiller died at his home in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, in 1885, and his remains were interred in Vine Street cemetery.

Justus Altmiller received a practical education in the public schools of Germany, and in early life, when about fifteen years of age, having decided to test for himself the business opportunities of the United States, emigrated thither and at once settled in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, where he gained his first practical experience by working in the mines, continuing the same for a period of four years. The following three years he was engaged in various capacities on the railroad, after which he became engineer for the firm of A. Pardee & Company at their flour mills, remaining in that capacity two years. On November 12, 1861, he enlisted as a musician in the Union army at Philadelphia, and went with General Sickles and the Army of the Potomac in the Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, under Colonel Colter. By an act of congress passed in 1862 all regimental bands were disbanded, and the members of this particular band were discharged in Philadelphia. Mr. Altmiller then returned to Hazleton and once more resumed his position as engineer for A. Pardee & Company, remaining for a period of two years. In September, 1864, he again enlisted in Philadelphia, this time as a private in the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and went with the Army of the Potomac to Washington, Bermuda, and Petersburg, and participated in the battles of Rappahannock, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run and several others remaining in the service until discharged on June 13, 1865, in Philadelphia.

Upon his return to Hazleton at the close of the war Mr. Altmiller engaged in the gro-

cery business on his own account, continuing the same until 1870, in which year he added a full line of dry goods to his stock in trade, and removed his business to Broad street, Hazleton, where he conducted a prosperous business for three years, at the expiration of which time he removed to more commodious quarters on Cedar street and there continued operations until 1900, under the style of Justus Altmiller, at which time his son, William Carl, assumed charge of the business and is conducting the same at the present time (1906). Mr. Altmiller conducted his business on a thoroughly honorable and straightforward basis, won the confidence and esteem of his many patrons, and also gained an enviable reputation in commercial circles where his name was a synonym for honor and integrity. For a period of almost ten years Mr. Altmiller served as a director in the Hazleton Building & Loan Association. On the Republican ticket he was elected to the council and served from 1883 to 1892, and served in the capacity of mayor of Hazleton from 1895 to 1898, his incumbency of both offices being noted for efficiency and capability. He is a member of Lessing Lodge, No. 862, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Hazleton; Uhl-land Lodge, No. 79, Knights of Pythias; Robertson Post, No. 20, Grand Army of the Republic, of Hazleton, in which he was post commander during the year 1892, and a member of Hazleton Band, of which he was leader for thirty years, 1860 to 1890.

Mr. Altmiller married, December 25, 1860, Ann Elizabeth Reinhardt, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, daughter of Martin and Anna Catherine (Degenhardt) Reinhardt, of Germany. Their children were: Justus, born January 4, 1862, died January 5, 1862; Catherine Elizabeth, born August 29, married Henry Stilgebauer, of New York city, and they have a son, Harry. Catherine, born December 6, 1866, died July 18, 1867; Anna Barber, born April 1, 1871, died July 12, 1871; Justus Rudolph, born August 3, 1872, died August 12, 1874; George Martin, born April 26, 1874, married Margaret Norton, and they have one son, Justus. They reside in Hazleton. William Carl, born May 10, 1875, married Lillie Stager, resides in Hazleton; Lizetta, born August 5, 1877, died July 18, 1878; Fred Rudolph, born July 18, 1881, resides in Hazleton; Justus Vitus, born July 10, 1883, died November 17, 1883; Heinrich Ario, born

March 14, 1885, died July 20, 1885. All of the above named deceased children were buried in the Vine Street cemetery, Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

BONEFACIUS HENRY BRODHUN, a retired resident of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, by reason of his long and eventful career, is justly entitled to a place among the prominent characters of this county and city. He was born beyond the big seas, in Weissenborn, Prussia, September 9, 1827, son of George and Elizabeth (Mundey) Brodhun, natives of the same place, who were the parents of five children, namely: Joseph, married Josepha Eicke, and resides on the old homestead in Prussia; the house on this place was built in 1764; Bonefacius H., of whom later; Heinrich, who now lives in Germany; Josepha, married a Mr. Hoffmeir, and resides at Holongen, Germany; Charles, deceased, who married Charlotte Bergold, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and they had four children: Christina, Carl, a bookkeeper for the Hazzard Manufacturing Company, at Wilkes-Barre; Hannah and Mary, both of Wilkes-Barre. George Brodhun (father) was the son of Henricus Brodhun, a native of the same locality in Prussia; he was a tax collector and the treasurer of his district many years. He was also a highly successful farmer and business man. He handled lumber and dealt in live stock. In religion he was a member of the German Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Brodhun's maternal grandfather, Mr. Mundey, came from Luedorode, Germany.

Bonefacius H. Brodhun spent sixteen years of his life in the locality of his birth, receiving his education in the district schools. He then went to Berlin to learn the trade of a brickmason and general builder, being bound out as an apprentice, for which his father paid thirty German dollars for four years. Among his fellow-apprentices was Unser Fritz and other nobility. At the age of twenty years he was drafted, but a revolution broke out and he went home for the winter. The following spring he went to Bremen and sailed for this country with Joseph Henkle and A. P. Goedecke. They landed in New York, May 10, 1849. From that place he went with them to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, thence on to the French mine, near Hazleton (now Jeaneville), Pennsylvania. They rode

from Philadelphia to Pottsville on a coal car, walked from Pottsville to the French mine and remained working there about three months, going next to Conyngham valley and there farmed until the spring of 1850 with John Getting, after which he worked in Pittston and Wilkes-Barre at his trade. In the autumn of 1850 he began to take contracts and engaged in building operations, which work extended over a large scope of country. Among the buildings he erected was the First German Catholic Church of Wilkes-Barre. He worked on the Jersey Central machine shops, at Ashley, Pennsylvania; Sweatland Hall at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania; the court house tower, the Phoenix block, Pittston, Pennsylvania, all of which and other work occupied his time and attention up to 1861, when he enlisted as a musician in the Union army, becoming a member of the Ninth Pennsylvania (Lochiel) Cavalry. He had been a musician in the Pennsylvania State Guards from 1852 to the date of his enlistment in the regular army. He was ordered to report at Harrisburg, and from that point was sent to Louisville, Kentucky, Knoxville, Tennessee, and on to Green river and Bowling Green. Later he was ordered to the Ohio river, and scouted after John Morgan, the famous Confederate raider. By an act of congress all regimental bands were discharged, his band at Lebanon, Kentucky, and he then returned to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, while his regiment went with Sherman on his memorable march to the sea.

Mr. Brodhun resumed his contracting work after his return from the army and continued until January 23, 1864, when via Panama he went to California, finally arriving at Gold Hill, Nevada, where his brother Charles was then mining. He also took up that exciting vocation, and took time to erect an assaying office and a drug store at Belmont, being the sixteenth person in the town, remaining four years. He spent much time in prospecting and locating claims, but at last became a master builder, receiving good salary. On that western trip all was not sunshine, for he relates how he crossed the great forty-mile desert and was held up and robbed by highwaymen, then known as "road agents." He remained in Nevada five years, in Virginia City the first year, and made an extended tour toward Colorado river country, to Paranagut. He returned to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in 1869, when he took an in-

terest in coal land in company with A. P. Goedecke and others at Black Creek, near Hazleton, Pennsylvania, where they opened a mine and operated the same a year, Mr. Brodhun being engaged at prospecting and proving coal until the mine was sold. Mr. Brodhun again took up building and contracting, following it until 1874, when he took his family to California, locating at San Francisco, and there worked at his trade for two years. He then returned to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and for three years operated as a builder and then engaged in the hotel business, which he followed for ten years on South Main street, Wilkes-Barre. Since then he has lived a retired life. In 1880 he went to Germany to settle the family estate.

Mr. Brodhun is a Republican in party politics. He is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 425, at Wilkes-Barre, of which he has been a member since 1853, has passed all the chairs; and the encampment. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, becoming a member of Oasis Lodge, No. 11, in Nevada in 1865, and now a member of Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 61, of which he is a past master. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to Eli Post (now Conyngham), No. 97, of Wilkes-Barre. He is a member of Concordia Singing Society. At one time he held a membership in the Bricklayers' Union of San Francisco, California. Mr. Brodhun is a stockholder in Oak Lawn Cemetery and the Wilkes-Barre Light, Heat and Power Company.

Mr. Brodhun married in 1853, Clemantine, daughter of Jacob Bertels, and their children were: Elizabeth R., married Theodore Overpeck, a sketch of whom appears in this work. John, married Esther A. Moore, and their children were: Boynton, Bessie, deceased, William, Nora and Flora (twins), John and Elizabeth, who reside near Dallas, Pennsylvania. Lena, deceased, buried at Rich Hill cemetery, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. One son who died in infancy. For his second wife, Mr. Brodhun married, December 19, 1869, Elizabeth Drum, daughter of Abraham and Magdalena (Winters) Drum. Their children were: William, born November 19, 1870. Harry, born December 23, 1872, an optician, married Alice Pethick. Charles, born September 17, 1875, in San Francisco, California, also an optician. Eleanor, born June 28, 1878, still at home. Mrs. Elizabeth (Drum) Brodhun was one of the following ten children in her pa-

rents' family: Margaret, Mary, Lena, George, Sophia, Eleanor, Elizabeth, Louise, Stephen, Caroline. The father of the family last named, Abram Drum, was one of ten children in his father's family, named as follows: George, John, Jacob, Isaac, Philip, William, Abraham, Elizabeth, Anna, Margaret. Abraham Drum was sheriff of his county for three years; he was the son of George Drum, whose father served in the Revolutionary war. Magdalena (Winters) Drum was the daughter of Adam Winters, a farmer near Beaver Meadows, Pennsylvania. The great-grandfather Winters was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

HON. PHILIP H. SEELY, one of the large land owners and farmers, and ex-member of the state legislature, in which body he served with conspicuous ability, is a representative of a family that migrated to Luzerne county, settling in Salem township, in 1801. The pioneer was Michael Seely, who was born in April, 1750, was an active participant in the Revolutionary war and an applicant for pension. (Page 273 New York in the Revolution), and upon his settlement in Salem township became the owner of a farm of one hundred and thirty acres, which he purchased from Nathan Beach, and which he cleared, cultivated and made productive. In due course of time he married a Miss De Pue, who bore him the following children: John, Samuel, Jacob, Susan, (Mrs. Garrison), Mathias, Mary, (Mrs. Parker) and Sarah (Mrs. Garrison), all are now dead. The ancestors of Michael Seely came from Holland.

John Seely, eldest son of Michael Seely, was born in Penn township, Sussex county, New Jersey, in 1778. He came with his father to Salem township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1801, was a farmer by occupation, and it is worthy of record that he raised the first crop of wheat which was shipped from Salem township to Easton. He married Miss Mary Weltz, and their children were as follows: Jacob, Desire, (Mrs. Samuel Pollock), Elsie, (Mrs. David Cope), Mary, (Mrs. Henry Harmon) and Huldah (Mrs. Adam Driesbach); all are dead. The death of John Seely occurred in Fairmount township in 1855.

Jacob Seely, eldest child and only son of John and Mary (Weltz) Seely, was born on the old Nathan Beach farm in Salem township, July 24, 1803. He followed the quiet but useful calling of agriculture, and was the owner of four hundred and fifty acres of land. With the exception of ten years' residence in Fairmount township he spent

his entire life in his native township. For more than three decades he served in the capacity of school director, and for two terms was justice of the peace, one term in Fairmount township, and one in Salem township. He was one of the distinguished citizens of his day, winning and retaining the esteem of all with whom he was brought in contact. He married Miss Leah Keen, daughter of Frederick and Mary (Stump) Keen, of Salem township, and thirteen children were the issue of this union, eleven of whom attained years of maturity: Frederick K., of Benton, Columbia county, Pennsylvania; John W., deceased; Samuel P., resides in Salem township; Philip H., mentioned at length hereinafter; Edwin C., a large farmer at Lawrence, Mercer county, New Jersey; Martha A. (Mrs. Dr. J. E. Patterson), Rachel (Mrs. Thomas E. Edwards), Leah D., (Mrs. M. W. Hess), these three residing in Benton, Columbia county, Pennsylvania; Henry J., a sketch of whom appears in this work; Minerva J., deceased, was the wife of Wilson Hess; and Cecilia E., deceased, was the wife of C. B. Smithers. Jacob Seely, father of these children, died May 30, 1874. Frederick Keen, father of Mrs. Seely, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1784, and his wife was also a native of the same county born January 31, 1792. They moved from Berks county to Luzerne county, locating in Salem township, in 1816. He was a shoemaker by trade, but later in life became a practical farmer. They were the parents of one child, Leah, aforementioned as the wife of Jacob Seely. Their deaths occurred within three days of two months of each other, his on March 17, 1876, followed by that of his wife on January 20, 1876. He was believed to be the oldest man at the time of his death that had lived in the town in fifty years.

Philip H. Seely, fourth son of Jacob and Leah (Keen) Seely, was born in Salem township, February 23, 1835. He was reared in his native township, and enjoyed the educational advantages afforded by the common schools. He remained on his father's farm up to 1860, and then in company with his brother, Samuel P. Seely, engaged in a mercantile business at Fairmount Springs. In August, 1864, when his country was in need of men to defend the integrity of the Union, he enrolled as private in Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and for meritorious conduct was appointed first duty sergeant. He was attached to the Army of the James and



P. H. Seely

participated in the following battles: Hatcher's Run, Fort Gregg, Rye Station and Appomattox. He received his honorable discharge on June 28, 1865.

Upon his return to civil life he engaged in boating up to 1870, and the following year he turned his attention to milling, in company with Mr. Driesbach, and continued the same up to 1874. Since 1875 he has devoted his entire attention to agricultural pursuits, conducting his operations on a farm of four hundred acres of productive land, and in addition to the income derived from this occupation owns a half interest in a timber tract of one hundred and fifty acres. During the years 1881 and 1882 he represented his fellow citizens in the State Legislature. In 1887 he was elected justice of the peace, and when his term expires in 1907 he will have been the incumbent of the office twenty years, the longest of any man in the town, and he has also served as assessor and in other minor township offices. Mr. Seely holds membership in the Lutheran Church, is a member of Knapp Lodge, No. 264, Free and Accepted Masons, and a Republican in politics.

Mr. Seely married, July 4, 1876, Sarah Harmon, who was born in Salem township, January 9, 1854, eldest daughter of Solomon and Mary Harmon of Salem township, whose family consisted of eight other children: Susan, deceased; Minerva, Sevilla, John A., Frances, Amelia, Annie, and Ella Harmon. Solomon Harmon is a son of John A. and Sarah (Varner) Harmon, who were the parents of four other children: Susanna, Elizabeth, Voyann, and Sevilla. By a former marriage to a Miss Smithers, John A. Harmon was the father of six children: Mary, Catherine, Caroline, Henry, John and Margaret. John A. Harmon died January, 1881. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Seely, as follows: Jacob A., who married Miss Martha Westbrook, and they are the parents of two children, Philip Seely and Everett Westbrook; Bertha V., a teacher; Mary A., Thomas K., Sarah M., a teacher; Leah M., Philip H. Jr. Martha H., deceased; Annie F., deceased; Elsie M., and Catherine A.

H. E. H.

RANSOM FAMILY. Samuel Ransom, the American ancestor of the Ransom family of the line here treated, Samuel Ransom, the hero and patriot of the Revolution, whose deeds in war and achievement in the more peaceful arts of domestic life have been made the subject of exhaustive articles in public records and private

prints, was born in or near Ipswich, England, about 1737; married, Canaan, Litchfield county, Connecticut, May 5, 1756, Esther Lawrence, born about 1739, in Windham county, Connecticut. After the death of Captain Ransom, July 3, 1778, Esther married Captain James Bidlack, Sr., and returned with him to Norfolk, Connecticut, where she died in August, 1794.

Samuel Ransom during the French and English war was a soldier in one of the Connecticut battalions. His name first appears on the pages of Wyoming history, October 2, 1773, when he purchased of John Ransom "lower tier lot No. 10" in Plymouth township, Wyoming Valley. About this time he was admitted an inhabitant of Plymouth, and removed there from Canaan with his family. On March 2, 1774, he was selectman of Westmoreland (Wyoming) and surveyor of highways, and in 1775 was constable of the town. He hauled the first log for the erection of Fort Shawnee, August, 1776, and at this time was captain of the Third Company, Twenty-fourth Regular Connecticut militia, having been commissioned in October, 1775; but having been commissioned captain in the Continental service August 26, 1776, he gave up command of the militia, and with Captain Durkee began to raise the two Wyoming independent companies.

Captain Ransom and his men were with Washington in the campaign of 1777, at Bound Brook, Mud Creek, Brandywine, Germantown, and other points, and went into winter quarters at Valley Forge. In May, 1778, he hastened back to Wyoming and took part in all the events preceding and during the battle. Early in the fight he was wounded in the thigh, was left on the field and fell into the enemy's hands and when the bodies of slain Americans were afterward gathered for burial, Captain Ransom's body was found near the ruins of Fort Wintermoot, covered with gashes and with the head cut off. After the battle the widow, Esther Ransom, fled with her six children to the Delaware, and finally made their way back to Connecticut. Early in 1780 she returned with the children to Plymouth. Children of Samuel Ransom and Esther Lawrence:

1. Sarah, born Canaan, Connecticut (now Norfolk), August 23, 1757; died Plymouth, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1777; married October 23, 1776, Timothy Hopkins.

2. Samuel, born Canaan, September 25, 1759, died 1807 or 1808 by drowning in Susquehanna river near Tioga Center, New York; married, 1783-84, Mary Nesbitt, born September 18, 1765.

3. George Palmer, born Canaan, January 3, 1762, died Plymouth, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1850; married (first) August 14, 1783, Olive Utley, born 1760, died Plymouth, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1793; married (second) January 9, 1794, Elizabeth Lamoreux, born October 18 (or 25), 1776, died August 27, 1859.

4. Sybil, born Canaan, February 5, 1764, died April 30, 1826; married, April 8, 1784, Ira Stephens, born July 18, 1759, accidentally killed September 20, 1803.

5. Esther, born Canaan, March 12, 1766, died in infancy.

6. Louisa Lawrence, born Canaan, Connecticut, May 28, 1768, died Tioga Center, New York, June 23, 1834; married Arthur Frink, born 1763, died February 21, 1847. Arthur Frink married (second), about 1840, Rachel Brooks, widow of his brother-in-law, William Ransom.

7. William, born Canaan, May 26, 1770, died January 8, 1822; married, 1792, Rachel Brooks, born Hunterdon county, New Jersey, February 8, 1776, died Tioga Center, New York, May 29, 1857. Rachel was daughter of James Brooks and Mary Johnson. After the death of William Ransom she married Arthur Frink.

8. Mary, born Canaan, May 20, 1772, died September 16, 1825; married, 1791 or 1792, Samuel Franklin, born Canaan, May 10, 1759, died Hunt township, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1828. He was brother of Colonel John Franklin.

9. Lois, born near Plymouth, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1775, died Spencer, New York, March 21, 1856; married, March 28, 1793, Stephen Bidlack, born probably Windham, Connecticut, January 5, 1772-73, died Spencer, New York, March 4, 1849.

George Palmer Ransom, born Canaan, Connecticut (now Norfolk), January 23, 1762, died September 5, 1850; married (first), probably in Connecticut, August 14, 1783, Olive Utley, born 1760, died Plymouth, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1793, of whom or whose family and ancestors little is now known. The children of this marriage were:

1. Sarah, born Taunton, Massachusetts, September 11, 1784, died April 3, 1851; married, Plymouth, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1800, Joseph Steele, born New Buffalo, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1773, died Hanover township, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1858.

2. Lovisa, born Plymouth, Pennsylvania, August 19, 1786, died there July 2, 1832; married, about 1803, Horace Morse, born about 1776,

died September 2, 1846. One child, William, born about 1804, died about 1823.

3. Esther, born Plymouth, October 12, 1788, died August 10, 1839; married (first), June 10, 1810, Abijah Smith; married (second), April 15, 1827, John Ingham, born April 10, 1782, died October 15, 1866.

4. George Palmer, born Plymouth, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1791, accidentally killed there April 29, 1824.

Children of George Palmer Ransom and Elizabeth Lamoreux:

1. Samuel, born January 9, 1795, died March 22, 1836; married (first) Hannah Wightman; married (second) Mabel Dodson Ramsey.

2. Olive, born April 12, 1796, died August 20, 1874; married, August 13, 1816, Charles Cottsworth Curtis.

3. William, born Plymouth, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1797, died December 17, 1881; married (first), November 13, 1823, Jane Nesbitt, born Plymouth, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1805, died May 15, 1842; married (second), December 15, 1842, Clarissa Davenport, born January 28, 1814. Children: see post.

4. Elizabeth, born September 11, 1799, died February 25, 1829.

5. Keturah, born April 26, 1801, died November 21, 1862; married, March 25, 1830, James Hodge, born July 5, 1795, died November 5, 1863. James' parents settled in Wyoming, 1763. He married (first) Rebecca Miller.

6. Liva, born January 9, 1804, died July 20, 1872; married, July 4, 1830, Oliver Davenport, born February 4, 1808.

7. Thomas, born April 19, 1806, died August 25, 1879; married (first) Nancy Ann Roushey; married (second) Elvira Temperance Brink.

8. Chester, born June 10, 1808, married (first) Harriet Hartson Tupper; married (second) Mrs. Hester Ann Bishop; married (third) Catharine Ann Whiteneck.

9. Eleanor, born October 12, 1810, died February 21, 1812.

10. Miner, born May 14, 1813, married, September 6, 1838, Elizabeth Shonk, born March 15, 1817.

11. Lydia, born December 12, 1815, married, September 8, 1835, John Kridler, born August 15, 1809.

12. Amelia, born February 10, 1819, married September 12, 1836, Seymour Downs, born May 31, 1817.

13. Ira, born October 11, 1822, married December 28, 1847, Mary Smith, born March 12, 1830. Ira served in the war of 1861-65, private, Company D, One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, enlisted August 10, 1862, discharged June 12, 1865; was a sharpshooter.

Children of William Ransom and Clarissa Davenport:

1. Thomas Davenport, born Jackson township, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1843, married, Plymouth, May 28, 1871, Emma Delray Mandville, born January 19, 1852. Their children: Frank Davenport, Harry Mandville. Ralph Samuel, Daisy May, Gertie Foster.

2. Charles Curtis, born Jackson township, January 1, 1845, see forward.

3. George Palmer, born Jackson township, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1846, died in Cumberland Hospital, Nashville, Tennessee, May 26, 1865; private in Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, 1861-65.

4. Francis Davenport, born Jackson township, October 13, 1847, married, October 16, 1870, Isabella Culp, born Newport township, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1848. Children: Catharine, Herbert Daniel, Clarissa Belle, Eva May and Arthur Jay.

5. Clarissa Jane, born Jackson township, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1849, married, December 25, 1869, John Henry Case, born Jackson township, June 6, 1844. Children: Andella Blanche, Lizzie Estella, Stella Alfaretta and Arthur Eugene Mendoza.

6. Lydia Kridler, born Jackson township, November 2, 1850, married, May 2, 1868, Absalom Jasper Case, born Jackson township, January 13, 1846. Children: Clara, William Henry, Frank Melvin, Olive Ann, Harry Wellington, Emma Bertram, Verna Maud and Stanley LeRoy Case.

7. Amanda Shonk, born Jackson township, September 2, 1852, married, December 13, 1879, William Henry Harrison, born Plymouth, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1852. Children: Ora May, born August 6, 1880; Leslie, Mazey, deceased; and Stanley.

8. Emma Elizabeth, born Jackson township, November 9, 1854, married, November 2, 1872, Albert Ritzpaugh Bertram, born Plymouth, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1848. Children: George William, Joe R., Louise Charlotte, Charles Peter, Leslie Jay and two younger children.

9. Adelia, born Jackson township, October 21, 1857, married, February 12, 1880, Peter

Bertram, born Plymouth, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1855. Children: Gertrude May, born February 5, 1881; Crissia, and Blanche.

Charles Curtis Ransom, second son and child of William and Clarissa (Davenport) Ransom, born Jackson township January 1, 1845. He spent his early years on a farm in Jackson township, and subsequently located in the towns of Lehman, Huntsville and Plymouth, successively, coming to the latter named in 1871. He learned the trade of carpenter, and after completing his apprenticeship acted as foreman for two years. He then engaged in business on his own account and has since followed the same line of work, achieving a large degree of success. He has built a number of the prominent buildings, including churches, public schools, one of which cost fifty thousand dollars, the plant of the Gas & Electric Light Company, all the best buildings in Bloomsburg and Nanticoke, and a large number of private residences. He has also built a number of houses for himself which he has disposed of at advantageous prices. He is the oldest established contractor in this section of the county, and also conducts the largest trade. He is a Republican in politics. He held the office of school director for a number of years, rendering valuable and efficient service. He has been a member and trustee of the Christian Church for a number of years. He has held offices in the council, chapter and commandery of the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine. He was the organizer of the first fire company, and is now the oldest living member of the same. Charles Curtis Ransom married, Lehman township, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1867, Mary Elizabeth Elston, born Lehman township, April 30, 1850. Their children are:

1. William L., born Lehman, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1868, married Hannah Coyle. Children: Charles, Joseph, Elizabeth.

2. George Corey, born Huntsville, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1869, married Sarah Spaight. One child, Ray.

3. Joe, born Huntsville, Pennsylvania, November 21, 1870, married Eliza Albrighton. One child, John A.

4. Clarissa Jennie, born Plymouth, February 1, 1873, married Clarence Low.

5. Flora, born Plymouth, March 25, 1875.

6. Clarence, born Plymouth, March 24, 1881, married Sarah Meeker. One child, Mabel.

7. John J., born March 21, 1884.

8. Mabel E., born March 16, 1891.

The sixth child of George Palmer Ransom and Elizabeth Lamoreux, mentioned in an above paragraph, was Lina Ransom, born Plymouth, Pennsylvania; Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, 20, 1872. Married there, July 4, 1830. Oliver Davenport, born Plymouth, February 4, 1808, and died there. Their children were:

1. Edwin, born Plymouth, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1832, married, October 21, 1860, Mary Catharine McAlarney, born Pottsville, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1839.

2. James Hodge, born Plymouth, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1833, married, January 1, 1861, Mary Ann Plewes, born Flamborough, England, January 28, 1840.

3. Andrew Crandall, born Plymouth, December 31, 1834, died there April 6, 1878.

4. Clarissa, born Plymouth, July 23, 1836, married there, December 8, 1857, Andrew Jackson Shaver, born Dallas, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1830, died there July 24, 1862.

5. Lorinda, born Plymouth, October 12, 1838, married there, December 26, 1873 (or January 25, 1872), Henry Lees, mentioned hereafter.

6. Mary Jeanette, born Plymouth, March 16, 1840, married (first), March 10, 1860, John Jefferson Whitney, born Skinner's Eddy, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1836, killed May 8, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia. In October, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, rose through all the grades to captain, and was commissioned such April 23, 1864; was in all the engagements and battles of the Third Brigade, First Division, Second Corps, Army of the Potomac. Mary Jeanette married (second), April 14, 1870, Lorenzo Whitney, born Skinner's Eddy, February 3, 1844.

7. Ellen Olewine, born Plymouth, March 18, 1844, married there, November 1, 1865, Andrew Fuller Levi, born Wilkes-Barre Pennsylvania, September 19, 1845.

8. Lydia Kridler, born Plymouth, December 13, 1847, married there Henry Herbert Ashley, born Nesquehoning, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1843.

Henry Lees, who married Lorinda Davenport, was born in Somercotes, England, February 14, 1841, a son of George and Anna (Ashley) Lees, both of whom were of English birth and parentage. Henry Lees came to America in 1862, settled in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and began mining. Later on he went to Helena, Montana, and was a miner there for five years. He

then returned to Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and with money earned in the mines established a mercantile store in Plymouth, where he has since resided. He is known as a straightforward business man, and enjoys the respect of all the people of that borough. In trade circles he is a clothing and gents furnishing dealer and merchant tailor. His wife, as has been stated, is Lorinda Davenport, daughter of Oliver and Lydia (Ransom) Davenport, and a descendant of the fourth generation of Captain Samuel Ransom, the patriot of the Revolution and one of the martyr heroes of Wyoming. Henry Lees and Lorinda Davenport have one child, Rush Oliver Lees.

Rush Oliver Lees, son of Henry and Lorinda (Davenport) Lees, born Plymouth, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1873, was educated in the Plymouth public schools and the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania. He matriculated at Harvard Medical School, and after completing his course was for about six months connected with the Massachusetts General Hospital. He first located at Pittston, Pennsylvania, remained there about two and one-half years, then went abroad to further perfect his medical education in the great institutions of Vienna, and while there was a student under the famous Dr. Lorenz. Returning to America he settled in Utica, New York, where he has built up an extensive practice in the special work of treating diseases of the nose and throat.

CALVIN PARDEE ENGLE. One of the most prominent manufacturing plants in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, is that of Stephen D. Engle, watch manufacturer. It has been established many years and in its various departments the making of a watch can be observed from start to finish. Stephen D. Engle has lived in Hazleton for many years, and is well known as a business man of reliability and integrity. He married Martha A. Grenawalt, who was born in Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

Calvin Pardee Engle, son of Stephen D. and Martha A. (Grenawalt) Engle, was born in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1869. He was educated in the public schools of Hazleton, and later entered his father's employ as an apprentice to the watch-making trade, serving three years. He then entered the manufacturing and repairing department, also in his father's factory, and remained there until 1893, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He started in business with Frank Clark and they conducted the business under the firm name of Clark and Engle, at 26 South Main street. They succeeded

in building up an extensive and lucrative business, which they carried on until November 1, 1905, when they removed to larger and more commodious quarters at No. 5 South Main street, their present location. Their business is thoroughly equipped in every respect and they are able to handle orders of any size in their line of business. Mr. Engle affiliates with the Republican party as far as the nation is concerned, but in local politics he prefers to vote as the needs of the moment and the character of the candidates for office may dictate. He is a Presbyterian, and a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, Wilkes-Barre; Dieu Le Veut Commandery, No. 45; and Irem Temple.

Mr. Engle married, September 15, 1903, Katharine E. McGown, born in Humboldt, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, daughter of James E. and Sue S. McGown. James E. McGown came to America during the Civil war, entered the Union army and served until the close of the war, when he was mustered out. Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Pardee Engle are the parents of two children: Martha Louise, born December 27, 1904, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; John, born January 27, 1906, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

CHARLES E. MACKIN, born December 12, 1865, son of Edward and Mary J. (Dowling) Mackin, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he has spent his entire life, was educated in public schools, St. Mary's Parochial School and Wyoming Seminary. He began work as bookkeeper and manager in his father's store in Wilkes-Barre, 1882, and continued in that capacity until 1887, when Charles E. and his brother Dennis A. became proprietors of the entire business and has continued as such up to date (1906) with Charles E. as manager. Charles E. Mackin is a Roman Catholic in religion, and a Democrat in politics. He has been a member of the Knights of Columbus in Wilkes-Barre since its organization about 1898, and was also a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the St. Aloysius, and several other orders.

Charles E. Mackin married, September 2, 1891, Mary J. Mundy, born February 27, 1867, daughter of John and Susan (Moore) Mundy, formerly of Ireland, later of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and their children are: Edward, born July 5, 1892, attends school; John, born July 10, 1893, attends school; Mary, born April 11, 1905. Mrs. Mackin was educated at St. Mary's Parochial school and Wyoming Seminary, and taught

at the East End grammar school in Wilkes-Barre for four years. She was one of a family of ten children, namely: Mary J., James, Thomas, John, Katherine, Susan, Cornelius, Edward, Sara, and Leo Mundy. John Mundy (father) emigrated from Ireland about 1863 and came to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he married and where all his children were born. He has been one of the most respected citizens of that city.

BURTON COURTRIGHT, deceased, born March 14, 1814, in Plains township, was a son of Henry Courtright, who was born in 1766 and who was one of the early settlers of Plains, where he owned a large tract of coal land before that article of commerce was discovered and which he disposed of prior to that time. He removed from Plains to Exeter, where he bought another farm on which he remained fifteen years, after which he removed to Franklin, where he bought another farm of one hundred and sixty-six acres, some of which he improved. He was a man of force and influence, of sterling qualities, honest and industrious to a fault, never aspired to office, yet bore his share of responsibility. Henry Courtright married Rachel Gore, and had nine children, seven of whom lived to maturity. They had: Mary P.; Cynthia, married Ariel Rogers; Louisa, married Arthur Smith; Katherine H., married John Chapman Snow, of whom see sketch elsewhere in this work; Houghton, married Sara Ann Jones; Frances, married George Cone; Sara Myers; Burton, of whom later; Henry, died young. Henry Courtright, the father, died March 27, 1864, aged ninety-eight years. Burton Courtright, second son of Henry and Rachel (Gore) Courtright, resided with his father, and in 1847 moved with him to Franklin, Pennsylvania, and after his father's death took charge of and fell heir to the property, which he caused to improve under his magic touch as long as he lived. He was not one to court favors, yet he always received them. He had great influence in the Democratic party, and held most of the township offices. He married, December 19, 1838, Lucy Ann, born October 13, 1818, at Wyoming, daughter of Theophilus and Elizabeth (Smith) Larned, also of Wyoming. Burton and Lucy Ann had children, namely: 1. Mary Camella, married S. D. Lewis, and died August 3, 1886, leaving five children: Oscar C., Frances E., Everett, Alice and Blanche, now residing in Illinois, near Odell. 2. Adelaide C., died August 23, 1904, at Orange, Luzerne county, and was buried in Eaton cemetery. 3. Oscar Larned, married Sophia Stephens, and had two children: Laura A., married

Lester Hough, of Newark, New Jersey, and Everett P., married Effie Anderson, also of Newark, New Jersey. 4. Seymour, born in Exeter township, July 29, 1845, and is now residing on the old homestead at Orange, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He has held many of the township offices, which he filled with credit to himself and his fellow citizens. Politically he is a Democrat. He married Hattie E. Heft, and had one daughter, Alice Louisa, married Robert Eaton, of Orange; in 1895, and died in 1899. Mrs. Hattie E. (Heft) Courtright died May 21, 1889, and Seymour Courtright married (second) Emily Phoenix, of Noxen, Luzerne county, and had three children: Mona Laura, Marian Dougherty, and Lucy Ann. 5. Everett, married Elizabeth Posten, and had one son, Archie B. 6. Alice Gore, resides at Orange, Luzerne county. 7. Frank, married Ida Posten, and had two children: Burton A. and Nina M. Frank died April 22, 1897, in Philadelphia, and was buried in Hanover Green cemetery. Dr. Burton A., his son, a practicing dentist in Wilkes-Barre, married, April 15, 1902, Marie Damon, daughter of Murray and Ellen (Brandow) Damon, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Burton Courtright, the father of these children, died in 1888, in his seventy-fourth year, and Mrs. Lucy Ann (Larned) Courtright, his wife, died December 23, 1903, at Orange; both are buried in Eaton cemetery, at Orange, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. (See Courtright Family elsewhere in this work).

JOSHUA SHAY LEWIS, of West Pittston, a retired clergyman, is a descendant in the eighth generation of the celebrated family of this name, early members of which resided in Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York during the period when this territory was still an almost complete wilderness.

(I) John Lewis, the founder of the family in this country, came from East Greenwich, England, in the year 1630. He bought six hundred acres of land from the Indians near Misquamicut, now called Westerly, Rhode Island. He was a signer of a treaty with the Indians, and one of the five deputies who established the Rhode Island colony, March 22, 1661. He was admitted a freeman October 28, 1668. Tradition has it that John Lewis was well versed in the Indian dialect, and that he was elected captain of a company for protection against the Indians, and was a famous and brave Indian fighter. The name of his wife is not known, but she came to America against the wishes of her parents to meet John Lewis, who

had the reputation of being a "wild blade." When the boat on which she embarked neared the land, John Lewis waded into the surf, clasped her in his arms and carried her to the shore. They were married and were the parents of seven sons and one daughter as mentioned below: Jonathan, born 1658, took the oath of allegiance September 17, 1679; John, of whom later; Daniel; James; David; Israel; Samuel; and Dorcas.

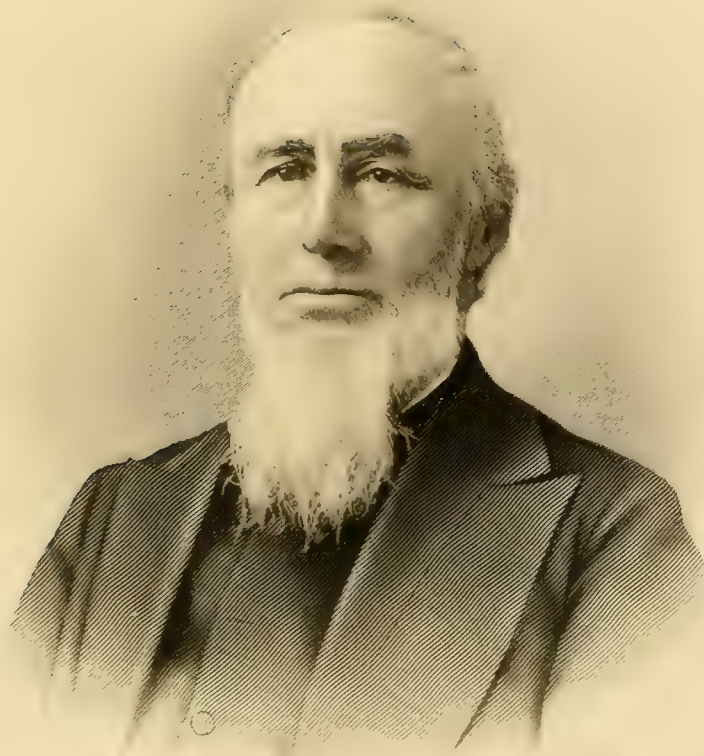
(II) John Lewis, second child and son of John Lewis (I), the founder of the family, was born in 1660, and took the oath of allegiance May 3, 1681. In 1701 he received a tract of land as a reward for gallant services in the Narragansett war, thus making all the members of the family eligible to the societies of the colonial wars. He was the representative to Newport from 1704 to 1710. He married and had children as follows: Joseph, of whom later, Sarah, Mary, Anna, Abigail, John, William and Jerusha.

(III) Joseph Lewis, eldest child and son of John Lewis (II), was born in 1683. He married Mary Wilcox, and had nine children: Jerusha, Joseph, of whom later; Amos, Esther, Anna, Thankful, Abraham, Hannah, and Abel.

(IV) Joseph Lewis, second child and eldest son of Joseph Lewis (III) and his wife, Mary Wilcox, was born in 1709. He married Mary Lewis, a cousin, and they had eight children: Elizabeth, David, Joseph, Oliver, of whom later; Esther, Jesse, Mary, and Polly.

(V) Captain Oliver Lewis, fourth child and third son of Joseph Lewis (IV) and his wife, Mary Lewis, was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, 1738, and here married, February 10, 1766, Ruhamah Lewis, his cousin, and they were the parents of eight children: Rozzel, Thankful, Elias, Oliver, of whom further; Simeon, Ichabod, Jabez, and Molly. Captain Lewis and his wife are buried in Westerly, Rhode Island.

(VI) Oliver Lewis, fourth child of Captain Oliver Lewis (V) and Ruhamah Lewis, his wife, was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, May 1, 1772. Both his parents and his four grandparents were direct descendants of John Lewis, the founder of this family in America. Oliver Lewis resided some years in his native town and there married Eunice Chapman, and they were the parents of fourteen children: Oliver, a blacksmith by trade, but was better known as the weeping prophet. He travelled on horseback throughout the Wyoming Valley, and as a result of his labors hundreds of men were converted; Levi Chapman, of whom later; John, Simeon, William, Nathan, Robert, Joseph, George, Mary, Betsy, Ruhamah, Lucinda, and Sally Ann. The



Rev Joshua Shay Lewis

family removed to Orange county, New York, where death claimed his loving wife and help-mate. Subsequently he removed to Exeter township, six miles above West Pittston, Pennsylvania. Here Oliver Lewis and his children resided, and here he died.

(VII) Levi Chapman Lewis, second son and child of Oliver Lewis (VI) and his wife, Eunice Chapman, was born April, 1798, in Connecticut. He was reared in Orange county, New York, where his mother died. He removed to Sussex county, New Jersey, where he learned the trade of carpenter, and after completing his apprenticeship came to Exeter township, about the year 1828, accompanied by his two brothers, walking the entire distance. He was an expert carpenter, and there built a mill for Mr. Sutton, from whom he purchased land consisting of four hundred and fifty acres, and with his brothers was engaged in building mills, large buildings, etc., in the district. He was always in the lead in the advancement of all enterprises which tended toward the improvement and upbuilding of the locality in which he resided. During the earlier years of his life he was a Democrat in politics, later changing his allegiance to the Republic party. During his residence in Sussex county, New Jersey, Levi C. Lewis married Hannah Shay, born in that county daughter of Ephraim Shay, and they were the parents of nine children: Thomas, Joshua Shay, of whom later; Salmon, married, and resides on a part of the old homestead; Levi Vincent, married, and resides on a part of the old homestead; Giles, married, resides on a part of the old homestead; George, Ruhamah, Evelyn, and Amanda. After settling in Exeter township Mr. Lewis went back to Sussex county, New Jersey, for his family, and upon his return settled on the farm, above mentioned, and there continued to reside. He died in Exeter, Pennsylvania, aged eighty-three years, and his wife died at the age of sixty-five years. They were members of the Methodist Church.,

(VIII) Joshua Shay Lewis, son of Levi Chapman Lewis (VII) and his wife, Hannah Shay, was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, January 18, 1829. When two years of age his parents removed to Exeter township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, six miles from where West Pittston is now located. He was educated in the public schools of the district, and at the age of twenty years entered the Wyoming Seminary in Kingston, Pennsylvania, remaining there three years. He first began work on his father's farm, continuing there until he entered the seminary, and taking up the same occupation afterward, his

father, two brothers and himself clearing up one hundred and seventy-five acres of their farm land. During his boyhood he sold grain at what is now Scranton, when there was no town where Pittston now stands and no bridge across the Susquehanna river at this point. When twenty-four years old he began preaching, his inspiration to become a clergyman coming to him when he was a little child. It was from hearing Rev. C. W. Giddings asking God's blessing for each individual member of his father's family, ending with himself, and the events of that day were vividly impressed upon his memory. Although devoting considerable time to preaching Mr. Lewis continued his farming operations, enlarging his possessions at different times, being the owner of seventeen different pieces of land at different times in the vicinity, all of which he has since disposed of.

The first sermon preached by Mr. Lewis was in the Mt. Zion Church, near his father's home, which was built by his father, who also gave the ground on which it was erected. His second sermon was preached at Carverton, Pennsylvania, in the same district, and one of the churches in the Lehman charge of the Wyoming Conference, where he remained one year. He then preached two years at Stoddardsville, Pennsylvania. The following two years he preached at Hyde Park, on the Lackawanna and Hyde Park charge, in a school-house where the city of Scranton now stands, and through his efforts the land on which the school-house stood was purchased and on this plot the Simpson Street Church was afterward built, which edifice is still standing in Scranton. Since then Mr. Lewis has had nine different charges along the Susquehanna river at various times, meeting with signal success at Factoryville and Messhoppen, Pennsylvania, each of which charges he held three years. At Factoryville he had one hundred and seventy-five conversions in one year, holding a wonderful revival which brought about the building of a new church. Mr. Lewis also preached at Plainsville and Forty Fort, Pennsylvania, which were also very pleasant charges, and where his influence for good was widely felt. He was present and assisted at the dedication of the Messhoppen Methodist Church, December, 1905. He was actively engaged in the ministry up to a short time ago, being now (1905) in his seventy-sixth year, is one of the oldest living clergymen in the conference, of which he has always been a very active member, and still continues to preach at opportune occasions. He became a member of the Methodist Conference in 1855, and has conse-

quently held membership in the same for fifty-one years. He has been president of the Dimmock Camp Meeting Association, serving in that capacity for twenty-seven years, and was again elected in 1905 for another year. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a staunch Republican in politics.

Mr. Lewis married, April 26, 1857, Mary L. Shove, daughter of David Shove, of Connecticut, later of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. His death occurred in Broome county, New York. Mary L. (Shove) Lewis was a student at Wyoming Seminary, where Mr. Lewis met her. She died at her home in West Pittston, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1903. Six children were born to them: Frank Wesley, died at the age of two years; George N., of whom later; Charles G., proprietor of a grocery store in West Pittston; he married Harriet Barber, and they have two children: Robert and Marian; Edith, wife of John J. Booth, who is engaged in the meat business in Pittston, and their family consists of three children: Marjorie, Murray, and John W., Jr.; Jay Simpson, engaged in the meat business in West Pittston; he married Mamie Pierce; Annie L., wife of James C. Law, treasurer of the Chicago Subway Company, and they were the parents of one child, now deceased. They reside in Chicago, Illinois.

Having accumulated a competence during his very busy and active life, Mr. Lewis is now, in his declining years, reaping his reward of a life well spent, spending his winters in West Pittston and his summers on the old homestead near where he was reared, amid the scenes of his childhood, surrounded by his relations, children and grandchildren.

(IX) George Nelson Lewis, eldest son and child of Joshua Shay (VIII) and his wife, Mary Louise Shove, was born at Northmoreland, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1862. He had the advantage of an excellent education, being a graduate of the Wyoming Seminary in 1882, and then attending the Syracuse University for one year. He then went to Dakota for a time, as his health was impaired. He has a notable record for the winning of prizes and medals for athletic performances, and some of the records made by Mr. Lewis remained unchallenged for years. He was the winner of four cups, fifteen medals, and many other prizes. He made a record at Syracuse of one hundred yards in ten and one-quarter seconds; his record in high jumping was five feet, eight inches; broad jump, twenty-one feet and three inches; hop-step and jump, forty-one feet and nine inches; pole vault, ten feet and two inches; four hundred and forty

yard run, fifty-one seconds; and many more on a par with these. Mr. Lewis is a member of the West Pittston Hose Company, and was the organizer of the West Pittston Hose Racing Team, which won the championship of the United States at Coney Island, against twenty-six companies, and was undefeated. He has had charge of a retail meat business in West Pittston for twenty-one years. Although Mr. Lewis has never devoted much time to politics, he is a staunch adherent of the Republican party, and has been the treasurer of the borough for two terms. He is a member of the Exeter Club. He is a man of great force of character and energy, and is ready to take the initiative in any movement which will tend to the welfare of the community, whether social or commercial.

Mr. Lewis married, July 30, 1884, Emma Edith Barber, of Forty Fort. They are the parents of four children, as follows: Burt B., who is studying law at Dickinson College; Byron J., senior in the high school at West Pittston; Hilda and Elmer F.

IRA D. SHAVER, deceased, born June 1, 1832, in Dallas township, was a son of William and Rachael (Robbins) Shaver, both natives of Knowlton township, Sussex county, New Jersey.

William Shaver (father) was born in Knowlton township June 13, 1794, and came to Dallas with his father, Philip, and his brother John P. and settled in what is now known as Shavertown. (See sketch of Shaver family elsewhere in this work.) William followed farming and the undertaking business all his life, and was justice of the peace for ten years in Dallas township. He was very active in church circles and a member of the Methodist Church. He married Rachael Robbins, February 8, 1816, and had children: 1. Mary, born December 20, 1816, married David Frantz. 2. Charles, born July 19, 1818, married Jane Jones. 3. Lucinda, born January 9, 1820, died young. 4. Elsie, born March 1, 1822, died young. 5. Philip, born January 10, 1824, married Arminda Irvin. 6. Philinda, born August 10, 1825, married John Low. 7. Asa, born January 17, 1827, drafted and died in the army, war with the south. 8. Betsy Ann, born October 23, 1828, married John Pursel. 9. Andrew Jackson, born August 30, 1830, married Clarissa Dev-enport; Andrew was also a soldier in the war with the south. 10. Ira D., mentioned hereafter. 11. Jerusha, born September 28, 1835,

died young. 12. Olive Ann, born September 10, 1837, married Charles Parrish. 13. Oliver, born May 12, 1839, married Mrs. Sara (Beisher) Blakesley. 14. William Perry, born January 26, 1845.

William Shaver's wife died June 22, 1847, and he married (second) Mrs. Anna (Nulton) Honeywell, January 22, 1849, and had: Hannah Acca, born December 6, 1849, and Rachael Ann, born July 12, 1851, married Samuel Ross. William Shaver died in Dallas, September 22, 1852, and was buried in Shavertown cemetery.

Ira D. Shaver spent almost his entire life in Dallas, where he was educated in the public schools. At first he learned the carpenter's trade and later followed wagon making, after which he entered the mercantile business (1856) as proprietor of a general store in his native town, continuing as such all the remainder of his life. He served as treasurer of Dallas township for several years previous to the organization of the Dallas borough. He was a member of the first council and served as such for a number of years. He was appointed postmaster during President Cleveland's first administration, and served twelve years. He was instrumental in establishing the Dallas high school and took the contract for the erection of the high school building. He was a member of Oneida Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and George M. Dallas Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He attended the Methodist Church, and was a Democrat in politics.

Ira D. Shaver married, at Lehman, Luzerne county, January 3, 1856, Phoebe Frantz, daughter of Jacob Frantz, of Carverton, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and had seven children, namely: 1. Clara, born October 18, 1856, married Charles H. Cook, and had Helen; Ira and Claude; reside at Dallas. 2. William, born February 28, 1858, died November 28, 1859. 3. Wellington, born September 8, 1859, died March 15, 1860. 4. Cora, born May 5, 1863, married, September 12, 1883, Frank L. Snyder a farmer in Dallas, born August 4, 1861, and had one daughter, Grace, born April 21, 1885. Frank L. Snyder died November 15, 1884, and Cora married (second), April 8, 1890, Chester White, of Dallas, and had one son, Herman C., born September 28, 1893; resides at Dallas. 5. Allie E., born August 28, 1864, married F. F. Morris and had Carrie, Charles, Russell, Ira and Frantz, deceased; reside at Dallas. 6.

Stella V., born March 16, 1866, married Walter Harter and had Harry and Frank; reside at Trucksville. 7. Stanley W., born June 16, 1869, married Lulu Mathers and had Harold, Helen and Marian; reside at Harvey's Lake. Ira D. Shaver died October 22, 1898, in Dallas, and his wife, Phoebe, died in the same place October 14, 1902; both are buried in Woodlawn cemetery.

JOHN CHAPMAN SNOW, deceased, born about 1807, in Paxton, Massachusetts, son of John and Mary (Chapman) Snow, came to the Wyoming valley with his uncle, Isaac Chapman, when he (John) was about nine years of age, and remained in the valley for the remainder of his life. He was educated in the public schools, and shortly after completing his studies engaged in the manufacture of hats, which business he continued throughout his active career and succeeded very well. He was a member of the Pennsylvania militia and was captain of the color guard of the regiment. In politics he was an old-time Democrat. He was a member of the Episcopal Church of Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. Snow married Katherine H. Courtright, daughter of Henry and Rachel (Gore) Courtright (of whom see sketch elsewhere in this work) and had four children: 1. Mary Elizabeth, deceased. 2. Joseph Chapman, resides in Chicago, Illinois, and is the father of three children: Ella, residing near Albany, New York; Maud and Burton Courtright, who reside in Chicago. 3. Louisa F., married John F. Quin, who followed the life insurance business in Toronto, where he died in 1889 and was buried there. He was a member of a New York cavalry regiment during the war with the south and served with distinction throughout the entire period. He was very patriotic; he was offered a captaincy, but declined, as he desired to remain with his own company, in which he held the rank of sergeant-major. Mr. Quin was also a member of the Masonic Fraternity of Toronto, Canada. His widow, Louisa F. (Snow) Quin, resides in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. 4. Katherine H., resides in Wilkes-Barre with her sister. John Chapman Snow died May 14, 1847, at the early age of forty years, lamented by all. His widow, Katherine H. (Courtright) Snow died in Wilkes-Barre, June, 1851, aged forty-four years, and her remains were interred in Orange cemetery.

CHARLES LUTHER WILDE, of Hazleton, was born November 10, 1861, in Blythe township, Schuylkill county, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Beck) Wilde. He was educated in the public schools of Hazleton and graduated from the high school in that place in 1879. He was employed from 1877 to 1879, during evenings and Saturdays, by Bond & Engle; from 1879 to 1881 by Lauderbach & Company; from 1881 to 1884 by E. J. Engle; in 1885 by S. W. Hill; in 1886-87-88 by Rohrheimer & Company; from 1889 to 1898 was manager of a grocery store for George R. Clark; and from 1898 to the present time has been a manufacturer of ladies' Swiss ribbed vests. He is a director of the Hazleton Improvement Company; president of Memorial Park Association, Post No. 20, G. A. R.; member of the board of managers of Hazleton cemetery; member of F. and A. M., K. T. and J. O. A. M. He is a Republican in politics, has never held public office, but has repeatedly held positions of honor in party service.

Mr. Wilde married, June 1, 1892, Elizabeth Jane Brown, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Turner) Brown, and sister of John T., Robert T., William H., Margaret Alice, Arthur P., and Bessie M. Brown. Arthur P. Brown married Helen Barber. Peter Brown (father) was a son of John and Margaret Brown, and Elizabeth (Turner) Brown (mother) was a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Fellows) Turner. Charles L. and Elizabeth Jane (Brown) Wilde had children: Infant daughter, born February 11, 1897, and Jane Elizabeth, born February 22, 1905.

JAMES G. LAING, one of the oldest practicing physicians of Dallas, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, was born in Argyle, Washington county, New York, March 18, 1834, son of the Rev. James and Mary (Gardner) Laing, of Andes, Delaware county, New York, both natives of Scotland, where the Rev. James Laing was educated and graduated at the Glasgow University, coming to America with his wife and family and first settling in Argyle, New York, where his son, Dr. James G. Laing, was born.

Rev. James Laing first began life as a workman in his father's factory in Scotland, where he manufactured cloth, James serving in the capacity of weaver. Later he became a Presbyterian minister of the old school in Scotland, and continued his labors in the

same church in the United States, first in Argyle and later in Andes, Delaware county, where he was in charge of one church for about thirty years, and in which city he died suddenly about the year 1854. He was a Whig in politics. John Laing, a brother of Rev. James Laing, went to Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, and is reputed to have made a fortune there. Rev. James and Mary (Gardner) Laing were the parents of eight children: James G., of whom later; John, deceased, was a merchant; he married a Miss Gladstone. Robert, a farmer, resides on the old homestead in Andes, New York with his brother William. William, a farmer, resides on the old homestead; he married a Miss Armstrong, who bore him three sons and one daughter. Charles, deceased, resided on the old homestead. George died young. Mary E., married Dr. J. L. Leal, deceased, and had three children, one of whom died in infancy, one died after attaining his majority, and one son is now a practicing physician in Paterson, New Jersey. Anna, resides at Paterson, New Jersey, with her sister Mary.

James G. Laing spent his early days in Argyle, New York, where he attended the public schools, going with his father to Andes, Delaware county, New York, where he completed his education, graduating at the Collegiate Institute there. He then took up the study of medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. J. L. Leal, at that time practicing in Andes, and continued studying under him until he graduated in 1858. In that year he began practicing his profession in Andes and continued for about two years, when he went to Binghamton, New York, and practiced there about two years, at the expiration of which time he was compelled to give up his practice there on account of ill health. He then came to Pennsylvania, settling in Ashley, and after practicing there about one and a half years was taken sick, and on the advice of Dr. Crawford and other physicians abandoned his practice entirely for about one year. After regaining his health he engaged in practice in Dallas, Pennsylvania, and has continued there up to date (1906), having a large and lucrative practice. Formerly Dr. Laing practiced surgery to a large extent, but now confines himself principally to general medicine. He served as coroner of Delaware county, New York, for three years, as school director in the borough of Dallas for three years, and has been re-elected to the same of-





Conrad Leo

fice for a similar period of time. He formerly held membership in the Delaware County (New York) Medical Society, Broom County (New York) Medical Society, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Andes, New York, for several years. In politics he is a Republican. In 1856, when twenty-two years of age, Dr. Laing was appointed surgeon of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, New York National Guards, receiving the appointment from Governor Morgan, of New York, and at the commencement of the Civil war, 1861, was appointed examining surgeon for the state and held this position about four years. His duty was to examine men under draft, and during his incumbency of office examined over three thousand men.

Dr. Laing married, September 4, 1861, Charlotte Lee Morris, daughter of Rev. Henry and Caroline (Smith) Morris, of Cuddybackville, Orange county, New York, and had three children: Henry Morris, born June 29, 1862, followed in his father's footsteps and has practiced medicine in Dallas for about twenty years; he married Harriet Wheeler, of Liberty Falls, New York. Robert Gardner, born February 14, 1868, resides in Dallas with his parents. George Willis, born February 4, 1870, died July 6, 1870, in Downesville, New York, and was buried in Andes, Delaware county, New York.

CONRAD LEE, general dealer in lumber, proprietor of the Wyoming planing mill, and otherwise largely interested in the business affairs at Wilkes-Barre and elsewhere, was born in Hanover township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1842, a son of Stephen and Jane (Lines) Lee.

His paternal grandfather, James Lee, and his maternal grandparents, Conrad and Mary (Fairchild) Lines, were pioneer settlers in Newport and Hanover townships, Luzerne county. Conrad Lines, born July 26, 1789, passed all his married life of about fifty-three years in Newport township. He was a blacksmith by trade, and accumulated a valuable tract of coal land of over two hundred acres. He reared a family of six children.

Stephen Lee and Jane Lines were married February 10, 1834, and removed to Delaware county, Ohio, where Mr. Lee cleared and improved a farm, at times also working at his trade of plasterer. After a residence there of six years he returned to Luzerne county, Pennsyl-

vania, locating in Wright township, where he erected a saw mill and engaged in lumbering and farming. After a period of twenty-two years he removed to Wilkes-Barre, and purchased the planing mill at Canal and North streets. He died in that city June 12, 1874, at the age of sixty-two years. His widow died September 25, 1881, at her home on North street. Stephen and Jane (Lines) Lee had seven children: Conrad, of whom later; John R., of whom later; Mary, who at her death devised all her property (some \$25,000) to her nephews and nieces, died at the old homestead; Priscilla, married M. S. Roberts, of Askam, Hanover township, and had seven children; Amanda, married Edward Lutse, now retired, of Clarks Summit, and had three children.

Conrad Lee, eldest child of Stephen and Jane (Lines) Lee, was reared in his native county, and completed his education at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. In his early manhood he taught school for several terms in the home neighborhood, and on attaining his majority went to Rome Corners, Delaware county, Ohio, where he taught school one term. The following three years he was yard foreman in the lumber department of John L. Gill & Company, at Columbus, Ohio. Returning to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, he gave some time to dealing in government mules and western cattle, disposing of them in the principal markets throughout the country. In 1865, when but twenty-three years of age, he was appointed outside superintendent of the Avondale coal mines, a position which he held for twenty-one years, marked with peculiar experiences. Shortly after his appointment a sudden freshet threatened the sweeping away and entire loss of the timber for the erection of the coal brakers which had been floated to a point just below Plymouth. Mr. Lee, with the aid of his men, lashed the timbers to trees and in the morning, discovering that a continued rising of water had brought it to a convenient height, cut his lashings and floated his timbers over fields and fences to the exact spot where they were needed. The owner, John C. Phelps, coming to the river bank in the morning, and unaware of what had occurred, seeing no trace of the timber, gave them up for lost, and considered himself thousands of dollars out of pocket. When the water had subsided sufficiently for him to cross the stream he found his property on the spot to which it had been conveyed by Mr. Lee, to whom he expressed his gratitude and admiration, and thenceforward he reposed unbounded confidence in one who had served so faithfully and saga-

ciously. During the Molly Maguire difficulties Mr. Lee was regarded with hatred by the murderous band, and his footsteps were dogged on various occasions, but he fortunately escaped unhurt. While in charge of the mines the first great mining disaster in the coal region occurred, September 6, 1869, in which one hundred and eight men lost their lives. This accident was the direct cause of the passage of the law known as the "mine ventilation law," which makes it obligatory to have two openings to every mine.

In his younger days at home Mr. Lee had become thoroughly familiar with the lumbering business through his association with his father in the mill in Wright township, and after the death of the latter, in 1874, young Conrad became interested in the Wyoming planing mill and lumber business at Wilkes-Barre, with which his father had been connected, and also a mercantile business in Avondale. Since 1886 he has been the sole proprietor of the planing mill and lumber business, which he has brought to large dimensions. Mr. Lee is also president of the George F. Lee Coal Company; the Forty Fort Land Company; and a stockholder in the Wyoming Valley Trust Company. He was one of the original members of the lumber firm of Scouton, Lee & Company, of Parsons, Pennsylvania. He is a large owner of and dealer in real estate in Wilkes-Barre, is enterprising and public-spirited, takes an active interest in community affairs, exerting himself to further the advancement of the varied interests of the city and county. He is an active member of the Wilkes-Barre board of trade; a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics is a Republican. In all his relations he is regarded with entire confidence for his unassailable integrity, while his personal qualities make him a prime favorite in whatever circle he moves.

Mr. Lee married, July 26, 1868, Agnes Weir, daughter of Martin and Jane (Govan) Weir, of Hazelton, and natives of Renfrewshire, Scotland. Of this marriage were four children: 1. George, born in Avondale, September 23, 1870. He is the principal owner of a lumber yard at Parsons and another at Hanover, and of stores at the last named place and Avondale. He is the sole manager of the George F. Lee Coal Company, two miles below Plymouth. He married, October 10, 1893, Phebe English, of Jersey City. They reside in Dorranceton, and have three children: John, Phebe and Abbie. 2. Margaret Weir, born, 1872, at Avondale. She married, September 3, 1903, Rev. John Henry Palmer, of Elmira, New York, who has charge of the parish of Hollis

on Long Island. They have one child, Mildred, born September 6, 1904. 3. Jean, born February 3, 1876, at Avondale, married Frank E. Donnelly, a lawyer of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and has one child, Lee Donnelly. 4. William S., born February 24, 1880, at Plymouth. He was educated at the high school in Wilkes-Barre, and is now the financial manager of his father's business.

John R. Lee, second child of Stephen and Jane (Lines) Lee, was born November 17, 1848. He was a wholesale grocer, a member of the firm of Hart, Lee & Company, of Market street, Wilkes-Barre, also vice-president and a director of the First National Bank of Plymouth; a director in the People's Bank of Wilkes-Barre; and of the Wilkes-Barre Water Company. He was a member of the city council for three years, and an active member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was affiliated with the Masonic lodge of Wilkes-Barre. He was twice married. His first wife was Emily Pell, a member of an old family of Luzerne county. His second wife was Ellen Hutchinson, who is yet living in Wilkes-Barre. They had two sons: Clarence R. and Henry L., members of the firm of Hart, Lee & Company; and a daughter Emily.

H. E. H.

ABRAHAM VAN CAMPEN, a prominent and influential citizen of Dorranceton, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and for many years intimately connected with its business interests, whose death was deeply regretted by the residents of that town, was a representative of a family which had been settled in the United States generations previously.

(I) Andrew Van Campen the first of the name of whom we have any definite record, and the grandfather of Abraham Van Campen, resided on the old homestead at Pahaquary, New Jersey, where he spent his life and died. He married Anna Michael, and among their children was a son, Moses.

(II) Moses Van Campen, son of Andrew (I) and Anna (Michael) Van Campen, was born on the homestead at Pahaquary, New Jersey, January 12, 1823. He was engaged in the meat business for many years, first in Pahaquary, New Jersey, and later in Plains, Pennsylvania, to which place he had removed. He was industrious and thrifty, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens until his death, which occurred in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1885, and he was buried in Forty Fort cemetery.

Moses Van Campen married Margaret Walters, born January 1, 1828, now residing in Forty Fort. They had six children, two of whom died in infancy; and those who attained maturity are: 1. Mary, deceased, married Jefferson R. Worman, now deceased, formerly of Miners' Mills, and they had three children: Bessie, May E., and Ira F. 2. Abraham, of whom later. 3. Franklin Pierce, married (first) Elizabeth Smith, deceased; married (second) Alice Rustan, and had two children: Aileen and Charles. He resides at Forty Fort. 4. Thomas Taylor Shoemaker, deceased, married Mary Widger, and had two children: Moses and Howell. His widow married (second) a Mr. McDaniels, of Shickshinny.

(III) Abraham Van Campen, second child and eldest son of the surviving children of Moses (2) and Margaret (Walters) Van Campen, was born in Pahaquary, New Jersey, March 2, 1851. He was educated in the private schools of Wilkes-Barre, and in the Wyoming Seminary. He commenced his business career by accepting a position as clerk in the general grocery store of a Mr. Stoddard, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and retained this for two years. He then entered his father's business and continued with him for about eight years. At the end of this period he established himself in the trade of painting and paperhanging, and followed this occupation for the remainder of his life in Wilkes-Barre and its vicinity. Mr. Van Campen was a man of energy and force of character, alive to the needs of the time in which he lived, progressive, and ready to adopt any new method of whose benefit he felt convinced. His political affiliations were Republican, and he took a lively interest in all public affairs. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, and his widow and family are still members of the same body. He was a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America for about twenty-three years in Plains, Forty Fort and Luzerne. He was the first district president of that order, and delegate to the state encampment six or seven times. He was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in Wilkes-Barre, for about four years. His death occurred at his home in Dorranceton, February 15, 1892, and he was buried in Forty Fort.

Abraham Van Campen married, January 22, 1873, in Parsons, Pennsylvania, Mary Elizabeth Shiffer, born Wilkes-Barre, daughter of James and Mary (Rymer) Shiffer. James Shiffer, the father of Mrs. Abraham Van Campen, was born January 11, 1823, and died at the residence of his daughter, in Dorranceton, February 16, 1897.

He was the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Frey) Shiffer, of Easton, Pennsylvania, and resided in Plains, Pennsylvania. He was a gardener by occupation and was also in the employ of the Laurel Run Coal Company. Mrs. Mary (Rymer) Shiffer, the mother of Mrs. Abraham Van Campen, was born February 1, 1828, died at Forty Fort, April 28, 1881, and is buried there. She was the daughter of Michael and Mary (Laubach) Rymer, of Wilkes-Barre, whose grandparents came from Holland and resided in Parsons, Pennsylvania.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Van Campen are as follows: 1. Veola May, born October 12, 1873, resides at home in Dorranceton. 2. Otis Byron, September 10, 1875, resides in Westmoor, Pennsylvania; he married Barbara Petch, and has one child, Edith Leila. 3. Emma Vertie, December 4, 1877, resides in Gordon, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, married John F. Lewis and has one child, John F. 4. George Welles, March 2, 1887, resides at home. 5. Edith Leila, July 1, 1889, resides at home.

GURDIN PERRIN, deceased, a descendant in the eighth generation of John Perrin, the founder of this branch of the family, was born in Northmoreland township, on the old home farm, August 18, 1828. The line from John Perrin (1) was John (2), John (3), John (4), Timothy (5), Timothy (6), Calvin (7), Gurdin (8). (See Perrin family.)

Gurdin Perrin spent his early days on the old homestead, attending the common schools in winter and working on the farm during the remainder of the year. Later he taught school, and after abandoning this vocation worked on a farm on his own account until 1857, when he removed into the valley, locating near Pittston, Jenkins township, and engaged in the grocery business, which proved highly remunerative. After conducting the same for a period of almost five years he removed to Yatesville, Pennsylvania, where he conducted a general store. When the Civil war broke out, his patriotic sentiments prompted him to enlist his services in defense of the Union, but he was deterred from participation therein owing to impaired health. Mr. Perrin was a member of the Methodist Church, in which he served as class leader, steward, and on the official board. He was a staunch adherent of the principles of Republicanism, and cast his first presidential vote for John Charles Fremont. He was a man very well thought of in the community in which he lived, and was

noted for his honesty, integrity and uprightness of character.

Mr. Perrin married, December 16, 1847, Fanny Jane Lewis, born in Orange, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1829, daughter of Rev. Oliver and Cynthia (Smith) Lewis, who resided in Orange county, New York. He was known as "the weeping prophet." (see Lewis family elsewhere in this work). Four children were the issue of this marriage: 1. Arminda, born September 24, 1848, died December 26, 1864. 2. Morgan Lewis, (9) born May 5, 1850, married Anna L. Searle, and had children: Ralph E., deceased; Jesse, Ella S., and Mary N.; the family reside in West Pittston. 3. Mattie J., born June 21, 1858, married Eugene Bonstein, formerly of West Pittston, but now residing in Shickshinny, and had seven children, three of whom are living: Lawrence Gurdin, Edward Blaine, now studying music at Leipsic, Germany, and Robert John Bonstein. 4. Emily A., born June 3, 1862 in Pittston, resides at home. Gurdin Perrin died December 24, 1866, aged thirty-eight years, and was buried in Northmoreland cemetery. He leaves to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name and reputation.

REV. JOSEPH DAWIDOWSKI. One of the leaders of the Independent Polish National church in Plymouth is the Rev. Joseph Dawidowski, a son of John and Frances Dawidowski, of German Poland. The family consisted of eight children, three sons and five daughters, all of whom, with one exception, have remained in their native land. The death of the father occurred in 1891.

Joseph Dawidowski, son of John and Frances Dawidowski, was born November 5, 1877, in German Poland, and was educated in Roman Catholic seminaries in his native land. Later he entered a Roman Catholic college in Rome, from which he graduated, and in 1890 was ordained to the priesthood. The same year he emigrated to the United States, and was sent to Detroit, Michigan, where he was appointed professor of Latin in the Roman Catholic Polish seminary. He remained in this position until 1901, when he decided to join the Independent movement. He was given charge of the church at Priceburg, where he remained until 1904, when he was transferred to St. Mary's Polish National church at Plymouth.

This church was organized at the time of the

founding of the Polish National church, in 1897, and the following year a church edifice and parish house were erected. The membership has increased rapidly, and at the present time includes three hundred and twenty-five families and two hundred single members. Among this number are to be found many of the leading business men of the borough. The parochial school numbers eighty-five pupils, a noteworthy fact when it is remembered that children over ten years of age attend the public schools. Rev. Dawidowski is loved and respected by his parishoners, and his pastoral labors are reaping their reward in the growing enlightenment and increasingly higher standards of living which prevail among his people. He is also working hard to abolish the celibacy among the priests of the Polish Independent church in this country, and is also trying hard to introduce the Holy Bible and especially the New Testament into his church, and to leave out the remainder of the Roman ceremonies. All of the services are now conducted in the Polish tongue. They were formerly conducted in Latin and very few of the Polish congregation could understand it, and they were very much overjoyed when they heard the services in their native tongue.

Rev. Joseph Dawidowski married in 1905, and his lovely wife is a great help to him in his religious reformation work.

DILLEY FAMILY. Richard Dilley (or Dilly, as the name was often spelled) was a native of New Jersey. There were New Jersey Dilleys in the Revolutionary war—John Dilley and Joseph Dilley, who were privates in the Morris county regiment, and Ephraim Dilley, who was also a private. There is nothing of record to directly connect these revolutionary Dilleys with Richard Dilley, but they doubtless were of the same family. Richard Dilley removed from New Jersey to the Wyoming Valley and settled in what is now Hanover township, Luzerne county, soon after the close of the war, and in 1784 removed to the river road at Buttonwood, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died in Hanover in 1799. His wife's name is not mentioned in family records, and cannot now be recalled. They had ten children, all born in New Jersey, namely: Richard, died 1840; married Polly Voke; Susannah; Adam; Jerusha, married Edward Inman; Prudence, married Edward Edgerton; Jonathan, married Mary Magdalene Lueder. Dayton, died Richards; John F.; Ruth, married Joel Burritt; Nancy, married Nathan Wade.

Richard Dilley, the eldest son, was born in New Jersey, and came with his father's family to Hanover township. He lived at Buttonwood. He married Polly Voke. They had children, namely: James, born 1792, died 1862; married Margaret Campbell. Jesse, born 1794, died 1852; married Mary Magdalene Lueder. Dayton, died about 1855; married Lorinda Marcy. Susan, born 1798, died 1879, unmarried. Sally married John Dolph. Amor, married a Quithel. Jerusha.

Jesse Dilley, second son and child of Richard Dilley and Polly Voke, was born in Hanover township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1794, and died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in 1852. His occupation was that of butcher and meat dealer. His wife, Mary Magdalene Lueder, born November 15, 1801, died March 24, 1878, was a daughter of Christian Lueder, who came from Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and settled in the Wyoming Valley among the early settlers. They had children, namely:

Sylvester, born January 29, 1823, died December 24, 1892; married Mary Ann Barkman.

Anning, born December 15, 1824; married Eliza Hought, and lives in Wilkes-Barre.

Lyman, born April 20, 1827, died April 27, 1847; killed at Cerro Gordo, Mexico, during the Mexican war.

Urbane, born September 9, 1829, died December 3, 1901; married Lydia Ann Webber.

Charlotte, born February 24, 1831, married Charles Lathrop, and lives at Carbondale, Pennsylvania.

Butler, born June 24, 1834, married, January 1, 1863, Ellen Pettebone.

Friedland, born February 27, 1836, died February, 1862.

Emory, born August 22, 1840, died as an infant.

Monroe, born August 21, 1842, married Joanna Marks. He died at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Mary, born August 29, 1845, married Edwin H. Jones. Lives at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Sylvester Dilley, eldest son and child of Jesse Dilley and Mary Magdalene Lueder, was born in Hanover township, January 29, 1823, and on January 1, 1846, married Mary Ann Barkman, daughter of William Barkman and Mary Ann Preston. Sylvester Dilley was a carpenter by trade, but, like his father and brothers, engaged in the meat business and carried on a market for some years in Wilkes-Barre. He also dealt in cattle and was perhaps more widely known as

a cattle dealer than otherwise. For a number of years he was active manager for the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company of its farm in Wilkes-Barre city and township, superintending the agricultural operations of that farm, which then consisted of some six hundred and sixty acres of coal lands. A large portion of this land has since then been covered with dwellings. The remainder now belongs to the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. He died December 24, 1892. Mary Ann Dilley, his wife, died December 8, 1905. The children of Sylvester Dilley and Mary Ann Barkman were:

Delphine, born November 17, 1846, died August 11, 1847.

Emory L., born March 13, 1849, died March 15, 1850.

Clara J., born March 24, 1851, married William, son of John and Catherine Rickard, of Cornwall, England. He was born November 14, 1844. They had children: Walter U., born March 23, 1869. Stella, born January 12, 1871; married Clement Bossart, of Ashley, Pennsylvania. Emma, born December 5, 1872, married Albert Swank, and now deceased. William, born December 15, 1877, married Agnes Kline. Fred, born September, 1881. Eva, born April 6, 1883. Eddie, born April 6, 1883, died July 30, 1883. Bessie, born January 10, 1887.

Emma Augusta, born May 25, 1854, married Methusla Stone, who came to Wilkes-Barre from England, and had Etta, born March 17, 1875; married William Creter. Myrtle, born January 29, 1887, died June 6, 1887.

Lucy E., born July 1, 1857.

Ida M., born May 6, 1860.

Henry E., born March 20, 1863.

Jesse E., born December 27, 1866, died November 1, 1868.

Oscar H., born January 14, 1869; married Sara S. Johnson.

Oscar H. Dilley, youngest son and child of Sylvester Dilley and Mary Ann Barkman, was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the Wilkes-Barre public schools and at the Wilkes-Barre Business College. On July 1, 1891, he accepted a clerkship in the office of Frank W. Larned, Esq., of Wilkes-Barre, and later read law under Mr. Larned's preceptorship. He was admitted to the bar in 1895, and until July, 1904, was connected with Mr. Larned's office. Since that time he has conducted his profession alone. He has been for many years an active member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, and is a member of the Franklin

Club. On May 21, 1903, he married Sara S. Johnson, daughter of Joseph and Catherine Johnson, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. They have one child, Robert F. Dilley, born May 17, 1904.

Butler Dilley, sixth child, fifth son, of Jesse Dilley and Hannah K. Lueder, was born in Hanover township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and has spent nearly his whole life in business pursuits, except during his services in the United States army before and throughout the war of 1861-1865, and his subsequent service in the government printing office in Washington, D. C.

He was educated in the public schools, and afterward, working with his father, he took up the latter's occupation and became a butcher and meat dealer, a cattle buyer, who at one time was as well acquainted throughout the townships of Luzerne county as any man within that jurisdiction. After his return from army life he resumed his former occupation, and was butcher and drover until 1868, when he was appointed proof reader in the government printing office in Washington, District of Columbia, remaining there between six and seven years. He then returned to Wilkes-Barre; later removed to Forty Fort, and thence to Kingston, where he has since resided, enjoying the comforts of life. In Kingston he has taken an earnest interest in local politics, always on the Republican side. He was Burgess of the borough six years, supervisor of Kingston township one term, and at present is a policeman and constable of Lake township. He is prominently identified with the work of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has contributed several interesting and valuable articles upon subjects relating to the late civil war. He is historian of Conyngham Post, No. 97, Grand Army of the Republic. Butler Dilley married, January 1, 1863, Ellen Pettebone, daughter of Oliver Pettebone and Mary Bowman Pettebone. The children of Butler Dilley and Ellen Pettebone are:

Friedland, born January 20, 1864, died March 13, 1893; married Minnie Holbrook, daughter of Rev. Philip Holbrook, and had Butler Friedland Dilley, born August 26, 1886; and Helen Dilley, born January, 1888. Mary Evelena, born June 24, 1867, died March 27, 1868. Edwin Jones, born June 24, 1867, died April 3, 1868. Bertie Dyer, born December 27, 1870, died January 26, 1872. A son, born November 7, 1872, died November 21, 1872. Herbert, born January 26, 1874, died August 22, 1874. H. E. H.

JUSTUS EMORY ALTMILLER. The family of which Justus E. Altmiller, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, is a worthy representative, was

founded in this country by his grandfather, John Altmiller, a native of Hessen, Germany. He was a musician of note, and connected with a band in the German army, and after his emigration to the United States in 1863 he followed that profession in addition to engaging in the coal business. He married in Lauterhausen, Hessen, Germany, Christina Reinmiller, who bore him the following children: Justus, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; John, deceased, married Elizabeth Gicking, and they were the parents of four children; Charles, mentioned hereinafter; Elizabeth, wife of George Craig, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania; Margaret, died in Germany; and twins, who died in Germany in early life. John Altmiller died at the residence of his son Charles, in Hazleton, April 2, 1886, aged sixty-nine years, and was buried in Vine Street cemetery. His wife, Christina (Reinmiller) Altmiller, died about the year 1849 in Lauterhausen, Germany, and her remains were interred there.

Charles Altmiller, father of Justus E. Altmiller, was born August 25, 1843, in Lauterhausen, Hessen, Germany, where he resided until fourteen years of age, when he emigrated to the new world, locating in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and the following year (1858) entered the mines of A. Pardee & Company. He continued this occupation until 1861, when he enlisted as a musician in the Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, and was present at the battles of Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock, Tunifer Gap, second Bull Run, and other important engagements. He received his discharge in August, 1862. For a short time he was employed on the railroad, and the year following his discharge re-enlisted at Camden, New Jersey, as bugler in Company M, Third New Jersey Cavalry, and in that capacity was present at the first battle of the Wilderness, Wilson's raid in the rear of General Lee's army, during which all the railroads were torn up; Five Forks and Appomattox, being present at the surrender of General Lee to General Grant. He received his second discharge from the service of the United States service at Washoigton, D. C., August 1, 1865. He again secured employment on the railroad, and continued in that line of work until 1886, when he gave his attention to the stationery and wall paper business in Hazleton, in which he is still engaged. In addition to this he has served in the capacity of secretary and agent for the Luzerne Mutual Fire Insurance Company for seven years. The esteem in which he is held by the citizens of Hazleton is evidenced by the fact that he served as assessor from 1889 to 1892, city treasurer from 1892 to 1895, and assessor

from 1898 to the present time (1906). He has been a member of the Hazleton Liberty Band since 1859 (forty-seven years); and a member of the Knights of Pythias since 1869, being a charter member of Lodge No. 107 of that order. He holds membership in Christ Lutheran Church, and served as deacon from 1889 to 1893. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, whose principles he has advocated since attaining his majority.

Charles Altmiller married, August 12, 1866, Christina Baitter, a native of Lauterhausen, Germany, and their children were: 1. John C., born May 5, 1869, a musician and mail carrier in Hazleton, Pennsylvania; married Anna Fey, and they had: Ruth, Ethel and Helen, deceased, and Florence and Carl living. 2. Justus Emory, see forward. 3. Katherine J., born June 25, 1873, married John F. Wetterau, and they are the parents of one son, Paul. 4. Emma, born April 18, 1875, graduated from high school in 1892, and taught school seven years in Hazleton; she married Herbert Philip, of Hazleton, and they have one son, Leon. 5. Charles F., born July 4, 1877, married Martha Moyer; he is a physician, a specialist on diseases of the stomach. They reside in Bloomsburg. 6. William, born 1879, died 1882. 7. Adele, born September 19, 1883, a graduate of high school, 1900, and Bloomsburg Normal, 1901, and now teaching in Hazleton. 8. Magdelene, born September 28, 1886, a graduate of Hazleton high school, 1904, and Hazleton Business College, 1905. 9. Hilda, born March 2, 1891, a student of the city school.

Justus Emory Altmiller was born at Hazleton, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1871. He attended the public schools of his native city and graduated from the high school in May, 1888. He then entered the Lehigh Valley Engineering Corps at Hazleton under T. S. McNair, and continued until April, 1894. He then became assistant engineer to Mr. McNair in the employ of the Union Improvement Company, Highland Coal Company, Cranberry Improvement Company, and Black Creek Improvement Company. After the death of Mr. McNair, which occurred July 29, 1901, Mr. Altmiller succeeded as acting engineer, and April 1, 1902, became chief engineer, and has since continued in this position for the above named companies, also for the Diamond Coal Land Company. Prior to his connection with these companies he served as transitman on the Lehigh Valley Corps, and ran the first line of the Jeddo drainage tunnel from Ebervale mines to Butler valley, a distance of three miles. He

has been a member of Hazleton Liberty Band since 1883, and has acted as leader since 1891. He was for some years a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Altmiller married, January 8, 1896, Etta H. Drissell, born August 25, 1872, only child of Henry and Cecelia (Miller) Drissell, of Lehigh-ton, Pennsylvania. Henry Drissell was early left an orphan and dependent upon his own exertions to earn a livelihood. He learned the trade of tailoring in the city of Philadelphia, later went west and herded cattle in Texas and other points of the western section of the United States. He later settled in Lehigh-ton, Pennsylvania, and there followed farming and cattle dealing, in which pursuits he was highly successful. Four children were the issue of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Altmiller, namely: Charles Henry, born March 15, 1898; Thelma Drissell, born September 18, 1899; Grace Mildred, born June 20, 1902; Charles William, born June 9, 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Altmiller are members of Christ Lutheran Church of Hazleton. They are highly respected in the community in which they reside, and in all the affairs of life have borne an active and honorable part, fulfilling their duties and obligations to the best of their ability.

WILLIS HERMAN MILLER, of Kingston, Pennsylvania, who is in the employ of the American Radiator Company, of Chicago, was born at Archibald, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1869, the son of Herman C. and Anna (McLeod) Miller.

Herman C. Miller, the father of Willis H. Miller, was born in Leipzig, Germany, January 26, 1838, and is a son of August C., born in Leipzig, Germany, December 28, 1805, died in Archbald, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1878, and Johanna Caroline (Mauer) Miller, born in Gera, Germany, December 21, 1814, died in Archbald, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1900. He came to this country in 1848 and settled in Archbald, Pennsylvania, with the family. He learned the business of cabinetmaker and undertaker, with his father and remained until Abraham Lincoln called for 300,000 men to preserve the union of states, when he enlisted in Captain Lewis S. Water's company for three years or during the war, September 9, 1861, being transferred to Company H, Fifty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, with ex-Governor Henry M. Hoyt as colonel. He was promoted to corporal and pre-

sented with a medal from General Henry M. Naglee for bravery and conspicuous service, at the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862. After the war he engaged in the manufacture of coffins and caskets at Jermyn, Pennsylvania, and continued in this business until 1884, when he moved to Kingston, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the furniture and undertaking business until 1898, when he accepted a position in the congressional Library at Washington, D. C., which position he still holds.

Annie C. (McLeod) Miller, mother of Willis H. Miller, was born in Brooklyn, New York, February 16, 1845, is a daughter of Captain Erauder (born at Stornoway, Scotland, September 13, 1806, died February 4, 1883, at Carbondale, Pennsylvania) and Sarah Jones McLeod (born February 13, 1813, in Brecon, Wales, died August 13, 1878, at Carbondale, Pennsylvania). Captain McLeod was a seafaring man, being captain of the sailing vessel "Jane" for the Cunard line. He sailed twice around the world. In 1840 he accepted a position with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and continued in that capacity to within a few years of his death. Herman C. and Annie (McLeod) Miller had five children, three of whom are living: Albert E., residing at Kingston, Pennsylvania; Willis H., of whom later, and Alexander McLeod engaged with a surveying corps on the Panama canal.

Willis H. Miller spent his early days in the vicinity of his birth and attended the common schools. Since 1884 he has resided at Kingston, Pennsylvania. Here he attended the Business College, connected with Wyoming Seminary, and then entered the employ of B. G. Carpenter and Co., of Wilkes-Barre, where he continued up to 1895. In the autumn of that year he started in the plumbing business in Kingston, Pennsylvania, continuing until the fall of 1902, when, in the month of November, he entered the employ of the United States Heater Company of Detroit, Michigan, as their traveling salesman. He continued at this until January 15, 1906, when he was employed by the American Radiator Company, of Chicago, in the same line of work, and still holds such position. Mr. Miller is connected with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Kingston Lodge, No. 395, Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, and No. 45 Dieu Le Veut Commandery of Knights Templar, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Also a member of Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Politically he is a Republican, and in his church relations is a Methodist, as is his wife.

Mr. Miller married, June 14, 1894, in Dor-

ranceton, Pennsylvania, to Harriet Minerva, daughter of Noah and Jane (Renard) Pettibone, born January 4, 1869. (See sketch of this family elsewhere in this work.) Mr. and Mrs. Miller had children: Robert McLeod, born June 27, 1895; Russell B., born July 27, 1900, died November 12, 1900, buried in Forty Fort cemetery. Mrs. Miller is one of five children, namely: Erastus Hill, now at Jefferson Medical College; Harriet Minerva, Benjamin Noah, Cora Jane, now Mrs. Shortz; Bertha M., deceased.

REV. MICHAEL SZEDVIDIS. This well-known clergyman of Pittston, who is pastor of Saint Casimir's Church (Lithuanian) is a native of Russia, and was born in the province of Lithuania, October 22, 1869. His parents, Mathew and Rosa (Paulowski) Szedvidis, were natives of that province, and his father, born in 1830, was engaged in mercantile pursuits in connection with farming, from both of which he realized good financial results. His mother was born in 1835, daughter of John and Anna Paulowski. Mathew Szedvidis died in September, 1898. Both of the above named families are prominent in the community in which they reside, and not a few of them have occupied honorable positions in various walks in life. Mathew and Rosa Szedvidis reared a family of nine children, namely: Anthony, Michael, Barbara, Anastacia, Margaret, Mary, Joseph, Mathias and Frank. All are residing in Russia except Michael, the principal subject of this sketch; and Frank, born in 1881, now a medical student in Valparaiso, Indiana.

Michael Szedvidis acquired his preliminary education in Russia, being for some time a student in St. Petersburg. Coming to the United States in 1891 he became a theological student in Baltimore, Maryland, and after his ordination to the priesthood in 1894, he was assigned to the pastorate of a church in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, where he remained three months. He was then appointed to the Holy Trinity Church, Wilkes-Barre, where he resided for two years, at the expiration of which time he was given charge of St. Casimir's Church, Pittston, and has ever since applied himself diligently to pastoral work in that city. St. Casimir's Church, which is a prominent landmark in Pittston, occupying a slightly position upon an eminence overlooking the surrounding country, is in a most flourishing condition, having a membership of over three thousand five hundred souls. In addition to its religious work it has connected with it a largely attended school, which in the near future will oc-

occupy a new and commodious building, especially designed and fully equipped for educational purposes. The present prosperity of the parish and its parochial school is mainly due to the untiring energy and perseverance of its pastor, the beneficial results of which labor has made him exceedingly popular with his parishioners. Mr. Szedvidis is a member of numerous religious and other organizations, including St. Casimir's St. Josephine's, St. George's, (Military), St. Peter's and Paul's St. Anthony's, St. Joseph's 2d, and St. Celia's societies and other bodies.

JOSEPH LANGFORD, prison commissioner of Luzerne county, and actively identified with numerous industrial and financial interests in Pittston and vicinity, is a native of England, born at Timsbury, Somersetshire, March 5, 1838, second of the nine children of John Langford, by his second marriage. John Langford married (first) Elizabeth Neuth, by whom he had eight children one of whom Harriet, born Feb. 5, 1828, came to America, settling in West Pittston, Pennsylvania, where she now resides. She married John Lintern. John Langford married (second) December 15, 1835, Elizabeth Escott. He was a boss in the Kunniger coal mines in Timsbury, England. He was a man of high character, and for about forty years was a class leader in the Wesleyan Methodist church there. He died September, 1856. Elizabeth (Escott) Langford died April 25, 1886.

Joseph Langford was educated in the common schools in his native village, and came to America when he was eighteen years old, settling in Pittston. He labored in the coal mines for about six months, when he had an arm broken in an accident, after which he followed shoemaking for five years and then entered the employ of the Dupont Powder Company, delivering powder to the mines, driving a team for about fifteen years, when he became superintendent of delivery, which position he has held to the present time, his connection with the company now covering the long period of forty-three years. He is president of the Water Street Bridge Company; a director in the First National Bank of Pittston, the Pittston Electric Illuminating Company, the Pittston Ice Company, and the Hazleton Electric Light Company; and a stockholder in the Peoples' Bank in Erie, Pennsylvania, the Reliance Slate Company of Slatington, Pennsylvania, the Water Company of Vosburg, Pennsylvania and the Scranton Anthracite Coal Company of Spadra, Arkansas. He has rendered efficient service in nearly all the

principal borough offices, such as burgess, as a member of the school board for six years, and chief of police and member of the council for several years. He is at present serving as prison commissioner of Luzerne county, appointed in 1902. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Pittston, and chairman of its board of trustees. He is an active member of the Board of Trade. He is past master of St. John's Lodge, No. 233, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittston, and a member of the chapter and commandery in the same place, and is also a member of Irem Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Keystone Lodge, No. 4, Sons of St. George, Pittston, in which he is a past officer; and Pittston lodge, Royal Arcanum. He is also president of the Exeter Country Club of West Pittston.

Mr. Langford married, January 1, 1867, Mary Arabella Wells, born November 29, 1845, near LeRaysville, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, daughter of George Washington and Lucy Ring (Ayer) Wells, both of Revolutionary stock. Lieutenant James Wells, great-great-grandfather of George Washington Wells, fought in the Revolution, and was a victim of the Wyoming massacre. George Washington Wells, born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, a farmer near LeRaysville, was one of five children—Charles; George W., born December, 1870, deceased; Homer; Lewis, born to Loomis and Arabella (Keeler) Wells, of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, whose ancestors came from Massachusetts. Loomis Wells was a son of Amasa Wells. Lucy Ring (Ayer) Wells, wife of George W. Wells, was a daughter of John and Mary (George) Ayer, from Vermont, whose family consisted of seven children: John, George, Elbridge, Lucy Ring, Mary, Martha and Warren. George W. and Lucy Ring (Ayer), Wells had four children: 1. Sara Albertine, born January 14, 1840, married John Wesley Lewis, deceased; married (second) Horton Taylor; resides in LeRaysville, Pennsylvania. 2. Mary Arabella, wife of Joseph Langford. 3-4 Burton Loomis and Benton Elbridge, twins, born July 30, 1859; the former married Jessie M. Pratt, issue, George Burton, resides in West Pittston. The latter married Martha Owens, issue, Gladys, resides in New York. The children of Joseph and Mary A. (Wells) Langford were: John Wells, born February 2, 1868, died at the age of fifteen months; George Escott, born December 21, 1871, teller in the First National Bank of Pittston, resides at home; Robert Wesley, born February 17, 1877, secretary and treasurer of the Chicago En-

gineering and Construction Company, resides in Chicago, Illinois; Clara Mary, born June 24, 1880, resides at home.

WILLIAM JAMES M. TURNER, general inside foreman for the Alden Coal Company, at Alden Station, Pennsylvania, which responsible position he fills to the entire satisfaction of management and men, is a native of Somersetshire, England, born January 12, 1850. He is a son of George and Elizabeth (Hill) Turner, both natives of the same locality, the former named having been a son of George and Leah (Maggs) Turner, and the latter a daughter of Isaac and Mary (Flower) Hill. Isaac and Mary (Flower) Hill were also the parents of two daughters—Amy and Sarah—who married two brothers by the name of Mark and John Gould, and resided in England, and a son James who went to India as a soldier and afterward landed in Melbourne, Australia. George and Leah (Maggs) Turner were the parents of eight children, namely: Mark, a blacksmith; Gilbert, who was a carpenter by trade, and whose death occurred in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Marshall, a gardener; James, Alfred, a stonemason; George, Jane and Sarah.

George Turner (father) devoted his attention to the butcher and milling business in his native land, England, and continued the same for several years. He and his wife, Elizabeth (Hill) Turner, were the parents of six children, as follows: Sarah, born in Somersetshire, England, married Henry Brown, now deceased, and resides in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania. Louise, married a Mr. Gardner, of Somersetshire, and resides in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania. William James Maggs, mentioned at length hereinafter. Melinda, married Leonidas Millington, now deceased, and resides in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania. Gilbert, married (first) a Miss Smith; (second) Mrs. E. Jefres, a widow, before marriage a Miss Glyndon; (third) Mrs. John Arnot, a widow; he resides in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania. George married in Paulton, England, and now resides there; he was formerly employed with the Susquehanna Coal Company at Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, for a short time.

William J. M. Turner resided in his native town, Somersetshire, England, until eleven years of age, at times working in a brickyard, as mortar boy with a stonemason, and engaged in selling newspapers. He then took up his residence in Wales, leaving his parents in England, and began work in the mines, continuing the same for a period of eight years. In 1870, having decided that the opportunities for advancement in busi-

ness were greater in the new than in the old world, he emigrated to the United States, locating at Oak Hill, near Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he worked as a laborer in the mines and later as a miner. He then came to Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, and entered the employ of the Susquehanna Coal Company as miner with his father-in-law, then on his own account in the breast and later on in the gangways. In 1878 he took a trip to England, remaining three months, and upon his return to his adopted country again took up mining in the Susquehanna Coal Company and followed the same until September, 1879, when he accepted a position as mine foreman under George T. Morgan with the same company, filling the same until 1892, when he was promoted to inside superintendent, which position he held for about five years. In order to recuperate from this strenuous toil he took a vacation for eight months, and at the expiration of this period of time was offered and accepted the position of general inside foreman for the Alden Coal Company, at Alden Station, Pennsylvania, in which capacity he is now (1905) serving. The Alden Companies mines were first opened about 1882, and at present consist of two shafts—No. 1, five hundred and eighty-five feet and No. 2, six hundred and sixteen feet deep—and one outside drift. Their output is about fifteen hundred tons daily, and everything is progressing very favorably under the careful supervision of Mr. Turner.

Mr. Turner is a stockholder in the Nanticoke National Bank. He served as councilman for one term at Nanticoke, having been elected on the Republican ticket, but he casts his vote for the candidate who in his opinion is best suited for office, irrespective of party principles. He is a member of Knights of Pythias, No. 439, Nanticoke, having belonged to the same for about thirty years. He was a member of the following orders: Foresters of Nanticoke, Fraternal Guardians of Nanticoke, Legion of Honor of Nanticoke, Sons of St. George of Nanticoke, American Protestants of America, Workmen's Benevolent Association of Oak Hill and Nanticoke, Knights of Labor and various other Union organizations.

Mr. Turner married, August 1, 1872, Elizabeth Millington, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Jewett) Millington, whose family consisted of four other children, namely: Thomas, Lee, Mary and Richard Millington. Mr. and Mrs. Turner adopted William Watkins (now Turner), son of John Watkins, who was killed while working under Mr. Turner in Nanticoke. William (Watkins) Turner married Gertrude

Stair, who bore him one child, and they reside in Alden. Mr. and Mrs. Turner also took and raised a child by the name of Rachel Krouse, then aged five years. She is now the wife of James M. Walters, has a family of five living children, and resides in Nanticoke. They also educated Bessie and Moses Millington and Garfield Parsons, and these facts are ample evidence of their generosity and kindness of heart.

JOHN KASPER, a successful business man of West Pittston, was born in Glaris Canton, Switzerland, December 25, 1828, son of Hans and Ursula (Rudy) Kasper, natives of Switzerland, whose family consisted of the following named children: John, whose name heads this sketch, Barbara, married Philip Thomas, a Prussian by birth and a tanner by trade; they resided at Skinners Eddy, and later at Beverly, West Virginia, where Mrs. Thomas died. Louise, married Albert Ryerson, of New York. Andrew, drowned in the Delaware and Hudson Canal, at Hawley, Pennsylvania, 1844, aged ten years. Bartholomew, died in Laceyville, aged twenty-one years. Mary Ann, died in Williamsburg, Pennsylvania, aged thirty years. Hans Kasper (father) was a son of Hans Kasper, also of Switzerland. He followed the occupation of miner in his native country, but after his emigration to the United States was employed as an ore dresser, work which required a large amount of skill. He died in New York city, 1840, his death resulting from injuries received on board the vessel while on his way to this country. His wife, Ursula (Rudy) Kasper, was a daughter of Hans and Barbara Rudy, of Glaris Canton, Switzerland. After the death of Mr. Kasper she became the wife of Henry Waladt, of Williamsburg, now a part of Brooklyn, New York, and bore him two children, namely: Henry, a musician, died in Williamsburg, 1870, aged twenty-three years; and William, a clerk in a mercantile establishment, resides in the section of Brooklyn formerly known as Williamsburg.

John Kasper attended the parochial schools in Switzerland, thereby gaining a thorough knowledge of the German language. His first occupation was the driving of goats to the Alps, beginning this work at the early age of nine years, and when eleven years old accompanied his parents to the United States, landing in New York city, and settling in Wertzboro, Sullivan county, New York, his father being then in poor health, the result of the accident on board the vessel, as aforementioned. The family remained in Wertzboro but a short period of time, and after sev-

eral changes finally settled in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, John in the meantime having performed general work for smelters. In 1842 he began boating on the Delaware & Hudson canal, from Honesdale, Pennsylvania, to Rondout, New York, the round trip requiring about ten days, and continued the same up to 1850. From that year up to 1853 he served an apprenticeship at the trade of boat building, after which he went to Hawley, Pennsylvania, where he worked as journeyman at his trade, and in the fall of 1853 located in the city of Wilkes-Barre, where he followed the same line of trade in partnership with Thomas M. Rogers. This connection continued until 1855, in which year Mr. Kasper went to Pittston, Pennsylvania, began building boats for Abram Price, and continued until 1858. From that year until 1869, when the canal was discontinued, he gave his attention to several different occupations, the principal ones being boat building and house carpentering, also served a short term with the volunteer militia (minute men). In the latter named year he entered the employ of the Butler Coal Company, as car builder and repairer, and served in that capacity until 1882. On April 11 of that year he purchased the stock and interest of A. L. Stanton, a butcher and meat dealer, located at the foot of Exeter street, West Pittston, and there conducted a lucrative business for fifteen years, at the expiration of which time, 1897, he built his present place of business at No. 400 Exeter street, and has continued along the same line of trade up to the present time (1906). He numbers among his patrons many of the best families resident in that section of the town. Mr. Kasper is a staunch adherent of the principles of the Republican party, to whom he has given his allegiance since attaining his majority.

Mr. Kasper married, March 10, 1857, Frances Roger Randall, daughter of Jacob Rogers, and adopted daughter of John Randall, of Wyoming, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Seven children were born to them, namely: 1. Silas, died in Wyoming at the age of nine months, buried in the cemetery at Forty Fort. 2. Wesley, died at the age of two weeks, buried in the West Pittston cemetery. 3. Frank, died in Buffalo, New York, February 19, 1896, aged thirty-five years, was buried from the residence of his parents at 14 Exeter street, Pittston, Pennsylvania, mentioned hereafter. 4. John R., married Nellie Hull; he is employed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at Sayre, Pennsylvania. 5. Joseph W., engaged in business with his father, and resides in West Pittston; he married Minnie Dodd, and they have two children: Helen and Harold. 6.

Carrie M., married Ed. John Crowell, agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, at Erie, Pennsylvania, a promoter of various enterprises, and for eleven years served as secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. They are the parents of two children, Frances and Charlotte. 7. Harry S., died in Pittston, 1873, aged eight months, buried in West Pittston cemetery. Mr. Kasper and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, West Pittston. The family are held in high esteem in the community. Mrs. Frances Rogers (Randall) Kasper is a daughter of Jacob and Frances (Thorp) Rogers, the former born January 1, 1778, near Pittsburg, a veteran of the war of 1812, in which he lost a brother, and was wounded at the battle of Lundy's Lane. He was a son of a Revolutionary soldier. Jacob Rogers died September 8, 1889, aged one hundred and twelve years in Oakland Mills, Iowa, and at his death was the oldest man in the United States. He was a Methodist, a Mason for ninety years, loved and respected by all who knew him. Mrs. Frances (Thorpe) Rogers, was a daughter of Samuel Thorpe, and was born in Warren county, New Jersey, where she died aged forty-five years. She was a consistent member of the Methodist church.

The following article appeared in the *Evening News* of Buffalo, New York, February 20, 1896: "After a long battle with a complication of diseases, only one of which would long ago have vanquished a weaker man, Frank R. Kasper, son of John and Frances Roger (Randall) Kasper, night agent of the United Press and the New York State Associated Press, died at the General Hospital yesterday afternoon shortly after six o'clock. It was on the night of December 23d that Mr. Kasper was taken with a severe cold while going on an errand of mercy for a friend. Since that time at the hospital his lot has been one of suffering and pain, but under the heavy burden of disease he was characteristically hopeful to the end. The cold developed into acute pneumonia and pleurisy, which in turn was followed by an attack of prurient pericarditis. From the very start his was a serious case, but his many friends, seeing the man bear up so bravely under the complications, hoped for his life until last Sunday. Then, already weakened by weeks of struggle, Mr. Kasper sank and yesterday the end came. His parents and his wife, who was Miss Flora Sauerwine, of this city, survive him."

Frank R. Kasper was born in Pittston, Pennsylvania, in 1858. He took early to telegraphy and adopted it as a profession in early manhood. Since that time he had worked in many

large cities, as his skill and personality were widely known. He came to Buffalo in 1881, but left for the west shortly after. He returned to this city in 1886 and had charge of the telegraph service for the *News* for four years. Since 1886 he has lived in Buffalo. Mr. Kasper was a man who made friends wherever he went, and in the many cities where he lived there are many people today who are sorrowing for the untimely end of a man who won their esteem and admiration. His character and personality were magnetic in their power to attract friends and what is more keep them when won. It is safe to say that in all the country Frank R. Kasper had none but well wishers. His brave struggle against the overwhelming odds of pain and suffering at the hospital were characteristic of the man. Strong in adversity, uncomplaining in trouble, his nature was one that will stand for years as the type of an indomitable spirit. As a news gatherer, he was sure and reliable; as a telegrapher, his skill was wonderful. In him the press service has lost a valuable and trustworthy servant.

Mr. Kasper was a member of the Buffalo Press Club and this afternoon at four o'clock there will be a meeting of that body to take action on his death. Mrs. Kasper is today the recipient of many telegrams of sympathy, for there is no one who knew Frank R. Kasper but feel his loss today. His body will be taken to Pittston for burial."

TOWNEND FAMILY. The extensive mercantile business carried on by representatives of this family in Wyoming was established more than forty-seven years ago by John Townend, father of the present proprietors, who was born in Lancashire, England, January 12, 1809, and came from a well-to-do family of Manchester. John Townend's father, also named John, was born in Manchester, March 7, 1785. He was educated for the legal profession, which he practiced in his native city, and his death occurred at the age of fifty-five years on the island of Trinidad, West Indies, whither he went to adjust some law business for an uncle. He married Hannah Bowman, born July 3, 1787, and was a life-long resident of Manchester. She became the mother of four children: Mercy, Hannah, William and John.

John Townend, son of John and Hannah (Bowman) Townend was educated in Manchester, England, where he began at an early age to learn the shoe business. In 1840 he came to the United States, and opened a large shoe store in Brooklyn, New York, where he carried on business for nine years, at the expiration of which



Frank, R. KASPER
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time he removed to Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, and for the ensuing twelve years conducted a profitable business in that place. About 1857 he came to Wyoming, Pennsylvania, where he established the extensive general mercantile business which is now conducted by his sons, resided there for the remainder of his life, which terminated May 29, 1891. John Townend married Ann Cowan, who was born in Manchester, November 7, 1810, daughter of Christopher and Martha (Henderson) Cowan, the former a well known lawyer of that city in his day. Mrs. Ann (Cowan) Townend died in Wyoming August 29, 1877. She was the mother of eight children: 1. William, born Manchester, April 7, 1837. 2. John, born Manchester, September 3, 1839, died in infancy. 3. James (deceased), born New York city, August 30, 1840. 4. George Ferguson, born Brooklyn, New York, December 29, 1842. 5. Christopher, born Stroudsburg, April 18, 1846. 6. Samuel, born Stroudsburg, April 18, 1849. 7. Hugh Carey, born Cunkeltown, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1852. 8. Martha Alice, born Tannersville, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1854. Six of them are now living:

1. William Townend, married Mary Pocknell, born in Philadelphia, February 3, 1843, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Frame) Pocknell, who, in addition to Mary, were the parents of William, now of Wyoming; Minnie, wife of I. W. Glatts, also of Wyoming; and Elizabeth (deceased), married S. J. Poland, of Wilkes-Barre. William and Mary (Pocknell) Townend had eight children: Charles, born October 24, 1863, married Lulu Sparling, daughter of Dr. Sparling, of Kingston, see sketch on another page; Mercy, born May 11, 1865, married George Schuerman, of Pittston, Pennsylvania, who died leaving three children—William, Alfred and James; George F., born November 18, 1867, died February 15, 1870; Christopher, born August 8, 1870, married Cadulah Starmer, of Dallas, this state, and resides in Wyoming, having two children—Eugene and Charles; Ruth, born August 6, 1873, died January 18, 1880; John, born March 9, 1879 residing at home; Fanny, born July 5, 1882, married Edward Ike, of Wyoming, and has one son, Roger Sherman Ike; and Blanche, who died in infancy.

2. George Ferguson Townend, married Sarah Goodwin, and has an adopted daughter, Mabel, born May 29, 1881.

3. Christopher Townend, married Mary Colman, who died leaving one daughter, Gretta, now a student in the Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

4. Samuel Townend, in the real estate business; married Fannie Sharp Meyers, daughter of the late Lawrence Meyers, (see sketch on another page), and they reside in Wilkes-Barre, having three children—Ernest S., Mae and Helen F.

5. Hugh Carey Townend, who is the special subject of this sketch, married Maranda Smith, born in Easton, Pennsylvania, daughter of John and Sarah (Garris) Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Townend have one son, Howard, born September 4, 1882.

6. Martha Alice Townend, married September 16, 1885, Morris Shafer, born in Carverton, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1857. They have one daughter, Myrtle Shafer, born March 11, 1890.

The business, which is now conducted under the auspices of the Townend family and is located directly in the heart of the beautiful Wyoming valley, has greatly expanded since its establishment by the elder John Townend, 1857; and at the present time includes two separate stores, one of which is devoted to general merchandise, and the other consists of a first class furniture and undertaker's establishment.

HARRY PETTEBONE STREATER, a well known and highly respected citizen of Dorranceton, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, now living retired from active business life, traces his descent back to the old settlers of Pennsylvania.

(I) Dr. Charles Streater, grandfather of Harry Pettebone Streater, was born in England, emigrated to America, and settled in Hanover township. He owned a large farm at Hanover, which he sold before coal was discovered. He practiced medicine in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and conducted a drug store in the same city. He married, in England, Bessie Lane, who emigrated to the United States with him, and among their children was a son, William. Dr. Streater died in Wilkes-Barre, October 10, 1863, aged eighty-two.

(II) William Streater, son of Dr. Charles (I) and Bessie (Lane) Streater, was a merchant early in his business career, and then turned his attention to contracting for railroad work. This line he followed for the greater part of his life. He constructed a tunnel on a railroad in Virginia, and then lived for a time in Texas, where he died some time during 1874. He married, October 15, 1844, Martha Pettebone, who is also deceased. She was the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Sharps) Pettebone. Her maternal grandfather, John Sharps, of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, was a farmer in the valley and at one

time managed the old Pringle farm, and later another farm in Wyoming. Her father, Henry Pettebone, was the son of Oliver Pettebone, who was a farmer and landowner in the Wyoming valley owning from the river to the top of the mountain. (See Pettebone sketch). Henry Pettebone served in the legislature about the year 1845-46, and was at one time associate judge in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. At the time of his death he was general ticket agent for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and stationed in Kingston, Pennsylvania. Among the children of William and Martha (Pettebone) Streater was Harry Pettebone Streater, of whom later.

(III) Harry Pettebone Streater, son of William (2) and Martha (Pettebone) Streater, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1852. His early years were spent in Northumberland and Wilkes-Barre, where he was educated in the public schools, and when quite young, he evinced an extraordinary desire for a seafaring life. He became a sailor and followed this calling for about six years, cruising along the southern and eastern coast of the United States. He then went to Ohio and took up farming for a time, putting this aside in order to learn the trade of coopering, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He continued at this for some time, coming then to Wilkes-Barre and entering the service of the Jersey Central Railroad, as trainman, a position which he held for several years. He then again took up farming, this time at Dorranceton, Pennsylvania, and at the end of five years retired from active business life. Mr. Streater is a man who has made many friends. He has seen a great deal of the world in the course of his wanderings, and has a pleasant manner of relating his adventures which always gains for him an interested audience. Although taking interest in the public affairs of his town, he has never felt any inclination to hold office.

He married, February 6, 1878, Annie M. Pettebone, born April 7, 1861, daughter of Stephen H. and Lucinda (Pettebone) Pettebone. Stephen H. Pettebone is of the sixth generation of the Pettebone family, which was of French Huguenot extraction, was the fourth son of Noah and Sarah (Sharps) Pettebone. (See Pettebone sketch). He was born in Kingston township (now Dorranceton) and was reared on the family homestead. He commenced his education in the public schools and pursued an advanced course of study at the Wyoming Seminary. At the age of twenty-six years he rented a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits for some years.

He then removed to Orangeville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, where he remained for five years, going thence to Kingston township (now Forty Fort), where he lived for seventeen years, finally settling permanently at Dorranceton, occupying a part of the old homestead, where he died October 4, 1905. In politics he was a Democrat, and always took an active interest in the public affairs of the community. He married, January 24, 1854, Lucinda C. Pettebone, born April 6, 1832, daughter of Joshua and Eleanor (Gay) Pettebone, whose ancestor was the same as his own. She was the youngest of twelve children, as follows: Sarah Ann, Oliver, Samuel T., Elizabeth, Jane, Ebenezer G., Benjamin D., Fisher, Mary, Esther M., George T., and Lucinda C. Stephen H. and Lucinda C. (Pettebone) Pettebone had children: William T., John B., Margaret E., Mary E., Annie M., who married Harry P. Streater, as previously mentioned: Edgar R., and Jacob S. (See Pettebone sketch). The children of Harry Pettebone and Annie M. (Pettebone) Pettebone are: 1. Clara, born March 21, 1879, died October 11, 1879, buried in Forty Fort cemetery. 2. Edna, June 13, 1881, married Frederick Pettebone, and had: Orville, deceased: Marian and Leah. Resides in Forty Fort. 3. Elsie, October 22, 1884, married April 23, 1905, Horace G. Crawford, resides in Pleasantville, New York. 4. Ray, October 14, 1887, died in 1902, buried in Forty Fort cemetery. 5. Carle, September 30, 1889, resides on a farm in Luzerne county. 6. Charlotte, September 6, 1891, lives at home in Dorranceton. 7. Gertrude, July 12, 1893, died March 9, 1894. 8. Milton B., March 21, 1895, resides in Dorranceton.

ALVA TOMPKINS, of West Pittston, was born in Pittston township, now within the city limits, May 20, 1827, son of William and Hannah (Van Fleet) Tompkins, and grandson of Joseph and Hannah (Osborne) Tompkins. Four of the Tompkins name came to America, one about 1666; Micah located in Newark, New Jersey; Nathaniel in Rhode Island; John in Concord, Massachusetts; and Ralph in Salem, Massachusetts. The best known of the name was Daniel D. Tompkins, ex-governor of New York, and vice-president of the United States during the two terms of President James Monroe. Hastings, the State Historian of New York, says: "The trite old saying, 'Republics are ungrateful,' was never better illustrated than in the cases of the two men who, at critical war periods in our history, raised by their personal endorsement, and

by their personal effort, large sums of money for the national government, when the nation was unable to negotiate a loan on its own credit—in the end only to find themselves bankrupt and ruined—Robert Morris, patriot of the first war with Great Britain, Daniel D. Tompkins, patriot of the second war with Great Britain.”

Joseph Tompkins, grandfather of Alva Tompkins, a miller by trade and one of the pioneers of Pittston, had worked in one of the Hollenback mills on Mill creek, near Wilkes-Barre, and lived near Laffin, Pittston township, at what was then called White Oak Hollow, where he bought land in 1794. His wife, Hannah (Osborne) Tompkins, born in Connecticut, died at the home of her son, William Tompkins, in Pittston, about 1831-32, aged about ninety years. She was his second wife. William Tompkins, father of Alva Tompkins, was born July 10, 1788 or 1789. He resided in White Oak Hollow for many years, removing to Pittston before 1820, where he spent the later years of his life, and died August 5, 1876. His home was on South Main street, now (1906) nearly opposite Nafus street. At the forks of the road, near his home, in the southern part of the city, for many years he had a saw-mill, the only one in this vicinity. It was not operated after the early 50s. A wrought iron crank used in this mill had been in the old Sutton mill on Sutton's (now Coray's) creek when it was burned by the British and Indians in 1778. This iron was probably brought from Rhode Island; it was given to the Historical Society at Wilkes-Barre. There was a mill-pond fed by a stream called Tompkins creek; the pool has been filled up for many years and the small stream is now mainly sulphur water pumped from the No. 4 mine of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. William Tompkins was deeply interested in the education of the young and did what he could to make good schools possible during the period when advantages in Pittston were meager. In the politics of his period he was keenly interested, being a Whig and later a Republican.

William Tompkins married Hannah Van Fleet, born August 9, 1800, died May 18, 1830, of Pittston, daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Brown) Van Fleet, who came to the Wyoming Valley from Orange county, New York, in 1786. He was a Revolutionary pensioner. The Van Fleet family came originally from Holland about 1662-63, and the name was then spelled Van Vleit and Vander Vleit. The four children of William and Hannah (Van Fleet) Tompkins were: Sarah Van Fleet, educated at Franklin Academy, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, a

member of the first faculty of Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, who married Horace P. Messenger; she died in West Pittston. James Harvey, died November, 1898, in West Pittston; he married Elizabeth Dawson Tracy, of Wilkes-Barre, daughter of Sidney and Elizabeth (Sinton) Tracy. George, died in Pittston, 1846, aged twenty-one years, unmarried. Alva, now living in West Pittston. William Tompkins married (second) Ann Miller, of Parsons, and (third) Mrs. Knight, but there was no issue to either of these marriages.

Alva Tompkins, who has spent all his life in Pittston and is now one of the oldest residents, was educated in the schools of the neighborhood and Wyoming Seminary. He worked in his father's saw-mill and assisted in the labors of the farm. About 1851 he embarked in the coal business, which he followed for thirty-four years. He had the second coal breaker in Pittston. Coal was mined, and lump coal shipped for eight or nine years before the breaker was built. Most of the coal sent to market before 1861 went by boat on the North Branch canal to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Port Deposit, Haver de Grace and Baltimore, Maryland, and intermediate points. Lebanon, Pennsylvania, was reached by a crosscut canal, running from Middletown on the Susquehanna river to Reading, that had been widened so boats from the North Branch could pass through. A railroad from Wrightsville, opposite Columbia, carried the coal to York, Pennsylvania. In the 60s he had as partners J. Langdon, of Elmira, New York, and M. C. and H. S. Mercur, of Towanda, Pennsylvania. The breaker was built by Stephen Clark, of Plainsville, the machinery made and put in by Jackson & Woodin, of Berwick. The Lehigh Valley Railroad track that runs through the streets of Pittston was built from the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg junction to the Tompkins breaker by the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad Company. Transportation was a serious problem for the pioneer coal operators. This shipper furnished some boats and most of the railroad cars for his early trade. Many of the cars were built by Jackson & Woodin; it was their first order for coal cars. This establishment was the nucleus of the present plant of the American Car & Foundry Company, at Berwick, Pennsylvania. For three years in the 60s, in addition to the Tompkins mine, Mercur & Company operated the twin shaft in Upper Pittston. In 1863 Mr. Tompkins had the Sweatland mine of Plymouth. Later the Eagle shaft property adjoining this land was leased and the coal prepared for market in the Tompkins breaker.

He established coal yards in Elmira, Auburn, Geneva, Rochester, and Buffalo, New York, and Chicago, Illinois.

He was a school director in Pittston, a trustee of the West Pittston Seminary that later sold its building for the public high school, and, beginning late in the 60s, for many years sustained a private school in South Pittston presided over by ladies trained in some of the best educational institutions of the day. Since his retirement from the coal industry he has been interested in agricultural pursuits, this being his main business and recreation at the present time (1906). He was one of the prominent business men of the town, was director in the First National Bank, and the Water Street Bridge Company, in which capacity he served for several years. He has always been interested in the work of the church. Since joining the Methodist Episcopal church in 1858 he has served as trustee for some years and been connected with the Sunday school as superintendent or teacher most of that time; he is still a regular attendant. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. He held membership in the Order of Good Templars, having served as one of its first officers in Pittston.

Alva Tompkins married, June 14, 1854, Dorothy Calista Stark, born in Lemon township, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, daughter of William and Ruth (Clary) Stark. William Stark had a land grant for service in the war of 1812; he was a farmer and lumberman in his early days, and spent most of his life in Lemon township. He was a son of Nathan and Dorcas (Dixon) Stark, of Tunkhannock Creek, a few miles above the town of Tunkhannock. Dorcas Dixon was the daughter of John and Hannah (Marshall) Dixon or Dickson, of Connecticut. Ruth Clary, wife of William Stark, was born in New Hampshire. She was the daughter of John and Dorothy (Fletcher) Clary, who was a daughter of Peter and Ruth (Adams) Fletcher, and she in turn was a daughter of Joseph and Dorothy (Merriam) Adams, of Concord, Massachusetts. (See Stark Genealogy which appears elsewhere in this work). Alva Tompkins and his wife have seven children: 1. Adelaide Ruth. 2. William Stark, engaged in insurance in Wilkes-Barre. 3. Edwin Webster, engaged in real estate, married Anna Frost, of Cobleskill, New York, and has one child, Edwin Frost Tompkins; they reside in Cobleskill, New York. Anna (Frost) Tompkins is a daughter of James and Evaline (Burnap) Frost, and granddaughter of Isaac S. and Phebe (Hoag) Frost, who were among the first settlers of Frosts Corners, now Charleston

Four Corners, Montgomery county, New York. 4. Lewis Alva, married Ruth Conyngham Butler, of Port Gibson, Mississippi, daughter of Lord John and Kate (Humphreys) Butler, and granddaughter of Rev. Zebulon Butler (see Woodward family), and they are the parents of two children: John Butler and Lewis Alva, Jr. Lewis Alva, Sr., is the auditor of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company; the family reside in East Orange, New Jersey. 5. Mary Fletcher, resides at home. 6. Harry Clay, engaged in the insurance business, resides at home. 7. Martha Dorothy, teacher of music in Trenton, New Jersey.

JOHN DORRANCE COLVIN. In 1820 Philip Colvin, with his wife Sarah and sons Joseph and Cyrus, and daughters Polly, Mercy and Anna, with her husband, Elemuel Stone, from Rhode Island, traveling with ox teams, and bringing their household goods with them, settled in Abington township, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, Pennsylvania. Philip Colvin, with his son Cyrus, settled on a farm in the western part of the township, near Factoryville. Joseph settled near the east part of the township. Elemuel Stone and his wife Anna settled on a farm near the south center of the township. Polly married Thomas Smith, and settled in the northern part of the township. Mercy married James Nichols and settled in the Benton township. Cyrus Colvin married, 1821, Phoebe Northrup, whose parents had emigrated from Rhode Island a few years previously. To Cyrus Colvin and his first wife were born four sons and two daughters: Artless L, Augustus, Deborah N., Philip, George Perry, and John Dorrance. Mrs. Colvin died December 24, 1835. Philip Colvin, senior, died in 1832, aged seventy-eight years. Sarah, his wife, died in 1844, aged eighty-three years. Cyrus Colvin died in 1879, aged eighty-one years. After the death of his first wife he married Maria Dean, daughter of James Dean, one of the early settlers from Rhode Island. The second wife died in 1876, aged seventy-two years. By his second marriage two sons were born: Cyrus D. and Albert Colvin. All the children of Cyrus Colvin lived at home until 1850, when Artless L. (1) went to Archbald, Pennsylvania, where she married J. W. Sheerer, an engineer. They have one son who is married and lives in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and a daughter, Phoebe, who married Dr. J. Hayes, and is also living in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Augustus (2), mar-

ried Miss Caprell, reared a large family and is still living on a farm in Factoryville, Lackawanna county. Deborah N. (3), married Emanuel Dersheimer, who died in 1881. They had six children, three boys and three girls, of whom Edmond is still living on the old homestead in Falls township, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania; C. O. is a lawyer; George is an insurance agent in Tunkhannock; Pennsylvania; Bessie married J. P. Carter, a druggist, and resides at Syracuse, New York; Sadie married Jerome Lillibridge and resides at Blakely, Pennsylvania. Philip (4) went to California in 1859, and is now living on a ranch near Pueblo, Colorado, where since 1873 he divides his time between raising stock and prospecting. George Perry (5) was an engineer on the Mississippi river steamers, also in Texas, Mexico and Brazil. He now resides in Factoryville, Pennsylvania, being paralyzed from the effects of a wound received at Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864.

John Dorrance Colvin (6), born June 25, 1835, died March 15, 1901, left home about 1854 and remained away until about 1859, when he returned home and there sojourned until the breaking out of the Civil war in 1861. John Dorrance Colvin enlisted July 2, 1861, in Company G, Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was later mustered into Company G, (Captain J. P. S. Gobin, now General Gobin, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania), Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 13, 1861, for three years. In December, 1861, he was transferred to the United States Signal Corps, assigned to General Brennen's brigade, and was sent to Key West, Florida, to assist in the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, on the Mississippi, near New Orleans. After the capture of New Orleans, the brigade was sent to Beaufort, South Carolina, to take part in the operations against the city of Charleston. Here he was detached from the land forces, and for several months was on board the "Wabash", Admiral Dupont's flagship, for the purpose of communicating by signals with the army, and instructing the midshipmen and quartermasters of the navy in the use of the army signals. He was placed on board the "Ericsson" when she accompanied the fleet to Charleston loaded with torpedoes for the purpose of removing the obstructions near Fort Sumter—obstructions that prevented the fleet from entering the harbor. He was after-

wards assigned to duty on board the steamer "Powhattan," Captain Green, flagship of the wooden fleet. He was also for a time on duty on the gunboat "Housatonic," and was one of the signalmen on the ironclad fleet, April 7, 1863, when Admiral Dalghren made the attacks on Fort Sumter and Moultrie and the batteries protecting the channel to Charleston harbor. He afterward took an active part in the capture of the batteries on the lower end of Morris Island, in the charges on Fort Wagner in July, 1863, and was on Morris Island during the sieges of Forts Wagner, Sumter, and other batteries on Cummings Point. He was made sergeant in charge of the signals on the night of July 3, 1864. When General Hoyt, of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, with the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, was repulsed at Fort Johnson, James Island, South Carolina, the Fifty-second Regiment having their colonel (Hoyt) and one hundred and fifty-two officers and men captured, Sergeant Colvin lost two of his signalmen by capture, both of whom afterward died in Andersonville prison. In April, 1864, by order of General Foster, Captain Clum, chief signal officer of the coast division, detailed Sergeant Colvin to endeavor to decipher the rebel signal code. He was on this secret service until the fall of Charleston, February 18, 1865, and succeeded in deciphering six of their straight alphabetical code and their fifteen changeable or disk codes. It was supposed to be impossible to decipher the latter, as no two messages needed to be sent from the same key letter. By this work he gained much valuable information, and gave General Foster such reliable information as to the movements of the enemy, when General Terry with his division was operating with the enemy on James Island in the summer of 1864, that the general recommended him for a commission. On February 14, 1865, Sergeant Colvin was commissioned a lieutenant in the United States Signal Corps. He also received a congratulatory letter from Colonel Nichodemus, of the Signal Bureau at Washington, District of Columbia, relative to his fitness for that branch of the service and the valuable information received through him. General Shermelfennig, commanding a brigade in the coast division, wrote him a letter highly extolling his zeal and his success in his branch of service. Mr. Colvin was always desirous of publicly acknowledging his thanks and apprecia-

tion of the assistance rendered him by such men as George H. Stone, William S. Marsden, Sergeants Eddy and Quick of the corps, together with the men assigned to him from the Fifty-second Pennsylvania and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York regiments, and the value their help was to him in deciphering codes and intercepting rebel dispatches from all points along the Confederate lines. He was mustered out of service in September, 1865, after four years of active campaign life. It is a remarkable fact that when Lieutenant Colvin entered the service he was sickly, and it was on this account that his friends were opposed to his enlisting, but the active service seemed to agree with him, for there was not a day in over four years that he was not able to be in the saddle, and to attend to his duties either in the navy or in the field. In fact, he reported to the morning sick call only twice during his entire service, and was absent from active duty only thirty days, and that was on a veteran furlough.

July 7, 1879, Captain John D. Colvin, Captain Wilt, Captain T. C. Parker, Captain Bennett, Captain Rush, Captain Harvey, Captain McGinley, Captain Wenner with a number of other line officers, were instrumental in organizing the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, and did all in their power to assist the field and staff officers to make efficient soldiers out of the "raw material," and the people of Luzerne county should be proud that they had men of military genius to lay the foundation of one of the finest volunteer organizations in the state. Company E, of Parsons; organized by Captain J. D. Colvin, is yet in existence, and stands second to none in the regiment. The captain was seven years an officer in the Ninth Regiment.

After his discharge from the service in 1865, Captain Colvin was connected with the work on the central branch of the Pacific Railroad, from Atchison, Kansas, to Fort Kearney, and went across the Missouri river on the ferry from Winthrop, Missouri, to Atchison with the first locomotive that was placed on the road. In 1867 he returned to Pennsylvania, and was employed for five and a half years in the coal department of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, when he accepted a position with the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. In 1885 his sight was affected by cataracts. In 1890 he resigned his position with the Le-

high Valley Coal Company, after seventeen years of continuous service.

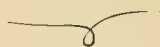
Mr. Colvin was married in 1867 to Olive S. Reichardt, born April 21, 1845, in Providence (now a part of Scranton) Pennsylvania, daughter of Henry and Catharine (Ackerley) Reichardt. Henry Reichardt died September 4, 1854, and his wife Catherine died in 1845. The family were among the early pioneers that came from Germany and settled near Easton, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Reichardt's mother, Catharine Ackerly, came from New York state with her parents and settled in Abingdon in 1828. She died in May, 1898, having had children: Margaret, James, Olive S., Norman, Isaac, and Frank. Mr. and Mrs. John Dorrance Colvin had children: 1. Harry, born July 14, 1871, married July 10, 1891, Harriet Hardwell, was assistant postmaster at Parsons, Pennsylvania, died May 29, 1900. 2. Anna, born March 14, 1875, in Parsons, and was a teacher there at the early age of sixteen; she married June 20, 1904, Rev E. A. Loux, of the Plymouth Presbyterian Church, and now resides in Plymouth. 3. J. Frederick, born September 3, 1877, in Parsons, married October, 1901, Jennie Blanchard, of Wilkes-Barre, and is a bookkeeper in the Peoples' Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. 4. Alice, born September 20, 1881, in Parsons, now attending Syracuse University. 5. Lena May born October 5, 1885, and is at home; she graduated from Wyoming Seminary.

After his marriage John D. Colvin settled at Olyphant, Pennsylvania. From there he moved to Carbondale, and in 1870 took up his residence at Parsons, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, of which borough he was postmaster. In 1876 he took an active part in getting the district chartered as a borough, and was twice elected its burgess. He served as school director for twelve years, and the fine school property of the borough has been largely acquired through the exertions of Mr. Colvin, Calvin Parsons, John Alderson, Jason P. Davis, Patrick Cox, and William Smurl, who took the first steps toward buying the lots and erecting the commodious school building in 1877.

WILLIAM CLOUGH ALLAN, a prominent dealer in investment securities, and a man well known and highly regarded in the financial circles of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsyl-



William C. Allan



vania, of which city he is a citizen, is of English birth, but has made the United States his home since 1887, having become a naturalized citizen in 1892.

John Allan, father of William Clough Allan, was born in the town of Sleights, Yorkshire, England, December 21, 1836. He was educated in England and apprenticed to the trade of blacksmith, which was the calling pursued by his father and grandfather. He followed this for a number of years in England, and then came to America, locating at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he has since resided. He and his entire family are members of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in Wilkes-Barre. John Allan is now living retired. He married Dorothy Clough, who was born at Alnwick, in Northumberland, on the borders of England and Scotland, and was a representative of an old English family. She died at Wilkes-Barre, December 14, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Allan became the parents of the following named children: 1. William Clough, of whom later; 2. Annie, married William Greaves, and had two children—Hilda and Helen—and who resides in Wilkes-Barre; 3. Frank, who lives in San Francisco, California; 4. Frederick, who resides in Mexico.

William Clough Allan, eldest child of John and Dorothy (Clough) Allan, was born in Brotton, Yorkshire, England, May 6, 1866. He spent his early years in his native town, receiving a good education in the common schools of that place. He then entered the employ of the North Eastern Railway Company of England, and remained with it a number of years. He came to the conclusion that America offered a better field in which to achieve success, and in April, 1887, came to the United States. He became connected with the Sheldon Axle Works of Wilkes-Barre, and retained this position for a period of two years. He then accepted a clerical position with Charles Parrish (See Parrish family), acting as his private secretary for seven years. During that period he was also secretary and paymaster of the Annora Coal Company, secretary, treasurer and paymaster of the Newport Coal Company, and secretary of the West End Coal Company. Subsequently (in 1896) he established himself in his present business, which he has conducted with unvaried success up to this time. In 1904 he became interested in the subject of purifying water by electricity. He organized a company

to exploit this matter (working under the Leon Dion patents), and in all probability it will be a successful venture. Mr. Allan is a man of great determination and keen business insight. He considers an undertaking well before embarking in it, but when once the matter has been commenced, he feels bound to carry it to a profitable ending. He is a member of the Episcopal church. He has been associated with the Masonic fraternity for a number of years, being a past master of Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons, Wilkes-Barre. He was master of this lodge at the time of the celebration of its centennial, in 1894. He is a past high priest of Shekinah Royal Arch Chapter, No. 182, a sir knight of Dieu Le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar, an Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Mason (32 degree), and a noble of the Mystic Shrine. He has held office in all these bodies.

He married, August 5, 1896, Karoline Louise Kühner, of Kaiserslautern, in Bavaria, Germany, who traces her pedigree back four hundred years. They have one child, Margaret Kühner, born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1899.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BROWN, a well known citizen of West Pittston, Pennsylvania, and for many years a ticket agent for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, a position which he held until the time of his death, was the son of James and Lydia (Killmer) Brown, the former a native of Scott Valley, Pennsylvania; the latter a native of New York state.

George Washington Brown was born in Dutchess county, New York, April 13, 1843. He received his education in the public schools, and was always earnest and thorough in whatever he undertook. When but eighteen years of age he went west and obtained a position as a clerk in a store in Illinois. Here he remained for several years, but resigned this position in 1865 in order to enlist in the army. He became a member of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, February 4, 1865, and served with great bravery until mustered out in 1866. On February 18, 1865, he was appointed sergeant, at Springfield, Illinois, and served under Captain James H. Reynolds. He went with his regiment to Georgia, where they were called upon to do duty at a number of different places in that state. They finally reached Savannah, and here they remained until January 20, 1866, when

they were ordered to Springfield, Illinois, and there mustered out February, 1866. During his period of service he was often commended for his faithful attention to his duties, and his bravery was undoubted. He did his utmost to make field service bearable for his companions, even at the expense of personal discomfort. After being mustered out, he resumed his work as a clerk in Illinois, but soon after resigned his position and returned to Pittston, where he made his home with his sisters, and followed the trade of a carpenter for a few years. This he gave up in order to accept a position as detective in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He was also appointed ticket agent for the same company, and this latter position he held to the mutual satisfaction of the company and himself until his death, which occurred May 3, 1899. Mr. Brown was a man whose pleasing personality, affable demeanor and unfailing courtesy won him a host of friends, and his death was sincerely regretted by all who knew him. He was a staunch Republican, although he never found time to devote himself actively to the public affairs of the time. In religion he was an Episcopalian, while his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Brown was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the United Order of American Mechanics.

Mr. Brown married, September 19, 1871, Mary Elizabeth Brenton, born October 19, 1849, in Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, daughter of Frank and Fannie Brenton, both natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Brenton emigrated to America and settled in Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, where their two children were born. The first was Mary Elizabeth, who married George Washington Brown. The second was Frank H., born August 17, 1851. Frank had a limited education and then obtained work as a clerk in a store for a time. He then followed the occupation of glazier for about a year, giving this up in favor of a position with the Adams Express Company, a position which he held for ten years. He was then employed as billing clerk by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, remaining with them for eleven years, and was then a traveling salesman for fifteen years. He is a member of the Knights of Malta; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Improved Order of Red Men. Mr. and Mrs. George Washington Brown were the parents of five children, as follows: 1. Willis Henry, born June 28, 1872, who is a salesman for W.

L. Richter Coal Company, of New York, wholesale dealers in coal, and resides in Brooklyn, New York. He married Jeannette E. Evans, January 26, 1897, and they have one child, Isabelle Jeannette. 2. Eva Grace, born August 23, 1874, married, June 5, 1905, William Tyler Hall, of Hall & Parker, merchants at Waverly, Pennsylvania. 3. Richard Brenton, born December 14, 1876. He is a bookkeeper for the Temple Iron Company, at Mount Lookout breaker, West Pittston, Pennsylvania, where he resides. He married Mary Elizabeth Evans, January 1, 1903, and has one son, Brenton Olin, born December 24, 1904. 4. Norman Ray (twin), born May 28, 1881, is bookkeeper for the Temple Iron Company, at Scranton, Pennsylvania, and resides at West Pittston, Pennsylvania. 5. Helen May (twin), born May 28, 1881, resides at West Pittston.

FREDERICK BENHAM MYERS, deceased, who was a lifelong resident of the Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania, was born June 10, 1845, in Kingston, Luzerne county, son of Madison F. and Harriet (Myers) Myers, natives of Frederick county Maryland, and Kingston township, Pennsylvania, respectively, and grandson of Michael Myers, of Frederick county, Maryland, who was one of four brothers—Lawrence, Philip, William and Michael—who emigrated to this country at an early date.

Madison F. Myers (father) came to the Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania, and settled on the old homestead in which Frederick Benham Myers lived, located in Kingston near the present Kingston depot. The patent for the homestead was issued May 20, 1805, and the farm represented here has never been out of the possession of the Myers family since. Madison F. Myers cultivated and improved this property, making it one of the highly productive farms of the locality, and resided thereon until his death, which occurred August 2, 1859. His wife, whose maiden name was Harriet Myers, bore him the following children who lived to reach maturity: Miranda, deceased, who was the wife of Charles Steele, of Pittston, later removing to Fall City, Richardson county, Nebraska. Philip Thomas, deceased, was a resident of Kingston. Martha A., married Archibald J. Weaver, now deceased, and they were the parents of four children who lived to maturity; they resided in Fall City, Nebraska, and Mr.



Frederick B. Myers

Weaver served as district attorney of that city two terms, and also as judge and congressman for the district. Frederick Benham, of whom further mention is made. William P., married Helen McCarty and have three children, reside in Fall City, Nebraska. Mrs. Madison F. Myers, died December 5, 1889, at the age of eighty years.

Frederick Benham Myers acquired a liberal education, having been a student in the public schools of Kingston, Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, and Cazenovia Seminary, New York. He always followed farming and gardening, commencing this line of work when in his 'teens and having charge of the farm before he was of age, after the death of his father, and working during vacations while pursuing his studies. Later his operations were conducted near Dallas, where he had a large truck farm, and in Westmoor, near Kingston, Pennsylvania, where he had a large garden farm, the largest in that vicinity. The truck farm is on a portion of the old homestead, and another part is now being cut up into building lots and sold, and constitutes the Myers annex to Edwardsville. Through his ability and the exercise of energy and unconquerable determination he made a success of this enterprise, and also gained a reputation as a progressive and practical agriculturalist. He bore a full share in the promotion of community interests, and was chosen to serve as director in the Commonwealth Telephone Company of Scranton, and in the Centremorland Telephone Company, in both of which he discharged his duties with credit and efficiency. Prior to the Civil war, about 1859 or 1860, he was a member of the First Fire Company of Kingston. Mr. Myers was a Prohibitionist in principle, a Republican in national politics, but in local affairs cast his vote for the man who in his opinion was the best qualified for the office.

Mr. Myers married Naomi A. Mott, daughter of James and Mary Ann (Barber) Mott, of Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, and their children are as follows: 1. Frederick Madison, born September 1, 1870, educated at Wyoming Seminary, and now an architect and contractor. He married Anna Dudley, and resides in Westmoor, near Kingston, Pennsylvania. 2. Mary Mott, born September 10, 1872, educated at Wyoming, resides in Kingston with her mother. 3. Lawrence Winfield, born December 25, 1875, died at

Peckville, June 29, 1876, buried at Blakely borough, Pennsylvania. 4. Harriet E., born November 17, 1878, graduated from the Wyoming Seminary, and then attended the Bloomsburg State Normal School, from which she also graduated. She married, May 15, 1900, Henry McComber, of Binghamton, New York, a farmer and gardener, and they have one daughter, Naomi Myers, born May 19, 1903. 5. Philip Thomas, born October 31, 1880, graduated from Wyoming Seminary, and then entered Cornell College in order to study civil engineering, but an attack of typhoid fever and the failing health of his father caused him to give up this idea, and he now lives at home, acting as general manager of his father's estate, and has taken charge of the truck farms. 6. Laura Naomi, born February 28, 1885, a student at Syracuse University, where she has won a public scholarship. 7. Jessie Minerva, born July 28, 1889, resides in Kingston and attends the Wyoming Seminary. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Kingston, in which body Mr. Myers was a member of the official board and formerly a most active worker. Frederick Benham Myers died January 16, 1906, at noon. The interment was in the old Myers plot at Forty Fort. He is survived by his wife and six children.

EDWARD STERLING LOOP, for many years actively identified with the Wyoming State Bank and its successor, the Wyoming National Bank, was born in Elmira, New York, February 11, 1823, a son of Peter P. and Eliza Irene (Ross) Loop, and grandson of Peter Loop, Jr., one of the commissioners appointed by the Susquehanna Company, September 25, 1786.

Peter P. Loop (father) was also a native of Elmira, Chemung county, New York, born in 1793. He was united in marriage to Eliza Irene Ross, born August 25, 1799, daughter of the late Gen. William Ross, in 1820. Their children were: William Ross, born 1821, served in the Mexican and Civil wars, died at Elmira, New York, 1887. John Miller, a lawyer, a resident of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Edward Sterling, a twin of John Miller; De Witt Clinton, who became a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Sarah Eliza, married Sidney B. Roby, of Rochester, New York; he died May 28, 1897. Their children

are: 1. Margaret B., married Wendell Curtis, proprietor of the Rochester (New York) *Union Advertiser*. 2. Sidney B., graduate of Yale, 1888. 3. William Sterling, graduate of Yale, 1890. 4. Dr. Joseph, graduate of Yale, 1893; College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, 1896; married Alice Montgomery Rogers, daughter of Clinton and Fanny (Rochester) Rogers. They reside in Rochester, New York. 5. Cathrine G., married W. T. Dorrance, graduate of Brown College, 1893; civil engineer, Boston Technical School. They reside in Flushing, New Jersey. Peter P. Loop died at Belvidere, Illinois, in 1854. He was survived by his wife, who resided for many years thereafter in Rochester, New York, and her death occurred at the age of ninety-three years. They were members of the Presbyterian Church.

Gen. William Ross, father of Mrs. Peter P. Loop, was born in New London, Connecticut, March 29, 1761, a son of Jeremiah and Ann (Paine) Ross, who were married October 31, 1744, grandson of Joseph and Sarah (Utley) Ross, and great-grandson of Joseph and Mary Ross, descendants of an English ancestry. General Ross emigrated to Wyoming about 1775, and the day previous to the "massacre" was with the army in its march to Exeter and would have been in the battle had not his older brothers—Jeremiah and Perrin—both of whom were butchered in the massacre, July 3, 1778, needed his arms. Having a natural taste and aptitude for military affairs, General Ross rose by gradual gradations from major to brigade inspector and general in the militia. He was rewarded by the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania with a sword, which is now in the possession of Edward Sterling Loop, bearing the following inscription: "Captain William Ross: The Supreme Executive Council present this mark of their approbation acquired by your firmness in support of the laws of the commonwealth on the 4th of July, 1788. Charles Biddle, Sec'y." This was given to him for his rescue of Timothy Pickering, who was sent to the Wyoming valley to pacify and heal up the local strife. General Ross served in the capacity of magistrate for two decades, and also represented the district composed of Luzerne and Northumberland counties in the senate of the state. He married Elizabeth Perkins, born November 3, 1768, daughter of Samuel Sterling and Elizabeth Perkins.

Their deaths occurred, respectively, August 9, 1842, and May 16, 1816. (For a more detailed account of the life of General Ross see Ross Family sketch, which appears elsewhere in this work.)

Edward S. Loop attended the common schools of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, until 1840, when he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he found employment in a retail dry goods store, in which he remained three years. In 1844 he returned east, locating in New York City, where he resided for about ten years, during which time he discharged the duties of bookkeeper in the dry goods house of Warner Loop & Company. In 1853 he located in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he has since continuously resided. The first year of his residence there he entered the employ of the Wyoming State Bank (now the Wyoming National Bank) in the capacity of teller. His service was marked by ability and fidelity and shortly afterward he was advanced to the position of cashier, in which he proved himself even more useful, and his connection with the institution only ceased with his retirement by resignation after a service of more than twenty-one years. It is not too much to say that during this long period, which covered the real development of the bank as a financial institution of first importance in the Wyoming Valley. Mr. Loop was a prime factor and made for himself an excellent reputation as a financier of unusual sagacity, besides developing great ability for detecting counterfeit money.

Mr. Loop married, December 28, 1852, Miss Cornelia B. French, daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Wadhams) French, of Plymouth. Her death occurred June 25, 1856. She left one child, a daughter, Estelle, who became the wife of Major Charles F. Larrabee, of Washington, who has been connected with the land division of the Indian affairs for more than a quarter of a century, and on January 3, 1905, received the appointment of assistant commissioner of Indian affairs at Washington, District of Columbia. Major Larabee and his wife are the parents of one son, Sterling Loop Larrabee. On July 1, 1858, Mr. Loop married Miss Harriet A. Lauder, daughter of T. D. Lauder, of New York City. She was a native of Newburg, New York, died January 18, 1904, and her remains were interred in the Hollenback cemetery, this being the second interment there. She was a woman

of lovely attributes and abounded in good works. She was a devoted and consistent Christian, a lifelong member of the Presbyterian Church, and was a teacher in Sunday school from her fourteenth year. She was for many years at the head of the Missionary Society of the Wilkes-Barre Presbyterian Church, and her loving interest and constant care for its interests made it a most efficient agency for good.

Mr. Loop is one of the oldest residents of Wilkes-Barre, he having erected his present residence in 1864. He remembers distinctly when what is now Main street was nothing but farming land, with deer roaming about at will, and even the most sanguine never dreamed of its present size and importance. He is held in honor by his fellow-citizens for the usefulness of his long and busy life, and for those traits of character which mark the ideal neighbor and gentleman.

CHARLES HENRY CHAMBERLIN. The Chamberlin family, represented in the present generation by Charles Henry Chamberlin, a member of the staff of the *Wilkes-Barre Times*, who in point of active service may be placed among the veteran newspaper men of this locality, was founded in this country by Henry Chamberlin, a native of England, who came to New England with his family in 1638, in the ship "Diligent," which sailed from Ipswich, in Suffolk, and landed at Boston (or Charlestown), August 10, 1638. He was with the company led by the Rev. Robert Peck, comprised largely of people from the county of Norfolk, and there it would seem must we look for his ancestry. At the time of his arrival in New England, Henry Chamberlin appears, from recent research, to have been considerably older than had been supposed. His daughter, Susan (or Susannah), who married Joseph Carter, of Charlestown, was, according to her own deposition, born about 1616, and his mother, called the "widow Christian Chamberlin," died at Hingham, April 19, 1659, aged eighty-one years. This shows her to have been born about 1578, and if she were his own mother, then he was probably the eldest son, and born not far from 1598.

Undoubtedly Henry Chamberlin emigrated with his family from East Anglia. About 1665 he removed to the adjoining town of Hull, Massachusetts, during the last years of his life lived with his son William, and he died at Hull, July 15, 1674, leaving a wife, Jane, and several chil-

dren. He left descendants who resided in Hingham, Hull, Charlestown, Boston, Scituate, Pembroke and Bridgewater, Massachusetts; Newport, Rhode Island; and Colchester, Connecticut.

The line of descent is traced through Henry Chamberlin, the progenitor and immigrant, to William Chamberlin, his son, who was born in England, married, had nine children, and died October 22, 1678, at Hull, Massachusetts. Joseph, son of William Chamberlin, was born at Hull, Massachusetts, 1665; married, June 8, 1688, Mercy Dickinson, born 1668, died 1735, and they had eight children. Joseph Chamberlin, Jr., son of Joseph and Mercy (Dickinson) Chamberlin, resided in Colchester, Connecticut; he married Lydia Smith, of Hull, Massachusetts, December 26, 1720, and they had nine children. Job, son of Joseph and Lydia (Smith) Chamberlin, born at Colchester, Connecticut, February 8, 1725 or 1726; married, April 27, 1758, Diadema Dunham; their children were: Aaron, born January 19, 1758; Louisa, Timothy, Jairus, Diadema, Sybil, and Job, Jr.

Aaron Chamberlin, eldest son of Job and Diadema (Dunham) Chamberlin, was born at Colchester, Connecticut, January 19, 1758, died August 25, 1825. He removed to Delaware county, New York. On October 6, 1819, he was granted a pension of \$96 per annum for services as a private of the Connecticut line, and was enrolled as a pensioner January 14, 1820. His military record is as follows: May 21, 1777, enlisted as private in Captain Daniel Allen's company of Third Connecticut Regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel Wyllys, for three years, and was discharged May 21, 1780. The Third Regiment was recruited mainly in Hartford county, and the rendezvous was at Middletown. During the summer of 1778 it encamped at White Plains with General Washington's main army, and in 1778-79 wintered at Redding. During the operations in 1779 the regiment served in General Heath's wing on the east side of the Hudson; wintered in 1779-80 at Morristown, New Jersey, serving on outpost; and in 1780 was with the main army on the Hudson. September 15, 1780, Aaron Chamberlin enlisted as private in Fourth Connecticut Regiment, and was discharged December 14, 1780. In this regiment he served as lieutenant under the command of Colonel John Durkee, the adjutant of the regiment having been Libbens Loomis, of Colchester. After assisting in repelling the enemy at Danbury, Connecticut, April 26 and 27, 1777, the Fourth Regiment went into camp at Peekskill, May, 1777. The regiment

served under General Putnam along the Hudson until January, 1778, when it joined a brigade and took a position at West Point. In 1780 the regiment also served with the main army on both sides of the Hudson.

Aaron Chamberlin settled in Franklin, New York, in 1789, and the military records of that state show that he served in the militia from 1792 to 1807, lastly as brigadier-general of the brigade of militia for the county of Delaware, to which position he was appointed by the governor in 1805, and resigned in 1807. He married, April 12, 1787, Wealthy Root, born October 21, 1769, died January 2, 1842. Their children were: Catherine, born December 20, 1787, died September 12, 1822; Aaron, Jr., September 12, 1789, died April 9, 1867; Wealthy, February 27, 1792, died August 25, 1827; Elizabeth, January 5, 1794, died January 15, 1794; Isabel, November 4, 1795, died February 14, 1796; Chauncey, December 21, 1796, died July 9, 1815; Mary, March 6, 1799, died September 14, 1863; Julius, February 26, 1801, died September 3, 1856; Deborah, February 4, 1803; William Eaton, September 6, 1805, died April 9, 1839; Susan Emily, August 23, 1807; Sarah Emeline, October 20, 1809; Sophia, June 30, 1811, died July 3, 1811; and Julia Ann, July 30, 1814, died September 11, 1899.

Aaron Chamberlin, Jr., eldest son of Aaron and Wealthy (Root) Chamberlin, was born at Franklin, Delaware county, New York, September 12, 1789, died at Nunda, Livingston county, New York, April 9, 1867. He married, November 5, 1813, Ella Chandler, born at Amenia, New York, January 5, 1794, and died October 5, 1842. She bore him five children: Jane, born March 10, 1815, died July 1, 1890; George Swift, born January 15, 1817, mentioned hereinafter; Charles E., born March 9, 1818, died May 8, 1897; Chauncey, born January 7, 1820, died November 8, 1876; and Mary F., born September 3, 1821, died April 25, 1859.

George Swift Chamberlin, eldest son of Aaron and Ella (Chandler) Chamberlin, was born at Franklin, Delaware county, New York, January 15, 1817, died at Kingston, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1897.

On his mother's side, Charles Henry Chamberlin is descended from Nicholas Baker, who was born in England, 1610; graduated from St. John's College, Cambridge, England, 1631-32; received degree of A. B. 1631-32, and of A. M. in 1635. With his brother Nathaniel he came from England between 1631 and 1635 and set-

tled at Hingham (or Hull), Massachusetts; he removed to Scituate, and in 1660 was ordained third minister of the first church of that place. In a note beginning at the bottom of page 277, "History of Cape Cod," or "The Annals of Barnstable," the following concerning Nicholas Baker appears: "At Scituate he was successful in allaying a long feud that had existed, and his ministry has been much commended. Cotton Mather calls him 'honest Nicholas Baker, of Scituate,' and says 'he was so good logician that he could offer to God a reasonable service, so good arithmetician that he could wisely number his days, and so good orator that he persuaded himself to be a Christian.'" In the "Records of Colony of Massachusetts Bay," vol. 1, pp. 174-227, Nicholas Baker appears in the list of deputies to the general court for 1636-1638, and (vol. 3, p. 83), November 4, 1646, he was appointed one of the commissioners to hear small causes in Hingham. He died at Scituate, August 22, 1678, leaving a large estate, lying chiefly in Massachusetts colony. His first wife, who was probably mother of his six children, died in 1661.

Samuel, eldest child of Nicholas Baker, was admitted freeman, Hull, Massachusetts, 1677, and an inhabitant of Barnstable, Massachusetts, 1687. He married Fear, daughter of Isaac Robinson; four children. John, son of Samuel and Fear (Robinson) Baker, married Anna Annable, October 14, 1696. She was born March 24, 1675, and died March 21, 1732. They had nine children. Samuel, fourth child of John and Anna (Annable) Baker, born September 7, 1706; married Prudence Jenkins, May 30, 1732; removed to the township of Windham, Connecticut, between 1743 and 1746. They had nine children. Samuel, Jr., fourth child of Samuel and Prudence (Jenkins) Baker, was born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, September 30, 1740; married Lydia Smith, December 8, 1763, at Windham, Connecticut. Ephraim, born December 3, 1766, was second of the four sons of Samuel, Jr., and Lydia (Smith) Baker. He married Phebe Edgerton Abbott, and their children were Charles, Samuel, Abbott and Henry. Samuel Abbott, son of Ephraim and Phebe Edgerton (Abbott) Baker, was born at Salisbury, Connecticut, February 22, 1793, died Catskill, New York, February 17, 1855. He married Julia A. Chandler, of Amenia, New York, at Catskill, New York, February 18, 1815. She was born October 28, 1792, and died April 26, 1826. Their children were: Ephraim, born April 19, 1816, died January 1, 1879; Frances, born February 16, 1818, died August 27, 1819; Henry,

born March 30, 1820, died February, 1896; and Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Abbott and Julia (Chandler) Baker, was born at Catskill, New York, January 19, 1823, and died at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1887. On May 25, 1843, she was married to George Swift Chamberlin, and they had two children: Samuel Baker, born January 3, 1845, died January 2, 1903; and Charles Henry, born April 9, 1848.

Charles Henry Chamberlin, second son of George Swift and Elizabeth (Baker) Chamberlin, was born at Catskill, Greene county, New York, April 9, 1848. In 1854, when he was six years of age, his parents removed to Schoharie, New York, where he attended the public schools and Schoharie Academy. At the age of fourteen he entered the office of the *Patriot* to learn the trade of printer, the paper then having as proprietor and editor Peter Mix, father of Colonel Simon H. Mix, who commanded the Fifty-second New York Volunteer Cavalry, and was killed at Petersburg, Virginia, in 1862. Later Mr. Chamberlin was employed in the office of the *Republican*, remaining there until 1869, the year of his majority, when he came to Pittston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and in July, 1876, was one of the founders of the *Luzerne Leader*, which was removed to Wilkes-Barre in February, 1877. Mr. Chamberlin remained with the *Leader* until April, 1903, a period of twenty-seven years, and during that time served as foreman, city editor, telegraph editor, associate editor and editorial writer. On April 6, 1903, the *Daily Enterprise* was established at Berwick, Pennsylvania, with Mr. Chamberlin as editor. He served in that capacity for nearly a year, and was then with the *Leader* again until November, 1904, since which time he has been a member of the staff of the *Wilkes-Barre Times*, performing the duties of proof reader and other services. With thorough training, true journalistic instinct, and broad knowledge of affairs in the various departments of the world's progress, Mr. Chamberlin is respected by his professional associates, and the publications with which he has been connected have been the exponents of the highest interests of the community. He is a man of generous endowments of mind, of an agreeable personality, and possesses a keen literary talent; is noted for his graceful style of writing and pleasing versification, and by his integrity and social qualities has gathered around him a host of friends. He is a past master of Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of Columbia Council, No. 43,

Junior Order of United American Mechanics; the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association, and the Chamberlin Association of North America. Mr. Chamberlin married, September 12, 1878, Mary Almira Adaline Howell, daughter of the Rev. J. M. Howell, of Green Ridge, Scranton, Pennsylvania, and on April 1, 1880, removed to Kingston, where he has since resided. To Charles Henry and Mary Almira Adaline (Howell) Chamberlin three children have been born.

i. Claude Howell, born Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1879, died at Kingston, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1897. He attended the Kingston public schools and was a member of the class of 1897 of the high school and president of the literary society. He entered the commercial department of Wyoming Seminary in spring of 1897, and was a student there at time of death. He was an ardent student of music, a member of the Forty Fort Cornet Band, and developed marked ability as both composer and player. He was a member of the Kingston Methodist Episcopal Church.

2. Earl Tom Chamberlin, born at Kingston, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1881. He attended the public school and graduated from the high school, class of 1897. He entered Wyoming Seminary, where he was active in literary work, debate, etc.; served two terms as president of the Amphictyon Literary Society; was literary editor of the *Seminary Opinator*, and president of the Seminary Guitar and Banjo Club. While attending high school he won the prize (ten dollars in gold) offered by the Rev. H. E. Hayden, of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, for the best composition on "Pennsylvania in the Revolution." In December, 1902, he entered the Young Stenographic School, Brooklyn, New York, and in February following accepted a position in the New York office of the American Tin Plate Company. He was later with the Equitable Life Assurance Society (home office), the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and the law firm of Alexander & Colby. In the spring of 1905 he accepted a position as official stenographer for the T. A. Gillespie Construction Company, at Pittsburg, and removed to that city. On August 10, 1904, he was united in marriage with May Crystal, daughter of James Addison and Eunice Adelia (Craft) Myers, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He is enthusiastic in church work, and during his employment in New York lived in Brooklyn, and was an active member of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church and Sunday school.

3. Roy Bullard Chamberlin, born at Kingston, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1887. He attended the public school and graduated from the high school, class of 1903. He entered Wyoming Seminary in September, 1903, graduating with honors in college preparatory course June 14, 1905. He was active in literary and oratorical work, music and athletics; was president of the Amphictyon Society; news editor of "The Seminary Opinator;" captain of the 'varsity basket ball team, season of 1904-05; won George F. Nesbitt oratorical prize, February 22, 1905, and second prize Eastern Interscholastic Oratorical Association Contest at Pennington (New Jersey) Seminary, May 12, 1905. He entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, September, 1905, and won the Ayres freshman prize in college preparatory examinations. He is a member of the Kingston Methodist Episcopal Church.

Levi Howell, great-grandfather of Mrs. Charles Henry Chamberlin, born in Connecticut, May 10, 1785, died Scranton, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1867, was a blacksmith, and later in life engaged in farming. He was in the war of 1812. He married Mary Miller, born in Sullivan county, New York, November 17, 1789, died at Wall-pock, New Jersey, April 29, 1840. Their children: Ila, born January 18, 1809, died Somerville, New Jersey, May 3, 1860; Mary Ann, born June 4, 1811, died December 21, 1878; William, born January 19, 1815, died April 4, 1822; Robert Shaw, born July 30, 1818, died January 20, 1875; Thomas W., born April 19, 1820, died May 28, 1838; Sarah Elizabeth, born May 19, 1822, still living at Chillicothe, Ohio; James Monroe, born September 29, 1824; and Christiana, born July 27, 1827.

James Monroe, seventh child of Levi and Mary (Miller) Howell, was born September 29, 1824, on a farm between Finchville and Howell, Orange county, New York. He studied for the ministry and completed his education at Owego Academy, Owego, New York, but owing to a throat affection was obliged to retire early from this calling. February 27, 1851, he married Adaline Dorcas Smith, born July 23, 1823, died October 9, 1875. Their children are: Mary Almira Adaline, aforementioned as the wife of Charles Henry Chamberlin; and Sara Almira Adelaide, born January 9, 1855, wife of David R. Nicol, of Wilkes-Barre, a conductor on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, and they are the parents of one daughter, Adda Margaret, born September 19, 1887. Rev. James Monroe Howell married (second) October 15, 1879, Elizabeth S. Brown, of

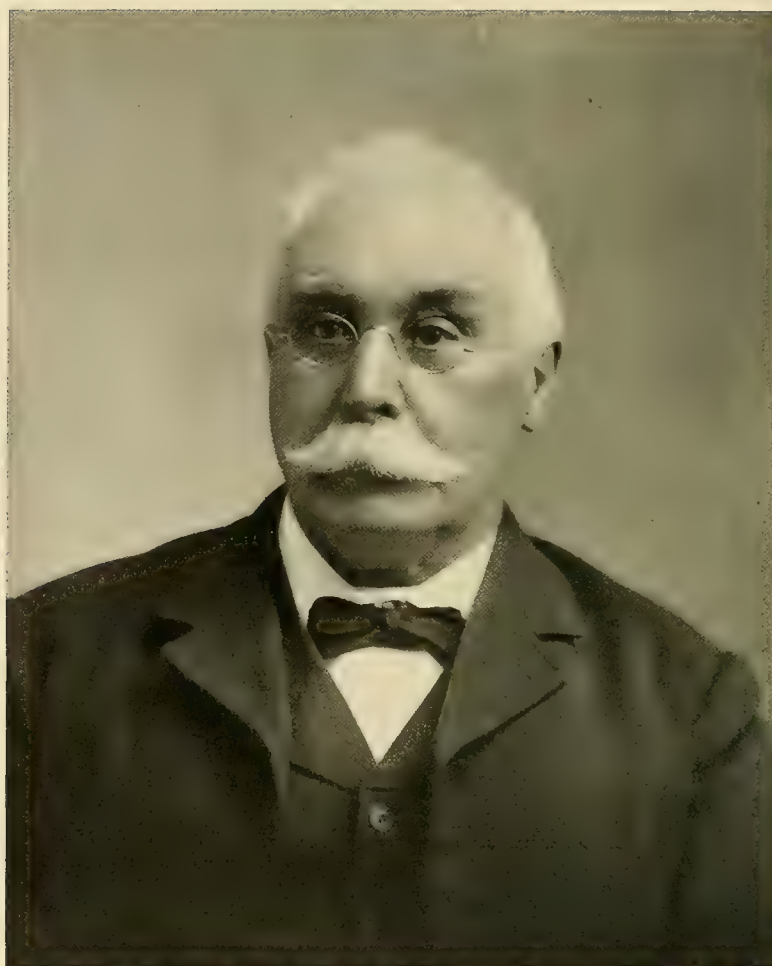
Scranton, Pennsylvania, who died June 9, 1905.

On her mother's side Mrs. Charles Henry Chamberlin is of German descent, John Smith, her great-grandfather, having been born at Heidelberg, 1769. The family has no record of his coming to this country, but it is known that he was living at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, 1797, and removed 1799 to Tioga county, New York, where he died in 1850. He married Sallie Tilbury, born in Holland 1778, died in 1813. Their children were Richard, John and Henry.

John, second son of John and Sallie (Tilbury) Smith, was born at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1797, and died at Nichols, New York, May 31, 1888. On June 12, 1814, he married Almira Granger, born in Connecticut, February 27, 1798, died at Nichols, New York, October 17, 1858, daughter of Joseph and Sallie (Roach) Granger, natives of Connecticut. The former died at Nichols, New York, and the latter in Michigan. To John and Almira (Granger) Smith twelve children were born: Lucinda, Cornelia, Fanny, George, Adaline, Dorcas, Charles, Emily, John, Almira, Joseph, Sarah A., and Harvey. Of these four are living: John, Joseph and Sarah A., at Owego, New York; and Almira at Hammondsport, New York.

Adaline Dorcas, daughter of John and Almira (Granger) Smith, was born at Nichols, New York, July 23, 1823, and died at Green Ridge, Scranton, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1875. On January 27, 1852, she married Rev. James M. Howell. Their children are: Mary Almira Adaline and Sara Almira Adelaide.

Mary Almira Adaline, daughter of James M. and Adaline Dorcas (Smith) Howell, was born at Peppercotton Plains, near Branchville, Sussex county, New Jersey, December 21, 1853. Her father then traveled under the jurisdiction of the original New Jersey conference. She removed with her parents to Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1856, and attended the Young Ladies' Seminary and later the Academy. In 1865 the family removed to Scranton, Pennsylvania, where she entered the public schools, finishing in the high school in 1872. She taught in the public schools for six years, having had special preparation for the profession, and September 12, 1878, was married to Charles Henry Chamberlin, of Wilkes-Barre, and became a resident of that city. She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church when sixteen years of age, and has since been active in Sunday school, missionary society and various lines of church work. In September, 1886, she became a member of the Woman's Christian



Richard Palmer.

Temperance Union, of Kingston, to which place the family had removed in 1880, was elected president of the organization that year, and re-elected each year for thirteen successive terms. She also served as recording secretary of the Luzerne County Women's Christian Temperance Union September 13, 1900-1905. Mrs. Chamberlin has devoted much of her time since thirteen years of age to the study of art, having been under teachers who received their instruction in the studios of New York, Boston and Paris. She has made a specialty of oil and water color work and china decorating, and has been awarded many prizes upon her exhibits.

RICHARD PALMER. Among the prominent and highly successful business men of the Wyoming valley, perhaps no one is better known or has attained to a higher degree of success than Richard Palmer, who was born in England, three miles west of Doulting, January 30, 1830, a son of William and Jane (Hoar) Palmer. His father William Palmer, was born at Waterlip, England, 1800. He was a farmer by occupation, and emigrated to Wales, 1837, to America 1851, remained until 1853, then returned to Wales, removed back 1875, then came again to America and located in Shenandoah, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he died the same year. He married Jane Hoar, who was born in Evercritch, England, in 1810, died July 22, 1897, in Shenandoah, and the following named children were born to them: 1. Richard, mentioned hereafter; 2. Eliza; 3. John, died in infancy; 4. Mary Ann, born 1840, married John Fudge, deceased in 1861, and the one child born to them died in infancy; 5. John, died in infancy; 6. Charles, born 1839, married in 1862. Marv Williams resides at Tamaqua; he is a Republican, and was elected representative of Schuylkill county in 1893; 7. Martha, born 1842, wife of William Coles of Irwin. They have a large family.

Richard Palmer received his early education in the public schools of his native place, and on leaving the school-room obtained employment in the mines where he worked until he was twenty-four years of age, when he married and sailed for this country, landing at Philadelphia April 17, 1854. From there he removed to Danville, Pennsylvania, where he engaged with Peter and Michael Grover, iron ore manufacturers. He was in the employ of this firm about seven months and then removed to Minersville, Pennsylvania, where he became associated with the firm of Manuel Bast & Company, in the coal mining bus-

iness. Here he remained until 1856, when he went to Ashland, where he was for a year in the employ of L. P. Brooks. In 1857 he removed to Locustdale, where he was engaged for ten years, two of which he was mine foreman. From Locustdale he removed to Shenandoah. Two years later Mr. Palmer went to William Penn, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and was there engaged from 1873 to 1897 as mine superintendent for A. C. Brooks & Company, acquitting the duties of that responsible position with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his employers. In 1897 Mr. Palmer removed to Parsons, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he has erected several fine residences. He is now living retired. Politically Mr. Palmer is a staunch Republican, and strongly advocates the principles of that party. He is a member of the Locust Mountain Lodge, No. 538, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a regular attendant of the Parsons Methodist Episcopal Church.

Richard Palmer was united in marriage August 9, 1854, to Margaret Watkins, daughter of John and Mary (Williams) Watkins, and the following named children were born to them: 1. Jane, who died in infancy; 2. Mary Ann, born in 1856, married Thomas Reed, and they have the following children: Matthew, fireman on the Pennsylvania & Reading Railroad; William, a bookkeeper of Philadelphia, who married a Miss Moyer, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania; Essie, died at the age of twenty-one; John, freight agent of the Pennsylvania & Reading Railroad at Shenandoah, Pennsylvania; and Leroy, employed by the Reading Coal Company. The family reside at William Penn, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, 3. Mary Jane, born in 1858, died in infancy. 4. Martha, born in June, 1862, married Philip Boyer, of No. 22 Washington street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. 5. May Jane, died in infancy. 6. William, mentioned hereinafter. 7. Sallie, born in 1866, is a graduate of Bloomsburg Normal School, and considered one of the best school teachers in the Wyoming Valley. 8. Jane, born in 1868. 9. Ida, born October 1, 1872. 10. Cora, born October, 1874, died in infancy.

William Palmer, sixth child and only son of Richard and Margaret (Watkins) Palmer, was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1864. At the age of eleven years he entered the employ of the William Penn Coal Company, and continued with them about twelve years, during which time he was promoted to telegraph operator, and later to bookkeeper. He then removed to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he be-

came chief clerk of the Carlisle Manufacturing Company. After some time Mr. Palmer severed his connection with this firm to take the position of assistant superintendent of the Brooklyn, Bath & West End Railroad, of Brooklyn, New York, John P. Heindell being general superintendent. Later he was associated with the American Car and Equipment Company of New York, where he remained till 1892 when he became traveling representative of the American Tile Works, of Boston, Massachusetts. He continued with this concern until 1899, when he resigned to become sales agent for S. F. Bowser & Company, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, remaining there one and a half years. Mr. Palmer then became traveling representative for the Benedick & Burnham Brass & Copper Company, of Waterbury, Connecticut, one of the constituent companies of the American Brass Company. He was an industrious, energetic salesman, controlled almost the entire trade in his territory, and held that position till his death. Mr. Palmer was a member of Aurora Grata Lodge, No. 756, Free and Accepted Masons, Constellation Chapter, No. 209, Royal Arch Masons, and Clinton Commandery, Knight Templars, all of Brooklyn, New York. In 1902 Mr. Palmer was demitted to Evanston Lodges, of Evanston, Illinois. He was married in 1888 to Kate E. Maize, of Philadelphia, and their children were: Richard, born 1890, and Howard born 1894.

December 30, 1903, William Palmer and his family lost their lives in the Iroquois Theatre disaster in Chicago, Illinois. Of the hundreds of sad deaths which occurred in that accident, none were more lamentable than those of Mr. Palmer and his family. They had a large circle of friends who heard the sad news with the deepest regret. This was a severe blow to his family and particularly to his aged father and mother. The only son of ten children born, and the only grandson to carry the Palmer name. William Palmer was rapidly making his mark, and bidding fair to become a potent factor in the business world. His oldest son, although only thirteen years of age, was member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and popular with all his young friends. They were a family to be proud of, and in an hour all perished by the awful engulfing flames. Sad indeed beyond description was this awful event.

JOHN K. TORBERT, for many years actively identified with business interests in the city of Wilkes-Barre, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in White Haven, Luzerne county, September

20, 1841, and is a representative of an old and honored family of that region. His parents were Washington and Elizabeth (Keiser) Torbert. The father was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1808, and was educated in the common schools of that county. He located permanently in White Haven, Luzerne county, beginning in the employ of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. He subsequently went into business for himself, was a contractor and millright by trade, contracted to saw large amounts of lumber, and also had charge of a planing mill at White Haven. He was a Methodist in religion, and a staunch Republican in politics. December 20, 1834, he married Elizabeth Keiser, who was born February 9, 1815, and died February 22, 1888, long surviving her husband, who died April 24, 1869. Their children were: 1. Sarah Jane, born March 31, 1836, in White Haven, now deceased; she was the first child born in that town. 2. George Washington, born December 21, 1837. He was educated at White Haven and Wyoming Seminary, then took a position with a large lumber concern on the headwaters of the Lehigh, and rapidly gained promotion, serving as clerk, then timekeeper, and later superintendent and general manager. On May 7, 1864, he enlisted and was made corporal of Company H, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment. In the awful carnage before Petersburg, June 18, 1864, a little over a month after his enlistment, he was mortally wounded and died in hospital in Philadelphia, August 11, only nine weeks from the day of his enlistment. He married Clara Scott, of Goldsboro, and they had Jennie, who married Frank Blakeslee, of Blakeslee, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Torbert died some years after her husband. 3. Olive Ann, born May 9, 1839, married J. C. Downing, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. 4. John Keiser See forward. 5. Mary Elizabeth born July 1, 1843, married Jacob Peters, of Allentown, Pennsylvania. 6. Frances Mendenhall, born November 11, 1845, married Captain James Bowman; See sketch in this work. 7. Charlotte Rebecca, born January 25, 1848, married William Stark, of Tunkhannock. 8. Hannah Adelia, born December 21, 1849, married a Mr. Montelius, of Mount Carmel, Pennsylvania. 9. Margaret Staples, born March 22, 1852, married Fred. Heinbach, of White Haven. 10. Eleanor Currans, born December 12, 1856, married Edward Burns, of Catasqua. 11. Isabel Fowler, born November 16, 1859, married John Shelmer, of Wilkes-Barre.

John Keiser Torbert, fourth child and second

son of Washington and Elizabeth (Keiser) Torbert, was educated in the common schools in his native village, Columbus Academy, and Wyoming Seminary. He was just preparing to enter upon an active career when, at the age of nineteen, the civil war broke out, and his fervent patriotism moved him to devote his services to his country, and he served with courage and fidelity during the entire struggle. He enlisted under the first three year call of President Lincoln, June 13, 1861, for a term of three years, and was mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Wayne, near West Chester, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of the same month, as a private in Captain LeGrand B. Speese's Company F, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, known as the Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel Elisha B. Harvey commanding. The regiment was soon well drilled, and on July 21, fully armed and equipped, it went into camp at Meridian Hill, where it remained until August 2, when it marched to Tennallytown then the rendezvous for the Pennsylvania Reserves. While here the muskets were exchanged for the Springfield rifle, and particular attention was given to skirmish drill and target practice. The regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, First Corps, Army of the Potomac, serving under General McDowell, Hooker, and Reynolds. In March, 1864, the First Corps was discontinued, and the regiment was transferred to the Fifth Corps, same army, under Generals Porter, Butterfield, Meade, and Warren. The divisions to which the regiment was attached was better known as the famous Pennsylvania Reserve Division, and during its service participated in the following historic engagements: Great Falls, Drainesville, the Seven Days Fight, including Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, and Malvern Hill; the second Bull Run (or Manassas), South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, and a number of minor engagements and skirmishes. At the Wilderness almost the entire regiment was captured, which terminated its active career. At Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862, John K. Torbert was wounded in the right forearm, captured, and was imprisoned at Castle Thunder, Richmond, Virginia, and for twenty-eight days, when he was paroled and rejoined his regiment at Fredericksburg. He was again captured at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, a little more than a month before his term of service would have expired, and was confined in the horrible prison pens at Andersonville, Georgia, and

Florence, South Carolina, and was finally paroled February 24, 1865, and taken to a parole camp at Annapolis, Maryland, then to a Baltimore hospital, became dangerously ill, was at once taken home by his family physician on a furlough and restored to comparatively good health within a year. He participated in the engagements at Great Falls, Drainesville, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, Fredericksburg, and the Wilderness, at all times rendering faithful and meritorious service, and received an honorable discharge at Philadelphia, May 8, 1865, a month after the end of the war and the disbandment of the rebel armies and about eleventh months after his term of service had expired. The foregoing excellent military record is condensed from a work published in Washington, D. C., by the Interstate Publishing Company. While confined to a chronological statement of service and without the amplification which would serve to make a thrilling narrative of a military service, the reader who is at all familiar with even the general history of the civil war period, cannot but discern from the space of time covered and the names of the historic engagements in which Mr. Torbert participated, that his career was conspicuously gallant and honorable. In such a record of patriotic service he leaves to his children a priceless legacy—one which will grow brighter as the years pass by, and it is the inspiration from such examples that will serve to give to the country in succeeding days of need the service of men who will acquit themselves the better for what was done by the heroes of the civil war period.

After leaving the army Mr. Torbert went to Alexandria, Virginia, where he engaged in the produce business, but after a year, impaired health due to the miseries of prison life obliged him to abandon his enterprise, and he returned to White Haven, Pennsylvania, where he established a produce, fruit and variety business which he conducted with success for a period of sixteen years. For twelve years of this time he occupied the position of postmaster, and discharged his duties with the same scrupulous fidelity as characterized him during his army service. In 1881, he entered the wholesale grocery business in Wilkes-Barre, as a member of the firm of Welles, Torbert and Company, and continued with the same for two years, when he sold his interest to his partner, J. C. Welles, and went to Interlaken, Seneca county, New York. He there engaged in a wholesale produce business, shipping his products to the coal fields of Pennsylvania. In 1888 he removed his family from White Haven to Interlaken. In 1896 he transferred his business

there to his son George, and removed with his family to Wilkes-Barre, giving his attention to marketing the fruit and produce from the Seneca county establishment. During his entire business career he has been known for his active enterprises, and sterling integrity of character.

Mr. Torbert is prominent in Grand Army circles and in other military organizations. He was a charter member of D. J. Taylor Post No. 113, G. A. R. Department of Pennsylvania, in which for several terms he held the positions of quartermaster, adjutant, chaplain and commander, and is now connected with Conyngham Post No. 97, of Wilkes-Barre. He is also a member of the Prisoners of War Association, and of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical and Benevolent Society, incorporated in 1901, under the laws of the District of Columbia. He is a Republican in politics, and he and his wife are members of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Torbert married, first, September 24, 1868, Miss J. Augusta Benscoter, at Town Line, Luzerne county, daughter of Warren Benscoter. She died October 20, 1876, having borne to her husband two children, George C. and Guy Leon Torbert. Mr. Torbert married, at White Haven, July 26, 1881, Miss Anna M. Pursell, daughter of Thomas and Anna (Tranger) Pursell.

1. George C., eldest son of John K. Torbert, born at White Haven, September 15, 1869, was educated in the common schools of White Haven; Wilkes-Barre, and graduated at Wyoming Seminary, in the Commercial College. He is now in charge of the business established by his father at Interlaken. He is a Republican in politics, a Methodist in religion, and a member of the Masonic brotherhood. At Interlaken, June 30, 1891, he married Myra Covert, daughter of Enoch and Mary Covert. To George C. and Myra (Covert) Torbert were born two children: Hazel A., April 25, 1895; and John Guy, May 21, 1898.

2. Guy Leon, youngest son of John K. Torbert, born September 5, 1874, was educated in the public schools of White Haven, Ithaca, New York, and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania. He was a young man of splendid business abilities, and commanded a large and important trade as traveling salesman for the firm of James Bowman and Son, of Wilkes-Barre. He was of sterling moral worth, and an exemplary Christian, took a deep and intelligent interest in religious work, and was a recognized leader of the young. He was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, president of the Epworth League connected therewith, and one of the most active members of the Young Men's Christian As-

sociation. His instincts and tastes were lofty, he was unusually well informed; and he possessed oratorical powers of a high order, and was a graceful and persuasive speaker before the various bodies in which he held membership. He passed to his eternal reward February 9, 1896, at the early age of twenty-one years, when just fairly entered upon a career unusually promising of honor and usefulness, to the deep sorrow not alone of his own kinsfolk, but of a large circle of admiring friends who held him in genuine affection for his nobility of character and for the large usefulness of which his virtues and abilities gave promise.

WILLIAM HENRY GEIDNER, of Wilkes-Barre, was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1848, a son of Charles Louis and Mary Ann (Gudkunst) Geidner, and grandson of Timothy and Elizabeth (Kemerer) Geidner.

Timothy Geidner (grandfather) was born November 7, 1793, in Upper Milford, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, a son of Ludwig Geidner, of same locality. He followed the occupation of farming, in which he was very successful, and succeeded in clearing a large tract of land in the neighborhood of his birthplace. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Kemerer, a native of Salisbury township, Pennsylvania, bore him children: Samuel, Charles, Thomas, William, James, John, Mary and Eliza.

Charles Louis Geidner (father) was born in Salisbury township, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1822. He was educated in the common schools, and at an early age served an apprenticeship at the trade of cigar maker. For a period of twelve years he served as weigh-master in the Lehigh Crane Iron Company, at Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, and from that year up to the time of his death, July 1, 1874, aged fifty-two years, was employed at his trade. He married Mary Ann Gudkunst, and they were the parents of eleven children: James, born November, 1838, in Allentown, married Susanna Christman, of Long Swamp township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, who died about 1898; Evan Charles, born in Allentown, October, 1840, died September 25, 1871; Catherine Amanda, born May 7, 1846, in Allentown, became the wife of John Nagle, of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, now deceased; Mrs. Nagle resides in Allentown; William Henry, born March 27, 1848, mentioned hereinafter; Elizabeth, born

1850, died 1854; Daniel, born 1852, died in infancy; Louisa Matilda, born in Allentown, 1855, died 1900; she was the wife of Levan Troxall, who was born in Whitehall, Lehigh county; Emma Jane, born 1858, became the wife of James Wieand, of Allentown, in which city they reside; Anna Sybella, born in Allentown, 1860, became the wife of Lewis Schoedler, of Hamburg, Berks county, Pennsylvania; they reside in Allentown; Ellen, born 1862, died 1889; she was the wife of Charles Tuttle, of Allentown, Pennsylvania.

William Henry Geidner was educated in the common and high schools of Allentown, and at the age of fifteen went to work for the Lehigh Register to learn the trade of printer. He remained there one year, and then accompanied his parents upon their removal into the country, remaining with them two years, at the expiration of which time he returned to the same office and was employed there up to 1868, when he accepted a position with the Gazette of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, remaining there until July 1, 1874, the day of his father's death. July 7, 1874, he entered the employ of the Hazard Manufacturing Company, at Wilkes-Barre, as a wire drawer in the drawing department, working at that until 1882, when he was appointed assistant to W. H. Reichard, superintendent of the wire drawing department of this company. (A personal sketch of W. H. Reichard, with a full history of this business, will be found elsewhere in this work). Mr. Geidner has been in the employ of this company ever since, a period of thirty-one years, which fact attests to his faithful and conscientious performance of duties assigned to him. He is a staunch Republican in politics, aiding to the best of his ability the interests of that party. He is a member of Nesquehoning Lodge, No. 193, K. P., of Mauch Chunk, passed all the chairs, and was recording secretary three years and financial secretary for a similar period of time. He is also a member of Camp No. 118, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Wilkes-Barre, in which he has passed all the chairs.

Mr. Geidner married, September 26, 1871, Katherine Reichard (See Reichard Family), and four children are the issue: Mary Rebecca, born July 8, 1872, wife of Elmer J. Oplinger, of Wilkes-Barre; Hattie Elmira, born October 3, 1873, wife of Harry F. Miller, of Wilkes-Barre, and mother of three children:

Wayne, Marion and Dorothy Miller; Morris Reichard, born January 24, 1879, began his education in the common and high schools of Wilkes-Barre, then took up the study of dentistry and entered the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, from which he was graduated in 1903. He at once began practice in the office of Dr. Saunders, in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he remained one year, after which he opened an office in that city, and has been very successful in the conduct of the same; Louise Emily, born March 5, 1887, resides at home. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

REUBEN B. CUTLER, deceased. Reuben B. Cutler, who died April 1, 1905, was the organizer and director of the People's Savings Bank of Pittston, Pennsylvania, and one of that city's oldest merchants, best-known and most highly respected citizens. He traced his ancestry back to some of the oldest of the New England families.

(I) Reuben Cutler, father of Reuben B. Cutler, was a resident of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and was prominently identified with many public improvements in that section of Pennsylvania. When the Pennsylvania Coal Company was building its gravity railroad Mr. Cutler had charge of a construction gang in connection with that undertaking.

(II) Reuben B. Cutler, son of Reuben Cutler (I), was born in Whitney's Point, New York, March 11, 1824. His education was commenced in Whitney's Point, New York, and completed in Wilkes-Barre, where he removed with his parents in his boyhood days. He lived in Wilkes-Barre until he had attained his majority, when he went to Honesdale, Pennsylvania, where he learned the trade of cabinet-making. Having mastered this trade, Mr. Cutler, in 1848, traveled from Honesdale to Carbondale by the old gravity railroad, and from this point proceeded by stage to Pittston. His permanent residence in Pittston dated from this time. He formed a business partnership with Abram Haas, who had been his dearest friend in Honesdale, and they opened a cabinet shop on Kennedy street, in a little building on the lower side of the lot now occupied by William Drury's double house, under the firm name of Haas & Cutler. Later they bought a lot with a fifty-foot frontage on the easterly side of North Main street

for nine hundred dollars, and erected a two-story building for use as a store and a dwelling. It was the first building in this section of North Main street, with the exception of the Johnson cottage, which is now in the rear of the McElhenny drug store. The building erected by Haas & Cutler is directly opposite the Gazette office, and is now owned (1906) by A. B. Brown and occupied by W. E. Sharp as a market. In 1850-1 the Cutler brick residence was erected on the lot adjoining this building. The business of Mr. Cutler gradually changed from that of cabinet-maker, when he made furniture with his own hands, which he sold to that of a dealer in furniture, which business he conducted for many years, and in connection with which he later engaged in the undertaking business. For these latter ventures he had erected, on the west side of Main street, directly opposite his residence, a three-story brick building. About 1887 Mr. Cutler sold out his stock of furniture and disposed of his interest in the undertaking business to his son, Charles H. Cutler. Then he entered into a partnership with his son-in-law, E. T. Phinney, and opened a dry goods store in the building in which he had previously conducted his furniture business. Although Mr. Cutler was by this time well advanced in years, he was able to attend to his business with the greatest regularity until within a week before his death. He was a very successful, enterprising business man, and was fortunate in being able to amass a considerable fortune, all of which he left to his widow. He was public spirited and ever ready to lend his assistance to any measure that held promise for the welfare of the community. He served one term on the Pittston borough school board, having been appointed by the court at a time when it was found necessary to remove the old board. His associates on the board were: Thomas Maloney, Thomas Mangan, Jacob W. Evans, Patrick Battle and William Law. He was one of the organizers of the People's Savings Bank of Pittston, and a director for many years. Through his entire life he was an active member of the Baptist Church, and was one of the organizers of the First Baptist Church of Pittston, and of which he was for many years an officer, and superintendent of the Sunday school for about forty years, until failing health obliged him to resign this position. His earnest religious spirit was shown in his every

day life, as instanced by the fact that during the time of his apprenticeship in Honesdale, when he was receiving but twenty-five dollars and his board as compensation for a year's labor, he contributed his entire salary to the Baptist Church. He always attributed his success in life to this fact, that he gave his first year's wages to the service of the Master. Mr. Cutler was a man whose charm of manner few could resist; he had many friends, among the poor as well as the rich, the lowly as well as those high in position. All with whom he came in contact, socially as well as in business circles, appreciated his genial, kindly nature and sterling worth. Mr. Cutler's health became impaired about four years previous to his death, and in 1903 he had the misfortune to sprain one of his legs, which still further undermined his health. A congestive chill with which he was attacked about a week before his demise rapidly developed into pneumonia, which ended fatally April 1, 1905.

Mr. Cutler was twice married. First to Sarah Phillips, of Kingston, who died two years after. They had one child, Charles H. Cutler, a prominent undertaker of Pittston, Pennsylvania, who married Lois Merrill Griffith. (See Griffith Family.) Mr. Reuben B. Cutler married (second), in 1855, Amanda Beisel, of Conyngham valley, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, who survives her husband. By this second marriage there were five children: Reuben B. and Harry L., deceased; three living, all in Pittston, as follows: Mrs. Lillie Phinney, Amanda J., and Florence Cutler. A brother of Mr. Cutler, Stewart H., is still living at Scranton, Pennsylvania.

DENNIS A. MACKIN, superintendent of the Central Poor Alms House, at Retreat, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1869, the son of Edward and Mary (Dowling) Mackin, and grandson of Dennis Mackin, a native of Ireland. He married Miss Kate Hoffman, of Dutch (Holland) extraction, whose people were among the pioneer settlers of Wyoming valley. Among their children was a son, Edward.

Edward Mackin, father of Dennis A. Mackin, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1840. He is a prominent coal operator, having been identified with the Delaware & Hudson Company for a period of fifty-three years, forty years of that time



I. E. LABARRE

acting as superintendent. He was for thirty years school director in the city of Wilkes-Barre, and also served nine years on the city council. He was a staunch Democrat, and worked earnestly and untiringly toward advancing the interests of that organization. He now (1906) resides in the city of his birth, Wilkes-Barre, retired from active business life. (See sketch elsewhere.) He married Miss Mary Dowling, a native of Luzerne county, and of their children five are living: Charles E., Dennis A., Dr. Thomas H., Mrs. Sarah Moore and Florence.

Dennis A. Mackin, son of Edward and Mary (Dowling) Mackin, was reared and educated in the common schools of his native place. He subsequently entered the Wyoming Seminary, spending two and a half years there, being a graduate of the commercial department of that institution. The first eight years after leaving the schoolroom, Mr. Mackin was employed by his father, who was then superintendent of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company. He next became interested in the general merchandise business in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in which business he still retains his interest. The business was begun in 1893, and proved very successful from the start, owing to the good management and good business methods that have always characterized Mr. Mackin's work.

In 1891 Mr. Mackin was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hannon, the daughter of John and Anna W. Hannon, of Columbia county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Mackin's paternal grandfather, Lawrence Hannon, was a coal operator of Schuylkill county, and a man of considerable means. Her maternal grandmother was Mary Butler. Mrs. Mackin's father, John P. Hannon, was a native of Brooklyn, New York, and a man of education and refinement. He was principal of Cunningham township schools for eighteen years, and was also engaged at one time in mercantile pursuits. He is now deceased. His widow, Anna W., was born in Ireland, and is still living. Their family consisted of Theobald, Mary, Anastasia, Elizabeth, and Lawrence, four of whom reside in Wyoming valley. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Dennis A. Mackin are: Kathryn, Paul, John P., Charles and Mary.

February, 1900, nine years after his marriage, Mr. Mackin and his wife took positions in Central Poor District Alms House, at Re-

treat, Pennsylvania, as superintendent and matron, which position they still retain (1906). There are two hundred and fifty-two inmates in the institution, one hundred and eighty-six men, fifty-three women and thirteen children, and Mr. and Mrs. Mackin are well qualified to look after their interests, being kind and humane in their attention and treatment.

ISAAC EVERETT LABARRE, deceased, who for a period of four decades was a familiar figure on the streets of Pittston and West Pittston, where he was universally regarded as a man of sterling integrity and rare business qualifications, was born in Laceyville, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1843, a son of Isaac I. and Mary Ann (Everett) LaBarre, whose family consisted of five children, as follows: Henry A., of Laceyville, Pennsylvania; Mary F., who became the wife of George Kennard, now deceased; John D., who died in 1872; Hannah J., a resident of Laceyville, Pennsylvania, and Isaac Everett. Isaac I. LaBarre was born in New Jersey, April 22, 1815, educated in the common schools, learned the trade of tanner, which he followed throughout the active years of his life, removed to Laceyville, Pennsylvania, at an early age, and resided there for the remainder of his days, passing away in the year 1862. Mary Ann (Everett) LaBarre (mother) was born in New Jersey, December 10, 1807, educated in the common schools of the neighborhood, and faithfully performed the duties of wife and mother. She died 1899.

The boyhood days of Isaac Everett LaBarre were spent in his native town, and his education was acquired in the schools thereof. Before he had reached the age of eighteen years the call for troops had gone forth to defend the Union, and he was among those who responded to the same, thus showing his patriotism and love of country. For fourteen months he served as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, with distinction, and at the expiration of that period of time received an honorable discharge. Upon his return to Laceyville he was engaged for a short time on the engineering corps engaged in laying out the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which was being built through that territory to Buffalo, New York. He then took up his residence in Pittston, Pennsylvania, and for

a few years thereafter was employed as clerk in the general store of Law & MacMillan. He resigned from this position in order to become a clerk in the office of the Adams Express Company, under his uncle, the late Isaac Everett, who was the agent for that company at that place for many years. Later he engaged in the commission business with the late John H. Brown as a partner, and for several years served in the capacity of local sales agent for the Butler Coal Company's products. In the business circles of his adopted city he gained a most excellent reputation, and this was borne out by his sterling qualities, firm principles, and straightforward method of conducting his affairs. Ever anxious to advance the interests of the community in which he resided, he took an active part in enterprises which promised success in that direction, while at the same time he was not neglectful of his personal affairs. Mr. LaBarre was greatly interested in the Masonic order and had attained a high position in its ranks. He was a member of the following Masonic organizations: Valley Lodge, of Pittston; Pittston Chapter, No. 242, Royal Arch Masons; Temple Commandery, Knights Templar, of Tunkhannock; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre. He had taken the thirty-second degree in Masonry. About the year 1889 Mr. LaBarre negotiated the sale of the horse car line through Pittston to the traction company.

Shortly after his removal to West Pittston Mr. LaBarre was united in marriage to Mary E. Grier, who was one of three children born to the late Thomas E. Grier, the others being as follows: William E., an employee in the knitting mill in West Pittston, Pennsylvania, and Blanche, who became the wife of C. C. Conrad, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Three children were the issue of this union: T. Grier, born December 27, 1873, educated in the common schools, and is now conducting a printing business in West Pittston; he married Bessie E. Hoover, and they have one child, Helen Elizabeth; Mary Everett, born February 7, 1877, educated in the common and high schools, and is now the wife of Thomas Hoover, a carpenter; Frances Louise, born March 10, 1882. Isaac Everett LaBarre passed away at the family home, No. 11 Delaware avenue, West Pittston, June 1, 1905. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. George Kirkland, and the interment was in West Pittston cemetery.

WILLIAM GLASSELL ENO, insurance agent of Wilkes-Barre, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1852 son of Josiah William and Louisa Brown (Glassell) Eno. He is of New England ancestry on the paternal side, while those on the maternal side resided in Virginia. James Ennew, Enno, Enos, or Eno, as the name is variously spelled in the early New England records, and of whom the subject of this sketch is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation, came from England and in 1646 located in Windsor, Connecticut, where his death occurred June 11, 1682. He was not a non-conformist but worshipped according to the ritual of the established church, and in 1664, he, with others, petitioned the General Court, at Hartford, "for the right to receive the privileges of the church (of England) in the administration of her ordinances for themselves and their children," which was denied. He was prominent among the early settlers of Windsor, having been chosen by the town as one of its agents to negotiate the purchase of land from the Indians, and he received for this service, jointly with his associates a tract of land known as Tilton Marsh, lying in the immediate vicinity of Simsbury Mountain. He was married three times. First, in 1648 to Hannah Bidwell, whose father, Richard, came from Devonshire, England, in 1634 to Windsor, where he died in 1647, and she died there in 1679; second, in 1658 to Elizabeth Holcombe (died in 1679), widow of Thomas Holcombe, who arrived in Dorchester, Massachusetts, from England, in 1634, and went to Windsor the following year; third, in 1680 to Hester Eggleston, widow of James, of Windsor, the latter a son of Bagot Eggleston, who was born in England in 1590, arrived in Massachusetts in 1630, and in 1635 went to Windsor, where he died in 1674. James was the father of three children, all of his first union. Sarah, born in June, 1649, died in April, 1732. She married, first, in 1667, Benajah Holcombe, born in 1644, son of Thomas (1630) and who died in 1736; second, Samuel Phelps, who was born in 1652, grandson of William Phelps (1630). James was born, November 2, 1651, and died July 16, 1714. John, born December 2, 1654, married in 1681 to Mary Dibble or Dibol, whose birth took place December 24, 1664. She was a daughter of Ebenezer and granddaughter of Thomas Dibol (of Dorchester, 1635), who died at Windsor in 1681. Thomas Dibol was an ancestor of Rutherford B. Hayes, nineteenth president of the United States.

James (2) Eno (James) who settled in Simsbury, Connecticut, was born November 2,

1657, died July 16th, 1714. He married Abigail Bissell, born July 6, 1661, died March, 1728; daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Holcombe) Bissell, the former of whom was a son of John Bissell, who was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1591, and came to New England in 1628. The children of James (2) and Abigail Eno were: James, Ann, William, Abigail, Mary, John, Samuel, Susannah, and David. James (3) Eno, the oldest son, married for his first wife Mary Grant, daughter of Matthew Grant, of Windsor, and was of the line of Samuel Grant, an ancestor of General Ulysses Grant.

David (3) Eno (James 2, James 1), was born in Simsbury, August 12, 1702; married, October 20, 1723, Mary Gillet, who was born February 29, 1702-3, daughter of Nathan (3) Gillet, the latter a grandson of Nathan (1), who came from England to Connecticut in 1634. She died in Simsbury, November 23, 1760. The children of David (3) and Mary Eno were: David, Roger, Mercy and Jonathan, all of whom were born in Simsbury. Their son Roger, (born in 1729), who spelled his name Enos, entered the Colonial military service at an early age, attaining the rank of major-general, and served in numerous campaigns, including the siege of Havana and the French war. He was associated with General Arnold on the latter's memorable expedition through the wilderness to Quebec, but was forced by lack of provisions to return with his command by direction of his commander in order to avoid starvation. Tried by court-martial for the alleged offense of returning without orders, he was promptly acquitted with honor. Major-General Roger Enos married Jerusha, daughter of Daniel and Esther (Moore) Hayden, of Windsor, and a descendant in the fifth generation of William Hayden (See Hayden Family), who came from England in 1630.

Captain Jonathan (4) Enos, (David, 3, James, 2, James, 1), was born at Simsbury in 1739 and resided there until his death, which occurred December 5, 1813. He was married January 7, 1764, to Mary Hart, of Berlin, Connecticut, born December 26, 1744, daughter of Elijah and Abigail (Goodrich) Hart, of New Britain, Connecticut, and of the fifth generation from Stephen Hart, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1630. Mary died October, 1834, at the advanced age of ninety years. Captain Jonathan (4) and Mary Eno had a family of nine children, namely: Mary, Rhoda, Jonathan, Lucretia, Elizabeth, Cynthia, Salmon, Chauncey and Abigail. Salmon Eno, who represented Simsbury in

the Connecticut Assembly in 1834, married Mary Richards, daughter of Amos and Lydia (Lewis) Richards. His son, Amos Richards Eno, who became the senior partner of the firm of Eno and Phelps, a prominent New York mercantile house, married Lucy Jane, daughter of Hon. Elisha and Lucy (Smith) Phelps. Hon. Elisha Phelps was a member of Congress from Connecticut from 1819 to 1829, and his son, Colonel Jonathan Smith Phelps, was a member of the national house of representatives from Missouri from 1844 to 1861. Abigail Eno, born February 28, 1785, daughter of Captain Jonathan, married John Viets, son of Dr. Alexander Viets, a German physician who went from New York to Simsbury in 1730, and was an ancestor of Rt. Rev. Alexander Viets Griswold, D. D., Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts in 1811, and chosen chancellor of Brown University in 1812.

Chauncey (5) Eno (Jonathan, 4, David, 3, James, 2, James, 1), grandfather of William G. Eno, was born in Simsbury, December 19, 1782. He was a prosperous and a prominent resident of Simsbury, representing that town in the Connecticut Assembly in 1834. His death occurred January 15, 1845. On November 4th, 1807, he married Amrilla Case, who was born in Canton, Connecticut, February 12, 1778-79, daughter of Fithian and Amrilla (Humphrey) Case, and a descendant in the sixth generation of Joseph Case, of Windsor, 1640. Amrilla (Case) Eno died August 22, 1860. Chauncey and Amrilla Eno were the parents of five children, namely: Elizur Hart, born November 7, 1809, died January 16, 1883; Cordelia, born June 3, 1812; Chauncey Evelyn, born December 27, 1815; Jennette Amrilla, born May 8, 1818, died February 13, 1889; and Josiah William born February 23, 1820. (See below). Elizur married Sarah Elizabeth Tuller and had three children: Chauncey H., Fanny A., and Watson E. Cordelia married Watson Wilcox, and became the mother of Addie E. and Louis W. Wilcox. Chauncey Evelyn Eno married for his first wife, Harriet Goodwin, and for his second wife, Maria Bacon. The children of his first wife are Harriet A. and Lewis G. Those of his second wife are Richard B. and Mary C. Jennette Amrilla Eno married Rufus Tuller and was the mother of Nellie V., Fannie A., who died May 10, 1871; and Chauncey Evelyn Tuller.

Josiah (6) William Eno (Chauncey, 5, Jonathan, 4, David, 3, James, 2, James, 1) was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, February 23, 1820.

When a young man he came to the Wyoming Valley, locating in Wilkes-Barre, where he engaged in mercantile business, and his long and honorable business career was attended with excellent financial results. He was closely identified with some of the extensive coal interests of this section, and was one of the most prominent citizens of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, having established his residence there in 1855.

In addition to being one of the original incorporators of that borough he took an active part in its local public affairs, serving as auditor in 1866; as justice of the peace for the years 1867, 1872, 1877 and 1882; and was Burgess of the borough in 1870-71-73-74. From 1856 to the time of his death he was a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church. On January 23, 1851, he married Louisa Brown (5) Glassell, who was born in Tortholwald, Madison county, Virginia, October 14, 1816, daughter of John (4) and Louise Richards (Brown) Glassell. Through Andrew (3) and Robert (2) she is descended from John Glassell, of Scotland, 1620. Josiah W. and Louisa Brown (Glassell) Eno have two children, namely: William Glassell Eno, the principal subject of this sketch; and Jeannette, who was born in Plymouth, June 22, 1857, and married January 24, 1883, Palmer Campbell, of Hoboken, New Jersey, son of W. P. and Caroline E. S. (Beers) Campbell, of New Orleans, Louisiana.

William Glassell Eno was educated in the private schools at Plymouth and Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, then at Business College at Trenton, New Jersey. After his return home he was employed as shipping clerk at coal mine at Plymouth from 1869 to 1871, and from that date until 1874 as chief clerk at the iron works in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He then entered the insurance business at Plymouth in 1874, and at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, July, 1876, became a member of the firm of Biddle & Eno and has been interested in a number of business enterprises in Wilkes-Barre.

He is a member of the Masonic Lodge Plymouth, No. 342, and of the higher degrees including Dieu le Veut Commandery; also member of Bloomsburg Consistory A. and A. S. R. Masons, thirty-second degree; Lulu Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of Lodge No. 109, B. P. O. E. of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

William Glassell Eno, married June 12, 1889, Miss Marion Borden, daughter of Albert Field and Annie (Royer) Borden, of Pottstown, Pennsylvania. Her grandparents were James Winslow and Nancy (Hewing) Borden, of Dartmouth,

Massachusetts, and she is a descendant in the sixth generation from John (1) Borden, who was born in England in 1607, and immigrated to New England in 1635, arriving May 5, of that year. Mr. and Mrs. Eno have two children: Josiah William, born February 26, 1890, in Plymouth, Pennsylvania; Jean, born June 29, 1892, in Plymouth, Pennsylvania. (Abridged from Rev. H. E. Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies," p. 26-9; and Stiles' "History of Connecticut," i, 239-248.

SHAYER FAMILY. Philip Shaver was born and spent his boyhood in the valley of the Danube river, near Vienna, Austria. It was a cardinal principle with him that a man was not really running into debt when he bought and owed for real estate at a reasonable price. He settled in Dallas, Pennsylvania, and built his house—a log house—on the hill about a quarter of a mile south of the cross roads near the residence of the late James Shaver, on land afterward occupied by Asa Shaver, now deceased. Philip Shaver was generous and public-spirited to a marked degree for the time and place. He gave land for the public burying ground, on the hill near the pine grove just south of Dallas village, on the road to Huntsville, and also gave land for the Shaver burying ground, and for the first school house in Dallas township.

The exact date when the Shavers first settled in Dallas cannot be accurately determined. They were Germans, and most of them came from the vicinity of Newton, New Jersey. The name is spelled Shaver, or Shafer, or Shaffer. Adam Shaver, Peter Shaver and Frederick Shaver were residents of Kingston township as early as 1796. Adam was a shoemaker by trade, but in 1806 started and for several years afterward operated an old mill in Mill Hollow, now Luzerne borough. About 1812-13 Philip Shaver and his sons John P. and William became owners of large tracts of land in Dallas and Kingston townships, and built up what is still known as Shavertown. John P. Shaver, son of Philip, was a farmer and lumberman and operated a saw mill. He was a man of energy, possessing many of his father's traits. Indeed, from the time Philip Shaver came into the region, now more than three-quarters of a century ago, both he and his descendants have been noted for thrift, enterprise, and public spirit; and in each succeeding generation lumbering and saw milling seems to have been among the pursuits of his descendants.

John P. Shaver married Sarah Montanye, a

native of Luzerne county, and had a family of seven sons and one daughter. Joseph Shaver, one of the sons, married (first) Jane Allen, who bore him six sons: F. A. Shaver, Joseph C. Shaver, Isaac N. Shaver, W. H. Shaver, Elmer B. Shaver, and Ralph A. Shaver. He married (second) Mrs. Mary A. Snyder, whose maiden name was Bartron, and of this union there were six children, three of whom are now living: Scott L. Shaver, Maggie R. Shaver, and John B. Shaver. Mr. Shaver died February 20, 1900.

Isaac N. Shaver, son of Joseph and Jane G. (Allen) Shaver, was born in Dallas, September 15, 1845, and was brought up to farm work, lumbering and operating a saw mill. Before he was of full age he began work with his father in the saw mill, was associated with him in later years, and eventually succeeded to the business upon his father's death. He worked hard, and not in vain, and now is in comfortable circumstances, enjoying in addition to the fruits of his labors the respect of his fellow townsmen. He is a well-informed, and a good, straight-forward business man, having been practically self-educated; and he has added to his store of learning by observation of and contact with men in his extensive travels both in this country and in Europe. In politics he is a Republican, and for many years has been township auditor, and also auditor of the borough. In religious preference he is a Methodist. Mr. Shaver married, April 21, 1901, Estella J. Fell, daughter of George W. and Mary (Homet) Fell, and a descendant of the seventh generation of Joseph Fell, of Longlands, parish of Uldale, Cumberland, England, the American ancestor of one of the best families of the Friends, or Quakers. (See Fell family elsewhere in this work).

George W. Fell enlisted in August, 1863, in the One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was in actual service until Lee's surrender at Appomattox, Virginia, in 1865. He lives in Harvard, Nebraska.

JACOB SPEICHER. Among the well-known mechanical engineers of the Wyoming Valley must be numbered Jacob Speicher, of Parsons, Pennsylvania. Mr. Speicher is a son of George Speicher, who was born in Germany, in 1816, and married Ann Mary Backen, a native of the same country. They were the parents of the following children, all of whom were born in Germany: 1. Peter, who was born about 1843, lives at Jermyn, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, married and has five children, and is an engineer

for the D. & H. Coal Company at Jermyn. 2. Matthias, who was born about 1845, lives near Archbald, Pennsylvania, married Frances Willz, and has ten children. Matthias was formerly master mechanic at Carbondale for the D. & H. Coal Company and is now engineer for the same company. 3. Barbara, who was born in 1847, married John Ferguson, of Olyphant, near Scranton, and has eight children. John was formerly a store keeper, then later lived retired, and died about 1898 and was buried in Olyphant cemetery. 4. Margaret, who was born in 1849, married Peter Miller, of Archbald, and has seven children. Peter is an engineer for the D. & H. Coal Company. 5. Jacob, mentioned at length hereinafter. 6. Nicholas, who was born in 1853, married in St. Paul, Minnesota, had one child, Michola; died in 1888, in St. Paul, Minnesota. 7. Joseph, who was born in 1855, lives in Kankakee, Illinois, married Barbara Schubert, deceased, and has two children. Joseph is an undertaker and furniture dealer. 8. John, born in 1857, is in business with Joseph in Kankakee, Illinois.

Mr. Speicher, the father of the family, died in his native land, aged seventy-five years, July, 1891. Mrs. Ann Mary (Backen) Speicher died in Archbald, Pennsylvania, in 1893, aged seventy-five years.

Jacob Speicher, son of George and Ann Mary (Backen) Speicher, was born September 19th, 1851, in Sarlouis, Germany, and was educated in the schools of his native village. At the age of thirteen he came to the United States and settled in Archbald, near Scranton. At sixteen he entered the machine shops of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company, and after completing his apprenticeship was advanced step by step to the position of assistant to the master mechanic. He was then but twenty years old, and the fact that he has ever since retained his position is the highest encomium which can be pronounced upon him. He is a member of the Knights of Macca-bees.

Mr. Speicher married, March 24th, 1874, Catherine Lauer, and they are the parents of the following children: 1. George, who was born October 12th, 1876, lives at Archbald, and is an engineer on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad. 2. Alfred, who was born October 11, 1878, is a plumber in Parsons, and married Louise Chisler. 3. Albert, who was born October 18th, 1880, and is a machinist, serving under his father. 4. Edmund, who was born November 22nd, 1882, and is a machinist in the Valley shops in Wilkes-Barre. 5. Leo, who was born October

12th, 1884, and is station agent at Parsons. 6. Regina, who was born October 22nd, 1886. 7. Jacob, who was born April 21st, 1889. 8. Marie, who was born October 13th, 1891, and is now attending school.

Mrs. Speicher is a daughter of Matthew and Katherine (Kugler) Lauer, who spent their entire lives in Germany. They had a family of ten children, five of whom are still living: 1. Elizabeth, born in Sarlouis, who married John Miller, of Paris, New Jersey. 2. Anna, who was born in Metz, Germany, became the wife of Carl Oust, and lives in Germany. 3. Maria, who was born in Metz, Germany, married there, and also resides there. 4. Harry, who was born in Metz, Germany, married Louise Arch, and lives in Paris, New Jersey. 5. Catherine, who was born April 20th, 1852, and became the wife of Jacob Speicher, as mentioned above.

GEORGE WASHINGTON LEACH, born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1824, is a direct descendant of Lawrence Leach, the Puritan progenitor of the family in America, who came over, with Rev. Francis Higginson in the fleet which sailed from England in the spring of 1629, arriving in Salem harbor, June 29 of that year. In a letter dated at Gravesend, England, April 17, 1629, Governor Matthew Craddock, then at the head of the Massachusetts Bay Co., wrote to Captain John Endicott, the New England governor of the colony, as follows: "We desire you to take notice of one Lawrence Leach, whom we have found a careful and painful man, and we doubt not he will continue his diligence. Let him have deserving respect."

Lawrence Leach settled on a plantation at Royal Side, in Salem, and lived there until the time of his death, in 1662, at the age of eighty-three years. He held many important offices, and by his public and private life justified the confidence placed in him by Governor Craddock. He was survived by his wife Elizabeth, and the following children: Robert, who became one of the founders of Manchester, Massachusetts; Richard and John, who lived and died at Salem; Giles, born in Salem, 1632, moved to Weymouth, and thence to Bridgewater, Massachusetts, being one of the fifty-six proprietors of that old colony town; James, who settled in New Hampshire; Samuel, at Marblehead, Massachusetts; an only daughter, Rachel, and another son, Clement, who is supposed to have remained in England.

George W. Leach's line of descent is as follows: Lawrence and Elizabeth Leach, Giles and

Anne (Noaks) Leach, Benjamin and Hepzibah (Washburne) Leach, Joseph and Anne (Harris) Leach, Benjamin and Mary (Keith) Leach, Isaiah and Eliza (Kelly) Leach, George W. Leach.

Through Hepzibah Washburne, wife of Benjamin Leach, the line is traced to the Mayflower Pilgrims, she being the granddaughter of John Winslow (brother of Governor Edward Winslow) and Mary Chilton, said to have been the first white woman to set foot upon New England soil. Hepzibah Washburne was also a great-great-granddaughter of Frances Cook, another Mayflower Pilgrim.

Mary Keith, grandmother of George W. Leach, was the great-granddaughter of Rev. James Keith, the first minister of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, who preached fifty-six years from the same pulpit. The poet, William Cullen Bryant, was very proud of his descent from this famous preacher.

On the maternal side Mr. Leach is a great-grandson of Captain James Wigton, one of the first victims of the Wyoming Massacre, and the descent is as follows: Captain James Wigton and Elizabeth (Shannon) Wigton, Isabella Wigton and John Kelly, Eliza Kelly and Isaiah Leach, George W. Leach.

Captain Wigton was of Scotch-Irish descent, and came into the Wyoming Valley from Bucks county. He was a man of character and intellect, and sometime prior to his joining the Continental army had purchased from Colonel Durkee, a tract of one hundred and ninety six acres in Wilkes-Barre, the major portion of division 34, as certified by the state to his widow, Elizabeth Wigton. He was also the owner of six acres lying between South Ross River and Franklin streets.

Shortly before the massacre he was a captain, unattached, with Washington, at Valley Forge. He, with a few others, got leave to return to the valley to aid in the defense, and arrived on the scene after the line of battle had been formed. As Rufus Bennett, one of the survivors of the massacre, often related the story: "Just before the advance was ordered some one, looking back, discovered him coming up the road and shouted, 'Why there comes Wigton!'"—and they called out: "Fall in here, Wigton! fall in here!" He was among the first to perish at the hands of the enemy. His wife and two daughters escaped down the river to Fort Augusta. Later Mrs. Wigton returned to the Valley with one daughter, who was a sickly child, and married one of

Sullivan's soldiers named Gridley. The other daughter, Isabella, went to Bucks county and there married John Kelly, a member of one of the Protestant-Irish families that had emigrated to Pennsylvania. Their first child, Eliza Kelly, the mother of Mr. Leach, was born near Doylestown, in 1799. Another daughter, Mary, was born in Canada whither they, with many others, had emigrated to escape the threatened famine resulting from the ravages of the "Hessian Fly." John Kelly died in Canada, and his widow married one George Morris by whom she had two children. The home of the Morris was destroyed by the American forces during the war of 1812. On the death of Isabella Wigton (Kelly) Morris, George Morris married again, and the relatives in Bucks county became anxious that the children, Eliza and Mary Kelly, should return to Pennsylvania. Accordingly, an uncle of the girls went to Canada and succeeded, after many vicissitudes in bringing them away. The journey was, at that early day, full of interest and excitement. Leaving Buffalo, then consisting of a few log houses, they journeyed, by horseback to Newtown, now Elmira. Here they sold their horses and purchasing a skiff floated down the river to Wilkes-Barre, where they stopped, and sold a lot and partially constructed a building, for fifty dollars. From Wilkes-Barre the three travelers went by boat to Harrisburg, where the girls found a home with William Musgrave, Jr., their uncle, who was a son of William Musgrave; at that time and until his death state librarian. It was here that Eliza Kelly met and married in 1821, Isaiah Leach, father of George W. Leach.

Isaiah Leach, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1786, and left there in 1800, finally settling in Harrisburg. He was a school teacher and a teacher of music as well, possessing "a fine musical talent." He devoted his life to teaching. He was a Universalist in religion. Although an ardent Whig, he never interested himself in active politics and never held public office.

The children of Isaiah Leach and Eliza Kelly were seven in number, five of whom were living at the time of his death in 1837. A few weeks after his death the widow with her five children left for Wilkes-Barre, where lay the estate of her grandfather, Captain Wigton, and to one-fourth of which she was the legal heir. Here she lived until her death, in 1878, a woman whose nobility of character, gentle disposition and kind heart have become a sacred memory. One old lady has often said of her: "I never heard grandmother Leach say a single unkind word of any living person in all the years I knew her." The family ar-

rived in Wilkes-Barre on the first day of May, 1837, coming by packet as far as Nanticoke and from there to their destination in a Concord coach driven by John Rainow. They stopped at the Black Horse Hotel, kept by Archippus Parrish, for two days, until they could find a home, and then moved into a house owned by Joseph Slocum, corner of North Main and North streets, where they lived for eleven years.

George W. Leach, the eldest of the boys, was at this time thirteen years, and it was necessary for him to help provide for the young family. For the first year he was mainly employed by J. J. Dennis and attended school during the winter. Following this he started to learn the carpenter's trade with Washington Oliver, but was not robust enough to keep at it. Not to be daunted he went to Adam Behee with an idea of taking up blacksmithing. Mr. Behee soon convinced him that this work was beyond his strength, and he went to Marcus B. Hammer to become a cabinet maker remaining with him four years. Owing to an accident he was unable to do cabinet work and spent most of the time at finishing. Following this he went into C. B. Fisher's store, and April 1, 1846, started for Pottsville, where he remained two years as a painter, at which he had become proficient while working in Hammer's shop. The sign writer for Bowen & Malloy, of Pottsville, noticing the lettering on Mr. Leach's trunk, advised him to quit house painting and become a letterer. Years afterward (1875) a prominent sign writer and decorator of Philadelphia said to the writer: "I would like to know Mr. Leach for his roman lettering is the finest I have ever seen."

From Pottsville a trip as far west as Milwaukee, Wisconsin, without presenting any advantageous opening, was taken, and he returned to Wilkes-Barre, where he immediately went into the painting business, his first job being the Baptist church. Sometime during the second year as a painter Mr. Leach bought a machine and the patent therefor for making sash and blinds by foot power. Foot power proving inadequate, horse power was tried, but as it was impossible to control the speed it had to be discarded. Another and later machine was purchased, which was eventually sold to Stetler and Easterline. Mr. Leach was, however, the first manufacturer of sash and blinds by machinery in Luzerne county. During this time Mr. Leach had kept up his business as a painter. About 1851 Easterline and Wilson, who had succeeded William C. Gildersleeve as dealer in general merchandise, made a proposition to sell their stock of wall paper to Mr. Leach, which was accepted, and the wall

paper and painting business was carried on from that time until his retirement in 1901, terminating an active and honorable mercantile career of over fifty years.

Mr. Leach cast his first vote for Henry Clay, and has been a consistent Republican ever since without any political aspirations. Brought up in the faith of his parents, Universalism, his creed has been one of liberality and charity tinged with enough Presbyterianism, an inheritance from his Puritan ancestors, to lead his children into that faith. An early and lifelong believer in temperance he was, as early as 1844, a member of the Sons of Temperance.

Mr. Leach married, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1850, Mary Van Loon, born at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1828, daughter of Thomas and Susannah (McKeel) Van Loon. Their children, all born at Wilkes-Barre, are as follows: Edward Russell, died in infancy. George W., Jr., an artist, married, August 24, 1880, Mary J. Cary, born January 17, 1859, New York city, died October 30, 1886, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Bessie Linwood, John Horton, Helen Bradley. Frank Van Loon, a bookkeeper with I. C. S. Scranton, Pennsylvania, married, June 22, 1881, Ella G. Hand, born July, 1859, at Providence, Pennsylvania, died March 14, 1904, Elmhurst, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Arthur Lloyd, Jessie Alice, Marion Linwood, Lois Starr. Mary, a teacher. Jessie Fremont. Nellie Keith, a teacher. Isaiah M., a contractor and builder. Stella Dorrance, married, August 29, 1895, Albert H. Welles, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, at present time (1906) principal of Scranton high school. Albert H. Welles is grandson of the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, a sketch and portrait of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Welles has one child, Anna Hunt Welles. Silas, died in infancy. Eva Herbert.

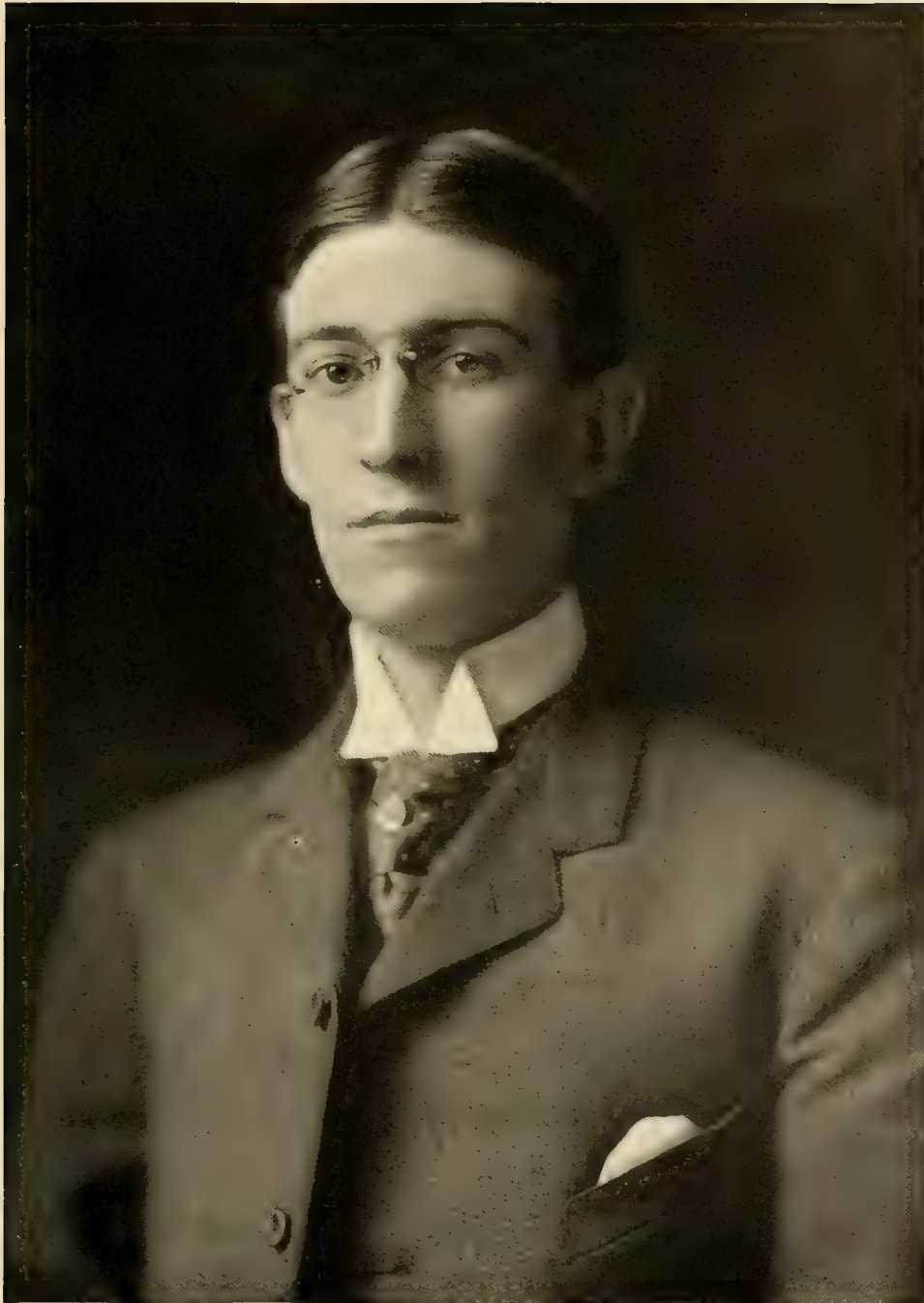
Mr. Leach has two brothers living at the present time (1906): Oliver, of Wilkes-Barre, born September 25, 1827. Isaiah Musgrave, of Oakland, California, born November 5, 1829. Silas Leach, a younger brother, born April 16, 1836, died at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1902.

H. E. H.

WILLIAM WHYTE HALL, a prominent and public-spirited citizen of Pittston, Pennsylvania, and one who has done much to further the interests and improvements in that town, traces his ancestry back to England, being a representative of the fifth generation in this country.

(I) Theodore Hall, the pioneer ancestor of this branch of the Hall family, came with his brother, Jacob Hall, at an early age from England to America. It is not definitely known whether they were accompanied by their parents or not. They settled in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where Theodore for a number of years conducted a grist mill, and later removed up the Delaware river and settled in Kingwood on the east bank of the river, nearly opposite Blacks Eddy. The mill owned and conducted by Theodore Hall was located on the opposite side of the river. In going to and fro between his home and the mill he was obliged to cross this stream, which could generally be done with safety. One day, however, the river was swollen by a freshet, and as Theodore, with his son Samuel, was about to bring back the canoe this was upset near the Pennsylvania shore, and Theodore was drowned. Samuel managed to swim to the shore. While living near Philadelphia he became acquainted with Gertrude Gooden, born near the Raritan river, in Middlesex county, New Jersey, in 1710, whom he married in 1729. After the death of her husband Gertrude (Gooden) Hall married again and was again left a widow. By this second marriage she had no children. She died in 1809, at the age of ninety-nine years and nine months. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hall had nine children, who all attained maturity.

(II) Jesse Hall, fifth son of Theodore (I) and Gertrude (Gooden) Hall, was born in the year 1752, and grew to manhood in Kingwood township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, whither his parents removed in 1759, when he was about seven years old. He married, December, 1779, Elizabeth Heath, daughter of Andrew and Magdalena Heath, of Amwell township, the former having died during the Revolutionary war. Jesse and Elizabeth Hall continued to live in Kingwood after their marriage, and it was at that place that their children were born, namely: 1. Goodwin, born August 12, 1780, married Elizabeth Temple, of Kingwood, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. He died in New York City, April, 1848, at the age of sixty-eight years, and his wife died April 5, 1856. 2. Andrew, December 29, 1781, died May 20, 1832; married Amelia Palmer, of Vermont, who died in December, 1831, aged fifty-three years. 3. Jesse, October 20, 1783. 4. Sarah,



Carl Wyle Hall

March 20, 1785 removed to the city of New York, in 1828, married Edward Larre, a native of England, with whom she moved to Burlington, New Jersey, where he died in November, 1836, his death being occasioned by being thrown from a wagon, the horses taking fright and running away. 5. Heath, November 17, 1788, died in New York City, March 30, 1854; his wife, Katherine Hall, died October 1, 1865, aged eighty-four years. 6. John, April 25, 1791, married Elizabeth Sausman, of Sussex county, and had ten children. 7. Asa, of whom later.

(III) Asa Hall, son of Jesse (II) and Elizabeth (Heath) Hall, was born June 30, 1795. While yet a lad he came to New York City and learned the trade of a hatter with his brother, Andrew Hall, which business he continued for the residue of his life. At the time of his death, which occurred May 23, 1849, Mr. Hall was considered one of the wealthy men of his community, having been extremely successful in his business. He married, in 1818, Catherine Sausman, of Sussex county, New Jersey, sister of Elizabeth Sausman, wife of his brother John, and had ten sons and three daughters, among whom was Asa, mentioned hereafter.

(IV) Asa Hall, son of Asa (III) and Catherine (Sausman) Hall, was born in New York City, 1837. He married Fannie Ford, of Long Branch, New Jersey, and they had eight children: 1. Arline, deceased. 2. Harriet. 3. Asa. 4. William Whyte, of whom later. 5. Louis. 6. Lillian, died in infancy. 7. Alice; and 8. Ethel.

(V) William Whyte Hall, second son and fourth child of Asa (IV) and Fannie (Ford) Hall, was born in Brooklyn, New York, August 4, 1878, and, was named after Major William Edward Whyte, of West Pittston, Pennsylvania.

Major William Edward Whyte was born in Wales, May 17, 1826, and after receiving a common school education, entered upon a seafaring life. For thirteen years he followed the sea, making voyages to all quarters of the globe and gaining much useful and varied information. In 1855 he emigrated to America and settled in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in business. Later he removed to West Pittston, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1888. In 1867 Major Whyte, accompanied by his wife and one of her brothers, made an extended tour

of Europe, visiting England, France, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. Upon his return he wrote a book, "O'er the Atlantic," which described this trip in a very interesting and entertaining manner. He also took a great interest in local affairs, and wrote a history of Luzerne county in 1876, which he revised in 1886.

William Whyte Hall lived in Brooklyn until the age of ten years, attending the public schools of that city until the death of Major Whyte in 1888, when he came to West Pittston, Pennsylvania, and resided with the major's widow, who was his aunt (being the sister of his father, Asa Hall,) and continued his studies in the schools of that borough, and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania. Later he attended the School of Law of Columbia University, New York City. Upon his admission to the bar of Luzerne county, March 17, 1902, he began the practice of law in that place, opening an office in the city of Pittston, and was admitted subsequently to the supreme court of Pennsylvania, April 11, 1904. He became associated in the practice of law with A. J. Barber, of Pittston, and has been active in a number of enterprises. He, together with Mr. Barber, was instrumental in building the beautiful new Broad Street Theater, in Pittston, a building of which the city had long been in need. It was also due to his efforts that the Union Savings & Trust Company of Pittston was organized, and the People's Savings and Trust Company of Hazleton is another organization furthered by him. Soon after his admission to the bar he was elected as attorney for the borough of West Pittston, his home town, and rendered efficient service in that capacity. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member and vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church, of West Pittston, with which his wife is also connected. He is a member of Valley Lodge, No. 499, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittston. Mr. Hall married, July 6, 1899, Isabelle L. Miller, daughter of Kennard Stark and Delna (Worden) Miller, of Pittston and Factoryville, respectively, and they had one child which died in infancy.

A. J. COOPER. One of Duryea's substantial and respected citizens, and a man whose skill and genius have contributed largely to the production of anthracite coal, is A. J. Cooper, a son of Joseph and Hannah Cooper, natives of England. Their family con-

sisted of three sons: A. J., mentioned hereafter, and two who died in infancy. After the death of the mother Mr. Cooper and his son emigrated to the United States and settled at Pittston, where the father of the family engaged in agricultural pursuits.

A. J. Cooper, son of Joseph and Hannah Cooper, was born October 14, 1853, in Gloucestershire, in Chipping Sudbury, England, and in 1871 accompanied his father to the United States. In Pittston, where they made their home, he learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he continued to work until 1884. He then established himself in business as a manufacturer of mining machinery, and now conducts a thriving and extensive trade. The superiority of his workmanship so commends itself to the miners as to cause a demand throughout a large portion of the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys. In addition to his mechanical genius Mr. Cooper's inherited tendency toward agricultural pursuits has caused him to feel a special interest in one branch thereof, and he maintains as a source of both profit and pleasure some of the finest pens of poultry in his section of the valley. In these pens can be seen various strains, the owner's favorite being the "Exhibition Barred Rock." These fowls command fancy prices and are always in demand. Mr. Cooper married, August 2, 1882, Hattie E. Marcy, and they are the parents of one child, Nellie I., born May 15, 1883.

Mrs. Cooper belongs to one of the pioneer families of the Wyoming valley. Her great-grandfather, Ebenezer Marcy, was born in 1741, in Connecticut, and before the Revolutionary war made his home in this, one of the most beautiful regions of Pennsylvania. About the time of the Wyoming massacre he and his wife, alarmed by the hostility of the Indians, decided to return to their old home. They had gone but a few days' journey eastward when a girl baby was born to them, who was named by the grateful parents Thankful. By the time they were ready to resume their journey, the Indians having assumed a less hostile attitude, they retraced their steps and again took up their abode in their home in the Wyoming valley. Two years later, in 1780, a son, Ebenezer, was born. This son was the father of Joseph Marcy, who was born in 1818, and married Ellen D. Helme. They were the parents of a daughter, Hattie E., who became the wife of A. J. Cooper, as mentioned above. A

large tract of land, including a part of what is now Duryea borough, was owned by the Marcy family, and it was in honor of them that Marcy township received its name. The family has been represented in many offices of trust and responsibility.

MOSES COOLBAUGH, one of the most prominent and prosperous citizens of Pittston, Pennsylvania, has had a financial and commercial career which is well worth recording.

John V. Coolbaugh, father of Moses Coolbaugh, was a farmer and large land owner on the Delaware river near Easton, Pennsylvania. He was a firm adherent of the Democratic party until the time of the Civil war, when he entered the Republican ranks and remained in them until he died. His religious faith was Presbyterian. He married Mary Ellenberger, daughter of Andrew Ellenberger, and they had eleven children: 1. Elizabeth, married Charles Peters, deceased; she resides in Bushkill, Pike county, Pennsylvania. 2. Andrew J., died at Willow Glenn, Pennsylvania, on the homestead. 3. Abraham Van Campen, died at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. 4. Sarah, deceased, married Darwin Martin, deceased. 5. Van Campen, died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, married Clara Kendig, of Middletown. 6. Susan, married Daniel Peters, deceased; she resides in Philadelphia. 7. Cornelia, single, resides in Bushkill. 8. Margaret, married Luke W. Broadhead; both deceased. 9. Moses, of whom later. 10. Emma, married Rev. Charles Evan Allen; residence in Middle Smithfield, Monroe county, Pennsylvania. 11. James C., died 1885, in Middle Smithfield, Pennsylvania.

Moses Coolbaugh, fifth son and ninth child of John V. and Mary (Ellenberger) Coolbaugh, was born November 12, 1841, near Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. His early years were spent at Willow Glenn, where he received his education in the public schools. While still very young he began work on his father's farm, and followed the occupation of a farmer for about thirty years. He then entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Plains, Pennsylvania, acting as superintendent for a period of eight years. At the end of this time he established himself in business in Pittston, Pennsylvania, where he opened a large grocery store, which he

carried on with great success for many years. Having amassed a large fortune by his various business undertakings, he retired to private life. Part of his time is spent in Pittston and part at Lake Carey, where he has a beautiful and commodious cottage on the shores of the lake. Mr. Coolbaugh is an enthusiastic sportsman and spends a large part of his time in fishing and hunting expeditions. In 1903 he made a trip to California, where he spent more than three months in his favorite pastimes. He is president of the Stark Land Company of Moosic, Pennsylvania, a company named after its organizer, John M. Stark, father-in-law of Mr. Coolbaugh. Mr. Coolbaugh's political affiliations are Republican, and he has been repeatedly offered the mayoralty of the town, but does not care to hold political office. His religious belief is that of the Presbyterian Church.

Moses Coolbaugh married, January 1, 1866, Hattie Stark, born October 17, 1844, daughter of John M. and Sarah Stark, died October 14, 1901, at the Lake Carey residence, and was buried in Hollenback cemetery, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Moses Coolbaugh were the parents of one son, John Stark, born March 27, 1869, married Anna Young, daughter of William H. Young, of Pittston. Mrs. John Stark Coolbaugh was one of three children: Anna, John and Jessie.

WILLIAM A. GOULDING, a citizen of West Pittston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and a man well known and highly respected in the commercial, financial and social circles of that town, is descended from good English stock. William Goulding, father of William A. Goulding, was born in Steventon, Berkshire county, England, February 21, 1805, and was educated in that town. He received an excellent education, and was a Methodist Protestant minister in England, spending his entire life in Steventon, where he died in 1895, and was buried in Steventon cemetery. He married, June 23, 1853, Elizabeth Langford, born at Timmsbury, England, September 14, 1820, and died in Steventon in 1902. (See Langford, elsewhere in this work.) Mrs. Goulding is also buried in Steventon, Berkshire, England. Mr. and Mrs. William Goulding were the parents of six children as follows: 1. William Abel, born and died June 18, 1854. 2. Mary Anna, born May 8, 1855,

married Joseph Masters. 3. Rosa, born April 25, 1857, married Bryce Edwin Burnham, July 17, 1883. 4. William Abel, twin, of whom hereinafter. 5. Mina Elizabeth, twin, born February 28, 1859, died April, 1859. 6. Mina Elizabeth, born September 3, 1861, married Robert Stuart McCrae, August 7, 1883, and is a poetess of renown.

William Abel Goulding, fourth child and son of William and Elizabeth (Langford) Goulding, was born at Steventon, Berkshire, England, February 28, 1859. He spent his early years in his native town and came to America with his uncle, Joseph Langford, at the age of ten years. He received his education in the public schools of West Pittston and the commercial department of the Wyoming Seminary. His first work in the business world was for Joseph Langford, in Pittston, Pennsylvania, in the powder business, when he was twenty-one years of age. He continued in the employ of Mr. Langford until 1888, having held various positions. At this time he concluded to make a trip to Europe, more especially to England, and remained abroad for some time. Upon his return he entered into business relations with Senator William Drury, who conducted an extensive wholesale and retail grocery and shoe business in Pittston. These relations proved most friendly and satisfactory and have continued up to the present time (1906), when Mr. Goulding holds the position of chief clerk. Mr. Goulding is a staunch Republican, having always affiliated with that party. His religious views are those of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Goulding married, September 5, 1893, Belle Bland Field, daughter of Samuel M. and Jane W. (Bland) Field.

Mrs. Jane Washington (Bland) Field, mother of Mrs. William Abel Goulding, and daughter of Robert Bland, is descended from old Pennsylvania stock. Three brothers of the Bland family emigrated to America and two (William and Robert) settled in Virginia, in what is now known as Bland county, and are the ancestors of the Bland family in Pennsylvania. Judge H. Willis Bland, of Reading, Pennsylvania, who is a nephew of Mrs. Field, is also a descendant of this family. He married, first, Mary Pierson; and, second, Almira ———, of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania. Robert Bland, born March 17, 1783, near Birdsboro, died April 18, 1836, at Blandon, and is buried in Charles Evan's cemetery in Read-

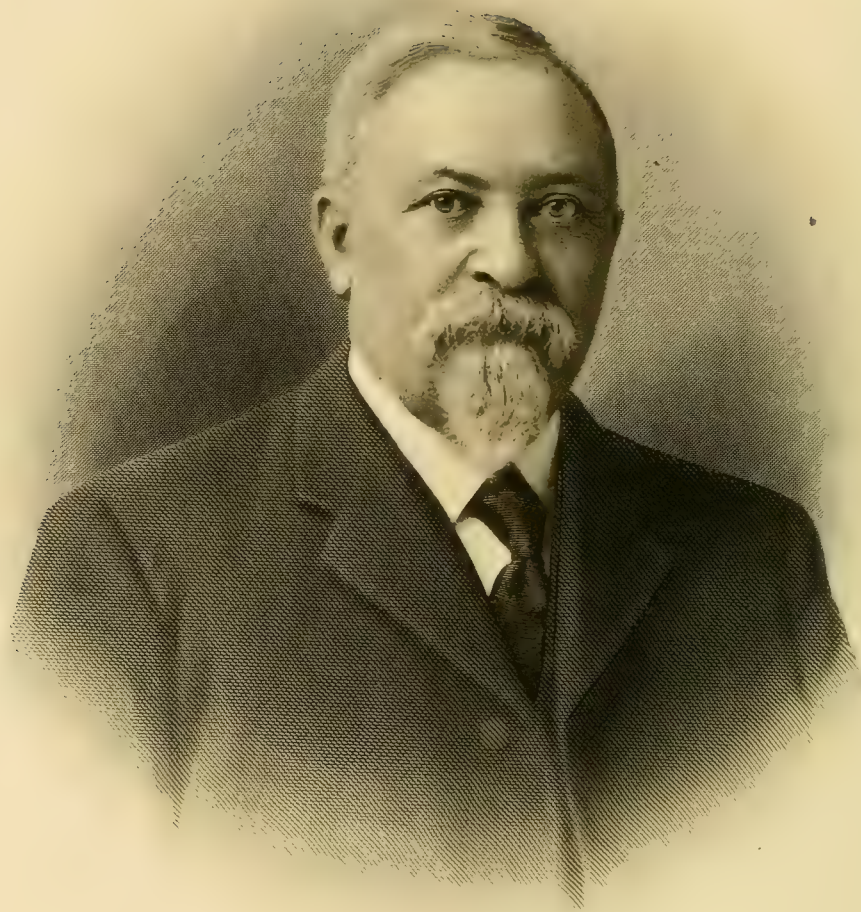
ing, Pennsylvania. He was a son of William Bland, who was born in Essex county, England. Robert Bland married, February 8, 1813, Mary Minker, born July 23, 1796, at Glasgow Forge, near Reading, Pennsylvania, and died in 1860. She was the daughter of Henry Minker, and bore her husband eleven children: 1. Hannah, born November 25, 1813, married Peter Gift, October, 1831, died January 16, 1838. 2. Mary Ann, born March 29, 1815, married (first) William Hughes, who died September 30, 1859, and she married (second) John Noll. 3. Henry. 4. Rachael, born August 20, 1819, married Amos Lightfoot, 1837. 5. Harriet, born June 12, 1822, married David Smucker, May 3, 1848, and had one son, Wilbur; she died November 3, 1850. 6. William, born December 16, 1824, died December 29, 1894; married, December 13, 1849, Mary Ann Dickinson. 7. Elizabeth, born November 29, 1830, died March 21, 1855. 8. Jane Washington, born May 27, 1832, married Samuel M. Field. 9. Sarah, born August 26, 1834. 10. Edward. 11. Robert, born February 22, 1836; married Elizabeth Jones, of Reading, Pennsylvania, deceased.

Samuel Miller Field, husband of Jane Washington (Bland) Field, above mentioned, was the son of Michael T. and Fannie (Trap-pagen) Field, and had thirteen sisters and brothers: 1. Jeremiah. 2. Richard. 3. Michael, who was a farmer near Whitehouse, New Jersey, until his death in 1872 when his son Henry took charge of the farm; Michael's wife died in February, 1890. 4. Depew. 5. Jacob. 6. George L. 7. John. 8. Henry T. 9. David. 10. Jane, who married, Dr. John Lowe, of Milford, New Jersey. 11. Elizabeth, married William Cortelio. 12. Fannie Pennyae, married William McCauley. 13. Mary Frances, died in infancy.

Samuel Miller Field was born at Whitehouse, New Jersey, September 4, 1828. From his early years he was connected with railroad interests, beginning active work on the railroads at the age of sixteen years. He was conductor for the Reading railroad and later became Yard Master at Reading, Pennsylvania, for the same company. In August, 1859, he was appointed train dispatcher for the Lehigh Valley railroad, located at Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Junction, Pittston, Pennsylvania, and had charge of the division from Wilkes-Barre to Sayre. He was in the employ of this company continuously from 1859 until 1890.

He died March 5, 1890, at West Pittston, and was buried in Charles Evans' Cemetery at Reading. He was greatly respected in the community in which he lived, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in West Pittston, and president of the board of trustees of the Broad Street Methodist Episcopal church at Pittston. He was a stockholder in the People's bank of Pittston and a member of the East Pittston school board. His political affiliations were Republican. He was a member of the following organizations: Free and Accepted Masons; Black Diamond Knight of Honor; Royal Arcanum; Knights of Pythias. Mr. Field married (first) Elizabeth Betson, and had four sons and two daughters: 1. Stephen M., married Elizabeth Brandenburg, and resides in East Pittston, Pennsylvania. 2. Ephraim D., married Ada Seward, and resides in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. 3. Fannie Mary, married James H. Mosier, and is a resident of West Pittston, Pennsylvania. 4. Cyrus W., deceased, married Maud Simmond, resides in Jenny Lind, Arkansas. 5. Elizabeth D., deceased, married Charles Gridley, of Waverly, New York. 6. George, died in infancy. Mr. Field married (second) Jane Washington Bland, September 8, 1859, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and had two children: 1. Mary Jane, married Corydon C. King, of Middletown, New York, resides at West Pittston. 2. Belle Bland, married William Abel Goulding, the subject of this sketch.

LOUIS GEORGE LUBRECHT, proprietor and manager of the Standard Publishing Company, of Hazleton, is the son of Louis Lubrecht who was born in Germany. Louis Lubrecht, after coming from Hanover, Germany, to America, was bookkeeper for the Tresco Coal Company at Tresco, Pennsylvania, later coming to Hazleton, where he established himself in the grocery and wholesale liquor business on Wyoming street. He then removed to East Broad street, between Pine and Cedar streets. He was a Democrat, and was a burgess in 1860 and 1861. He was a member of the Concordia Singing Society. He married Ernestine Sandtrock, also of Germany, and they had six children: 1. Marie who lives at home; 2. Minnie, also at home; 3. William C., married Emma Callaway, and had five children: James L.; William S.; Frank; Edward, died January 6, 1902, aged two years, buried in Vine street cemetery, Hazleton; and Frederick. Emma Callaway is the daughter of Joseph and Emma (Harry)



James F. Roderrick

Callaway, of Maryland, later of Hazleton. Joseph Callaway died about 1891, in Hazleton, and is buried in the Vine street cemetery; 4. Frank, who died about 1861, at the age of two years, and is buried in the Vine street cemetery; 5. Louis George, the subject of this sketch; 6. Anna C., who is a teacher in the high school and resides at home. Louis Lubrecht the father of these children, died June, 1864.

Louis George Lubrecht, son of Louis and Ernestine (Sandtrock) Lubrecht, was born in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1862. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of fourteen entered printing office of the old Hazleton *Daily News*. He remained there for two years, and then went for a time in the employ of the Democrat and Plain-Speaker. In 1885 he commenced publishing the Semi-Weekly *Standard*, issuing it continuously until April 1, 1892, when he began issuing the *Daily Standard*, and has been engaged with that publication ever since. In addition to this he does a large amount of general publication work and job printing, and controls a large business. The Standard Publishing Company had its start in Walnut Hall, in West Broad street, Hazleton, where the business was carried on for two years, and then removed to the Amann block on South Wyoming street, where it remained for thirteen years, when it was again moved to its present location at 144-146-148-150, or the old Grace Reformed Church, East Broad street, corner of Cedar street. Under Mr. Lubrecht's management the business has prospered exceedingly, until today the Standard Publishing Company stands aloft among its competitors in that section of the country. Mr. Lubrecht is an adherent of the Democratic party, and was elected tax collector for the borough in 1889, and served one term. He has been a member of the Royal Arcanum since 1887. His religion is that of the German Reformed Church.

September 1, 1887, Mr. Lubrecht married Louisa Longshore, daughter of A. R. Longshore, who died about 1903. They had six children: 1. Ernestine, born February 15, 1889; 2. Alfred, born February, 1891, died in infancy; 3. Karl Longshore, born December 18, 1892; 4. Mary, deceased, born December 7, 1900; 5. Louise, born June 21, 1897; 6. Katherine, born November 17, 1902.

JAMES E. RODERICK, chief of department of mines of Pennsylvania, is among the prominent men who have had vast experience in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. He was born January 14, 1842, in Goginan, Cardi-

ganshire, South Wales, a son of Edward and Eleanor (Edwards) Roderick, and grandson on the paternal side of Edward and Jane Roderick, of Penygarn, Cardiganshire, and on the maternal side of Evan and Elizabeth (Blackwell) Edwards, of Goginan, Cardiganshire, near Aberystwyth, Wales. Edward Roderick (father) was a native of Wales, and died in Cardiganshire, 1855, aged sixty-four years. His wife, also a native of Wales, died in Wilkes-Barre, aged eighty-four years, and her remains were interred in Hollenback cemetery. The children of Edward and Eleanor (Edwards) Roderick were: Evan, died at his home in Wilkes-Barre, January, 1881, buried in Hollenback cemetery; John, died in Wales, aged thirty-one years; Edward, died in Wales, aged about sixty-five years; Richard, died in Wilkes-Barre, aged about seventy years, and was buried in Hollenback cemetery; Mary, died in Wales, at the age of two years; Mary (second), died in Wales, at the age of seven years; Mary (third), married Thomas R. Jones, of Wilkes-Barre, in which city she died and was buried in the city cemetery; James E., referred to hereafter.

James Edward Roderick spent his early days in Cardiganshire, Wales, and his education was acquired in the public schools there. His father dying when he was thirteen years of age, he was early thrown upon his own resources, and he took up the practical duties of life in South Wales in the mining of copper, lead and silver, and at eighteen years of age he was working alternately day and night shifts, attending school days and half-days as the opportunity offered. He thus acquired a liberal education, and secured a diploma in bookkeeping. In March, 1864, he emigrated to the United States, and after a short time spent in New York located in Scranton, and later removed to Pittston and for three months thereafter was engaged as a miner's laborer in the mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. He then took up his residence in Wilkes-Barre and engaged with the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, mining coal for them until January 1, 1866, when he was given the position of mine foreman at the Empire shaft. On June 1, 1870, he accepted a position as general superintendent for A. J. Davis & Company, Warrior Run, with whom he remained until the end of June, 1881. At that time, after a competitive examination, he was appointed by governor Hoyt to the position of mine inspector for what was then known as the fourth anthracite district of Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Hazleton, (now known as the eleventh anthracite district). After serving

the term of five years he was reappointed after another competitive examination by Governor Pattison. At the end of the third year of his second term he resigned to accept a more lucrative position as general superintendent for Linderman & Skeer, which position he held from May, 1889, to June, 1896. He was in charge of six collieries, employing in all about fourteen hundred men, and mining two thousand tons of coal daily. June 1, 1896, Mr. Roderick resigned the position of general superintendent for Linderman & Skeer to become the general manager for A. S. Vanwickle's extensive coal business and other interests. Mr. Vanwickle having died in the meantime, he resigned this position June 1, 1899, to accept under Governor Stone the position of the then chief of (bureau) of mines, now department of mines. He was reappointed chief of the department of mines by Governor Pennypacker, which position he still holds (1906.)

Mr. Roderick is a director of the Hazleton National Bank, which position he has held since its organization, rendering capable and efficient service. He has also been a director of the Hazleton State Hospital since its inception, served as president of the board of commissioners that built it, and as president of the board of trustees of said hospital since the death of Hon. Eckley B. Coxe. Mr. Roderick has been closely identified with the Republican party, being an earnest believer in its doctrines. He served as school director in Warrior Run borough from 1872 to 1880, and was one of the first select councilmen in the city of Hazleton, serving as such one term. He has a large following in the county, and his influence is of vast importance to the party which he represents. Since 1872 Mr. Roderick has been a master Mason, and has been a member of Hazleton Lodge, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, since its organization. He is also a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Hazleton, in which his wife holds membership. He was for eighteen years secretary of the churches and superintendent of the Sunday schools at Wilkes-Barre and Warrior Run. He was one of the first members and an active factor in the erection of the First Welsh Presbyterian Church, located at Northampton and Meade streets, Wilkes-Barre, was elected its first secretary and served from 1864 to 1870. He was also secretary of the Warrior Run Church from 1870 to 1881. He removed to Warrior Run in 1870 and the present church edifice was built in 1873.

Mr. Roderick married (first) Sarah Davis, of New York, December, 1868, who bore him four children: Eleanor, born September 26, 1869, wife

of David C. Jones, of D. C. Jones & Company, of Wilkes-Barre. Edward R., born April 20, 1872, a physician of Wilkes-Barre, whose sketch follows this. James, born January 25, 1874, a clerk in the office of the department of mines, Harrisburg. John, born February 27, 1877, died at the age of ten years and was buried in Hollenback cemetery. The mother of these children died February, 1881, and her remains were buried in Hollenback cemetery, Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Roderick married (second) Mrs. Mary Lloyd, who died in September, 1883, who was also buried in Hollenback cemetery. There were no children of this marriage. Mr. Roderick married (third), October 27, 1885, Mrs. Maria (Lawall) Ulmer, of Hazleton, who was one of ten children, namely Matilda, deceased, buried in Vine street cemetery; she was the wife of R. E. Drake, of Hazleton. Ellen, deceased wife of the late M. D. Whiston; both are buried in Forty Fort cemetery. Maria, wife of said James E. Roderick. Amanda, widow of Reuben Beisel, of Hazleton. (See Beisel sketch); Mr. Beisel was buried in Vine street cemetery, Hazleton, Pennsylvania. Sarena, deceased wife of L. A. Beddoe, of Hazleton; she was buried in Vine street cemetery. Alice, wife of Parker Price, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania. William, married Martha Powell, and resides in Hazleton. Emma, wife of Richard Roberts, of Hazleton. Lilly, unmarried. Ida, wife of H. P. Kuntz, recorder of deeds at Wilkes-Barre; they reside in Hazleton, Pennsylvania. The parents of the above mentioned children were Thomas and Katherine (Geiger) Lawall, of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, the former a son of Peter and Mary (Seipp) Lawall, of Butztown, Northampton county, where Peter Lawall conducted a hotel and where both he and his wife died, and the latter was a daughter of John and Mary (Stecker) Geiger, of Butztown, where John Geiger taught school for many years. Thomas Lawall, the father of the children, was the proprietor of the Hazleton House at the time of his death, 1866, aged forty-nine years. His wife Katherine died 1889, aged seventy-two years. Their remains were interred in Vine street cemetery, Hazleton.

WAYMAN FERRIS, until his death a man prominent in musical and church circles, in both of which he was an active worker, was a native of New York state, and comes of a family that settled in this country many years ago.

(I) Eber Ferris, father of Wayman Ferris, and son of Benjamin Ferris, lived in Unadilla, Otsego county, New York, and was greatly re-

spected there. He and his sister, Julia Ann, were noted as historians, and he was also justice of the peace, and in very prosperous circumstances. He married Betsey Ferris, who died May 4, 1842, and had twelve children: 1. Zachariah Benjamin; 2. Zachariah; 3. Benjamin; 4. Phoebe Maria; 5. Mary; 6. Julia Ann; 7. Wayman, the subject of this sketch; 8. Edwin Fitzgerald, born February 19, 1822, married June 7, 1877, at Hanover, Margaret, daughter of Joseph Steel; 9. Eliza Ann; 10. Peleg; 11. Sarah Ann; 12. John. Eber Ferris died December 21, 1852. William, son of Benjamin, was a soldier in the late rebellion, serving all through the war, and was discharged with the rank of sergeant.

(II) Wayman Ferris, fourth son and seventh child of Eber (I) and Betsey (Ferris) Ferris, was born near the town of Unadilla, Otsego county, New York, March 27, 1818. His early years were spent in Unadilla, where he was educated, and became a farmer and a stock and horse dealer. In this business he remained for a number of years. He served three months at Delhi, New York, in the anti-rent war, and he was leader of the regimental band of the regiment that subdued the anti-renters. He was extraordinarily gifted in music, a master of several instruments and a fine singer. At the age of twenty eight years he began to teach music, and continued this until 1873. He was the leader of the church choir and the organist of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1870 he removed to Prairie City, Iowa, where he resided for three years, pursuing his occupation as an instructor in music during this period. He also spent some time in the manufacture of brick. In 1873 he returned to Pittston and entered the lime business. He was injured and disabled for this in an elevator accident, and then entered the dairy business, which he followed until 1891, being very successful in his business undertakings, owing to his energy and determination. He was actively interested and engaged in church and Sunday school work, and had charge of the Sunday school and the music of the church. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of West Pittston, as is his widow now, and was on the official board, a class leader and an earnest temperance worker. In politics he was a Republican. He married, August 24, 1841, Sylvia Davis, born October 27, 1823, daughter of Peter and Abigail (Brooks) Davis. Peter Davis, father of Mrs. Wayman Ferris, was an early settler in Otsego county, New York. He came thence from Hancock, New Hampshire, with his family and household goods in sleds, in company with

Ephraim Smith and his family, following a blazed trail, and suffering all the hardships and fatigues of the early settlers, Otsego county being then little better than a wilderness. They found temporary shelter with a settler named Spaulding, while Peter cleared an acre of ground and erected a dwelling for himself and family. Abigail (Brooks) Davis, mother of Mrs. Wayman Ferris, was the daughter of William and Lydia Deborah (Parker) Brooks. Peter and Abigail (Brooks) Davis had children as follows: 1. Cynthia Lovisa, married George Clark, of Massachusetts. 2. Lydia Deborah, married George Pond, of Unadilla. 3. Mary Ann, married Edward E. Lathrop, of Unadilla. 4. Sylvia, married Wayman Ferris, as previously stated. 5. Abigail, married David E. Waite, of Otego, Otsego county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Wayman Ferris had one child: John Wayman Davis, born June 2, 1855, died April 23, 1872, in his seventeenth year, and is buried in Jasper cemetery, Prairie City, Iowa. Mr. Ferris died in West Pittston, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1893.

MORGAN FAMILY. Among the families of prominence in the Wyoming Valley to-day may justly be mentioned that of Morgan. They are descended from a long line of noted ancestors dating back to our own heroes in the pioneer days of this country, and through the kings of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Spain and to Maximus, the Roman emperor; to Peter the Great, to William the Conqueror, and Roderick the Great, and to the fourth century, A. D. Among the original emigrant ancestors of the Morgan family in America was Mathias Rittenhouse, a descendant from a long line of kings, who came from Amsterdam to America; Edward Foulke, who, with his wife, was descended from a line of kings and emperors; Robert Cadwallader; Cadwallader Evans; Edward Morgan (also of noted ancestry); all of whom were the followers of William Penn and came to this country about the year 1680. They settled in and near Philadelphia, and were known as Quakers. Some of their ancestors also helped to repel Caesar before the Christian era.

Charles Morgan, father of the present generation in Wilkes-Barre, was a son of Benjamin and Tacie (Stroud) Morgan, both of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Tacie (Stroud) Morgan was a daughter of Edward Stroud, also of Montgomery county, and Hannah (Foulke) Stroud, of Mother Kill, Delaware. Benjamin Morgan was a son of Morgan Morgan and Ann (Rob-

erts) Morgan, whose mother was a daughter of John Hanks, the White Marsh yeoman, from whom Nancy Hanks, the mother of Abraham Lincoln, was descended. Morgan Morgan was the son of Edward and Margaret (Rittenhouse) Morgan, who were members of the Society of Friends, and for many years residents of Montgomery county. Margaret (Rittenhouse) Morgan's genealogy is also remarkable, dating back to kings and emperors.

David Rittenhouse, brother of Margaret (Rittenhouse) Morgan, was treasurer of the state of Pennsylvania for seventeen years, and was an intimate friend of Thomas Jefferson, who said of him that he was the greatest scientific man of the age. He was the inventor of the hair lines used in telescopes, and was voted money by the United States government to make astronomical observations of the transit of Venus. These were the first correct astronomical observations ever made, the hair lines which he invented enabling him to accomplish this. He also constructed the first correct miniature planetary system ever made. It was presented to Princeton College, and is no doubt still there. It was injured during the Revolutionary war by the British when they occupied Princeton, but was afterward restored. He was also a manufacturer of brass clocks. The first one known to have been made in the United States was given by him to his sister Margaret as a wedding present, and still remains in good condition in the Morgan family. Very high premiums are offered for these clocks by the Philadelphians. President Washington appointed him the first director of the mint, and also to make the first munitions of war during the Revolution. He succeeded Benjamin Franklin as president of the Polytechnic Institute, Philadelphia. He also built the first United States mint. He made the stamps for coming United States money, and also manufactured the scales that weighed the first United States coins. These scales are now on exhibition in the United States Mint in Philadelphia. He made the surveyor's instruments that established all the lines of the middle states and some of the eastern states, and that of Mason and Dixon's line, and *himself* settled dispute regarding the latter. He personally surveyed the harbors around Philadelphia. David Rittenhouse's father, Mathias, made the first paper ever made in the United States in his mill on the Wissahickon.

Edward Morgan was the son of Daniel Morgan, and Daniel was the son of Edward. The first mentioned Edward Morgan was a brother-

in-law of David Rittenhouse, and, like him, was a very fine mechanic, a manufacturer of guns, some of which were used in the Revolutionary war, and one of which is still owned in one branch of the Morgan family, with such fine shooting qualities that it was eventually barred out of all shooting matches in Montgomery county. It is presumed that he was of great service to David Rittenhouse in building the telescope with which he took his astronomical observations. Much of this information came from Charles Morgan, the father of the present generation, who remembered the visits of David Rittenhouse and his brother at his father's home. The latter Edward Morgan was the grandfather of Daniel Boone, the pioneer of historic Kentucky fame, so well-known to all Americans.

Charles Morgan was born in Whitpain township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1814, and reared there until twenty years of age. He received a limited education in the common schools, and served an apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade. From 1834 to 1839 he resided in Philadelphia, and then came to Wilkes-Barre by railroad from Harrisburg and from Harrisburg to Wilkes-Barre by canal packet boat, which was the most convenient method of travel at that time. He worked as a journeyman until 1843, and then embarked in the shoe business with Mr. Kline under the firm name of Kline & Morgan, on Market street, Wilkes-Barre. All goods came from Somerville, New Jersey, the railroad terminus by team, later by canal, and still later by railroad. He also founded the hardware business in Wilkes-Barre known as C. Morgan's Sons, and was connected with same until he retired in 1886. On April 22, 1842, he married Ellen, daughter of Philip and Margaret (Wirt) Hann, of Huntington township, this county, and had ten children, nine of whom were reared to maturity.

1. Edward Stroud, married Mary Welles, daughter of William S. Welles, of Wilkes-Barre, and had Grace, who married Dr. E. L. Myers, of Wilkes-Barre; Martha, who married Victor Dodson, of Wilkes-Barre. Edward is now deceased.

2. Tacie Stroud, married Benjamin O. Loxley, of Philadelphia, no issue. Tacie is now deceased.

3. Jesse Taylor, our subject, mentioned hereinafter.

4. Anna Lowery, married Dunning Sturdevant, of Wilkes-Barre; no issue. Anna is now deceased.

5. William P. Miner, married Harriet Win-

ans, and had Anna, who married Stuart Hills, of Hartford, Connecticut; Ruth and Tacie. They reside in Wilkes-Barre.

6. Charles Evans, married Elizabeth Wood, and had Byron and Elizabeth. They reside in Wilkes-Barre.

7. Benjamin Morgan, married Jessie Lovett and had Walter and Dorothy, also of Wilkes-Barre.

8. Ellen H., married William L. Post, and had Marian; also of Wilkes-Barre.

9. Mary E., married William S. Goff, and had Walter and Eleanor, also of Wilkes-Barre.

Charles Morgan was a member of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, and his family of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a past high priest of Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, Royal Arch Masons, of Wilkes-Barre, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he was a Republican. He died at the age of eighty-seven years, and was buried in Hollenback cemetery at Wilkes-Barre. Ellen (Hann) Morgan is living an active life and enjoying good health at the age of eighty-two years. She is a daughter of Peter Hann, of Huntington, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, who came from near Washington, New Jersey, when still a young man.

Jesse Taylor Morgan, born in Market street, Wilkes-Barre, November 28, 1847, is a son of Charles and Ellen (Hann) Morgan. He spent his early life in Wilkes-Barre, and was educated in the borough schools and Wyoming Seminary of Kingston. He commenced work in his father's store at fourteen years of age, and studied during the hours when not at work. At times he followed civil engineering and surveying, intending to make this his profession up to 1869, when he entered his father's store as a partner. In the year 1876, William P. Miner Morgan bought out the remaining interests of his father, Charles Morgan. J. T. and W. P. Morgan continued the business of retail boots and shoes for a few years, working into the wholesale business, and finally into the manufacturing of boots and shoes, their plant being the first of this character ever started in northeastern Pennsylvania. The business was carried on successfully under the name of Morgan Brothers & Company, and was finally sold out to David Davis, of Worcester, Massachusetts. J. T. and W. P. Morgan were later in the real estate business, having bought out the race course at Lee Park and the farm of Washington Lee, comprising about six hundred building lots, where the town of Lee Park is now situated. J.

T. Morgan has been for a number of years engaged in the manufacture of hosiery; first with William Menzies, under the name of Morgan & Menzies, and later under the name of Wilkes-Barre Knitting Mills Company, a corporation composed of Mr. Morgan and other prominent citizens, located at Newtown and Lee Park, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Morgan married first Frances Robbins, daughter of Elias Robbins, and the living issue are: 1. Elias Robbins, a graduate of Lehigh University, and a mechanical engineer, now located at York, Pennsylvania. 2. Mary Ellen, a graduate of Wilson College, a student of music at Wilson College, Syracuse University, and Berlin, Germany, a teacher of music at Hudson River Institute, Syracuse Classical School, California State Normal School, and Buena Vista College.

Mr. Morgan married (second) Kate Eulalie Miller, daughter of G. M. Miller, of Wilkes-Barre. With this marriage there is no issue.

Mr. Morgan is a Republican in politics generally, but always stands for good government independent of party. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilkes-Barre, with a great deal of love for the Society of Friends, whose teachings and history have been the foundation of his religious belief and principles. He was one of the organizers and treasurer of the Consumers' Gas Company from its incipency until its consolidation with the Gas Company of Luzerne county. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for about thirty years. Mr. Morgan, now fifty-seven years of age, is only in his prime, retaining in a remarkable degree the health, strength and activity of his youth. Of an inventive turn of mind, he has patented some machinery. He was the originator, together with his partner, William Menzies, of the singeing process on hosiery for producing lisle finish, which is now used largely in this and other countries. He is fond of fruit culture, and has succeeded in originating some very fine new varieties.

NOAH PETTIBONE, deceased, father of Mrs. Wesley N. Johnson, and son of Oliver and Martha (Paine) Pettibone, (see sketch), was born on the old homestead in Dorranceton, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1798, and resided there all his life.

Noah Pettibone was educated in the public schools of the district, and at an early age helped his father on the farm, and for a number of years

prior to his father's death farmed for himself on a portion of his father's land, and subsequently he and his Uncle Henry engaged in farming portions of the estate. Noah Pettibone followed general farming, was a very successful man, and stood high in the community of which he was a member. He was at one time a member of the school board. He was a Democrat in politics. He attended the Presbyterian church in what was then Kingston township. Mr. Pettibone was twice married. His first wife, Sarah (Sharps) Pettibone, born January 17, 1800, bore him the following children: Jacob Sharps, born September 17, 1821, died December 26, 1895; Henry, born February 8, 1824; John Sharps, born May 2, 1826; Stephen Hill, born August 11, 1829, died October 4, 1905; Martha Ann, born April 24, 1832, died January 23, 1884; George, born February 24, 1835, died October 12, 1836; Noah, born August 5, 1838, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Sarah (Sharps) Pettibone died December 20, 1843, aged forty-three years. Noah Pettibone married (second) Margaret Nice Speece, born November 3, 1811, daughter of William and Nancy (Nice) Speece, and their children were: Sarah Elizabeth, born November 13, 1847, of whom later; Walter Speece, born December 21, 1852; and Harper Nice, born March 14, 1857. Noah Pettibone, Sr., died December 11, 1867, aged sixty-nine years, and his second wife, Margaret Nice (Speece) Pettibone, died June 12, 1882, aged seventy-one years. (See sketch of Pettibone Family elsewhere in this work.) The estate of Noah Pettibone has proved very valuable, being in the heart of the anthracite region, and all of it proving to be coal land. His descendants now reside on portions of the old homestead.

Mrs. Margaret Nice (Speece) Pettibone was a daughter of William and Nancy (Nice) Speece, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Speece followed the business of stonemason, and later he followed the same trade in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. William Speece was a son of Casper and Maudlen (Leidy) Speece, and Nancy (Nice) Speece was a daughter of John and Ann (Coffin) Nice. William and Nancy (Nice) Speece had children: John, born August 26, 1805, married Lydia Dodson, and died December 24, 1865, aged sixty years; Mary Ann, born October 4, 1807, died August 2, 1836, aged twenty-eight years; George, born September 26, 1809, died September 21, 1832, aged twenty-three years; Margaret Nice, born November 3, 1811, aforementioned as the wife of Noah Pettibone,

died June 12, 1882, aged seventy-one years; Walter, born April 21, 1815, married Jane Snyder; Jane Cotman, born January 12, 1816, married John Pruner; she died March 10, 1882, aged sixty-one years. Mrs. Nancy (Nice) Speece died September 24, 1818, aged thirty-three years. William Speece married (second) Mrs. Martha (Barnes) Egbert, and their children were: Elizabeth Yerkes, born February 6, 1820, married Israel Shay, and she died April 11, 1896, aged seventy-six years and two months; Samuel K., born December 3, 1821, married Mary Rydell; Jesse, born October 6, 1823, died June 13, 1855, aged thirty-one years; Major Le Grand B., born December 14, 1825, married Sarah Westfield, and died March 22, 1885, aged sixty years, three months and eight days. William Speece, died September 28, 1827, aged fifty years. Mrs. Martha (Barnes) (Egbert) Speece died 1866, aged seventy-five years.

Sarah Elizabeth Pettibone, daughter of Noah and Margaret Nice (Speece) Pettibone, born November 13, 1847, became the wife of Wesley N. Johnson, and their children were: Jessie Louisa, born August 30, 1875, married Herbert Ransom, of Forty Fort, now Dorranceton, and had children: Herbert Johnson, born October 18, 1899; Frank Wesley, born December 14, 1900; Elizabeth Pettibone, born May 20, 1902; Jean Maudlen, born September 29, 1903, died July 11, 1904, and was buried in Forty Fort cemetery; and George Palmer, born November 11, 1904. Frank Erastus, born September 5, 1877, now in Maywood, Illinois, engaged in the coal business. Edna May, born May 26, 1879, died November 21, 1883, aged four years, five months and twenty-six days, and was buried in Forty Fort cemetery.

HON. WILLIAM REINHARDT. By birth and parentage William Reinhardt, of Hazleton, is a German, by citizenship a loyal American. He was born in Women, Germany, February 7, 1851.

His father, Henry Reinhardt, born in 1801, in Blangenbach, Germany, spent the greater part of his life in Women, first as blacksmith and later as farmer. He was the only son of his parents, and married Barbara Young, of Women, and they had thirteen children, of whom William Reinhardt is the eleventh. The mother of this large family died in Women, 1853, and the father died in 1859, and both were buried in Women.

William Reinhardt's parents dying when he was very young he was compelled to leave school



James T. Pierce

early and learn a trade, so he went to Blangenschbach and learned the blacksmith trade, remaining there two years and two months. At the age of sixteen he emigrated to the United States, landed in New York, and proceeded to Hazleton, Pennsylvania, where he began work as a breaker boy at Laurel Hill for A. Pardee & Co. After serving in this capacity two months, and as fireman four months, he worked as a blacksmith at Harleigh, South Sugar Loaf, Stockton and Ebervale.

Subsequently William Reinhardt returned to Hazleton, Pennsylvania, where he established the Phoenix carriage works, which he conducted until May, 1896, when he bought out the Eagle carriage works, joining the two carriage works together under the name of the Eagle carriage works, and has ever since continued the business under this name.

From 1896 to 1900 William Reinhardt served as school director, being twice elected to the office, and in April, 1901, was chosen mayor of the city of Hazleton, serving until 1904. He is the Democratic chairman of the fourth legislative district of Pennsylvania. He is connected with the following fraternal organizations: Hazle Lodge No. 327, Free and Accepted Masons; Mountaineer Lodge, No. 107, Knights of Pythias; and the Concordia Singing Society, all of Hazleton. He and his family are members of Christ's (Lutheran) Church, of Hazleton, with the work of which they are prominently identified.

William Reinhardt married December 22, 1871, Elizabeth Bicking, of Hazleton, and five children were born to them, as follows: Anna Elizabeth, born January 24, 1872, lives in Hazleton. Dora, born April 4, 1875, died December 25, 1880, at the age of five years and eight months, and is buried in Vine street cemetery. Elizabeth, born June 2, 1877, died December 22, 1880, aged three years and six months, and is buried in Vine Street cemetery. Mary Alice, born May 18, 1880, wife of Samuel B. Yeager, and lives in Hazleton. Catherine, born November 13, 1882, died June 28, 1884, aged one year and seven months, and is buried in Vine Street cemetery.

JAMES BURLINGTON PIERCE, residing in West More, was born July 16, 1828, on the old Pierce homestead in Plymouth township, where the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company's new No. 5 shaft is now located. He is the son of John and Susan (Shupp) Pierce.

John Pierce was born February 27, 1792, probably in the state of Connecticut. He was a

gunsmith and carried on this business in connection with farming on a part of the old Shupp homestead in Plymouth township. He married Susan Shupp, born December 23, 1792, died November 28, 1861, daughter of Colonel Phillip and Katherine Shupp, of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, who bequeathed to their daughter as an inheritance a part of the old homestead. Col. Phillip Shupp died and his remains were probably interred in Shupp's graveyard, which was located at the place now called Boston Hill, Plymouth. His wife, Katherine Shupp, died at the home of John Pierce, her son-in-law, in Plymouth township, Luzerne county, about 1835, and was buried in the above named graveyard. A number of the headstones in that graveyard had been destroyed, and in order to prevent theirs from suffering the same fate, Peter Shupp, a cousin of James B. Pierce, moved several of them to his own private lot in Shawnee cemetery, Plymouth. John Pierce and his wife, Susan (Shupp) Pierce, spent their declining years upon the old homestead bequeathed to them by Colonel Shupp; John Pierce died September 26, 1836, aged forty-four years. Their children were as follows:

1. Charles, born July 13, 1813, moved to Illinois in 1845, and died there about 1890. He married (first) a Miss Goodwin, and (second) Katherine Sine, who bore him nine children.
2. Phillip, born September 6, 1816, died March 4, 1848, the same day Zachary Taylor took his seat in the presidential chair.
3. Everitt, born November 17, 1818, married Mary, a widow, in Sacramento City, California.
4. John, born June 15, 1820, resided in Brooklyn. They had one son, who died aged about four years, and one daughter who married and is now a widow. Both John and his wife are dead.
5. Katherine, born April 25, 1822, became the wife of Andrew Raub, of Luzerne, then living on a farm, and moved to Dallas where he died in 1893. They were the parents of four sons: Draper, who went to California, married, and had one child, now dead. He is now residing in Orange, Luzerne county. Phillip, who is now conducting the Dallas Hotel in Dallas; he married Emily Garrahan, of Dallas, and has two daughters. Edgar, married, and has two sons and one daughter; he is in the service of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at Wilkes-Barre. Charles, unmarried, who is employed as engineer at Dallas.
6. James Burlington, mentioned hereafter.
7. Mary, born March 5, 1830, married Silas Lazarus, of Kingston, and later they moved to Illinois; she died 1886.
- 8.

Samuel, born May 1, 1834, went to Lee county, Illinois, married Sarah Cole, and later moved to Iowa; died in 1889. 9. Andrew, born March 17, 1837, unmarried, resides in California.

James Burlington Pierce spent his early days on the old homestead, and was educated in the common schools of Plymouth township, and also at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, which he attended two winters, working on the farm during the summer months. In 1847 he began an apprenticeship at the trade of carpenter, which occupation he followed at various times as a journeyman until 1854, and he also had charge of the farm up to the year 1860. From 1854 to February, 1865, he devoted the greater part of his time to carpentering, part of the time taking contracts. Mr. Pierce was a member of the home guards during the Civil war, went to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was sworn in there in 1863, was stationed at Bridgeport, Pennsylvania, for a few days, after which the company was sent down to Greencastle, Maryland, where they remained about six weeks, when they returned home and were discharged from the service. He then became superintendent for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company at the Boston colliery, which position he filled until 1868. He then was elected assessor for Plymouth, and continued as such up to 1876, at the same time serving as school director. This office he held for nine consecutive years, serving meanwhile as auditor of Plymouth township for about six years. He was also tax collector for five or six years during the early seventies. In the early fifties Mr. Pierce was auditor of Plymouth township for a term of three years. In 1864 he assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Plymouth, and is still (1905) serving as one of the directors.

After completing his term as assessor (1876) Mr. Pierce again engaged in contracting and carpentering, which he followed for three years (1879), and in April of that year went to Colorado, where he had business interests, remaining there all summer, leaving for California in October, and returning to his home in Plymouth, December 25, 1879. During 1880 Mr. Pierce made three trips to Colorado, and during the latter part of 1880 and the early part of 1881 completed his house on Church street, Plymouth, moving into the same in 1882. During 1882-83 he erected several buildings on his own property in the township, and in November, 1885, he went to West Virginia, on the Kanawha river, about sixteen miles above Charleston, and took charge,

as superintendent, for the Cabin Creek & Williams Coal Company, remaining there twenty-two months, Mrs. Pierce accompanying her husband during his sojourn in this state. In 1888 Mr. Pierce built a cottage at Harveys Lake, Pennsylvania, and spent many of the following summers at this beautiful body of water. He now lives at his home in West More, which he built during the winter of 1895-96, removing thither from Church street, Plymouth. With his son he owns about fifty acres, thirty acres of which is under cultivation. A large greenhouse on the grounds, two hundred and seventy-five feet long, sixty-five feet wide, built by his son Henry, who resides in the same house with his father and conducts the farm, devoted to vegetables and fruit raising, is a marvel; it is erected on the order of a fortress, with concrete walls, averaging ten feet in height on all sides, this being done in order to protect the young plants inside from high water and ice which at times causes a vast amount of damage and trouble, when the Susquehanna river overflows its bounds. Mr. Pierce has always been a Republican, and an active worker in politics. In February, 1865, he became a member of Shawnee Lodge, No. 332, Free and Accepted Masons, and has continued as such up to the present time (1905), a period of forty years.

Mr. Pierce married, November 28, 1854, when twenty-six years of age, Leanora Remmell, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Gress) Remmell, of Plymouth township, who then resided on the Nesbitt farm. Their children were as follows: 1. Mary Elizabeth, born September 9, 1855, married Dr. D. H. Lockhard, of Plymouth, Pennsylvania. 2. John R., born February 16, 1857, died July 4, 1861. 3. Frederick G., born May 11, 1863, married Bertha E. Kurtz, January 4, 1888, and had Russell, Leonora Remmell, Rebecca and Lawrence. They reside in Fremont, Nebraska. 4. Henry Wells, born May 5, 1870, resides in same house with his father and conducts the large truck farm; married Gertrude Davis, daughter of James B. Davis, of Plymouth borough, general inside superintendent for the Plymouth Coal Company; they have one child, Gertrude, born February, 1904. Irvin S. and Ernest C. (twins), born November 5, 1873; the former died August 31, 1874, and the latter December 23, 1873. Mrs. Pierce, the mother of these children, who was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, died March 9, 1897. Mr. Pierce married (second), December 19, 1900, Mrs. Anna C. Coons. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce and their family are members of the Presbyterian

church, Mr. Pierce having been a trustee for several years, and an active worker and contributor to religious and charitable work.

ANDREW CHARLES OVERPECK, a representative citizen of Wilkes-Barre, was born in Summit, New Jersey, November 16, 1875, a son of Theodore Wesley and Elizabeth R. (Brodhun) Overpeck, and grandson of Andrew Overpeck.

Theodore W. Overpeck (father) was born September 21, 1848, at Danville, Pennsylvania. At the age of fourteen he enlisted in Company D, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, as drummer boy, and served as such until the last year of the war when he carried a gun. For three years he was a hardware merchant at Wilkes-Barre, conducting business under the firm name of Stewart & Overpeck, and at the expiration of this period of time they disposed of their store and moved to Summit, New Jersey, where they engaged in the same line of trade for a number of years. Finally Mr. Stewart withdrew his interest from the firm, and Mr. Overpeck continued alone up to the time of his decease, in 1885, a period of eight years. He married, April 23, 1873, Elizabeth R. Brodhun, daughter of Bonifacius Henry and Elizabeth (Bertles) Brodhun, and their children are: Bessie, born February 23, 1874, wife of Cyril G. Smith, manager of the Summit Automobile Company, Summit, New Jersey; Andrew Charles, born November 16, 1875, mentioned hereafter; and Boyd H., born May 7, 1884, at Summit, New Jersey, spent his early days in Wilkes-Barre, educated in the public and high schools of that city, served five years with the Hazard Manufacturing Company, in 1905 was identified with the board of trade and increased the membership materially, and since September 1, 1905, has been engaged in partnership with Stephen Drum in the grocery business on South Main street, Wilkes-Barre. He is a member and worker in the Methodist Episcopal church, secretary of the Junior Sunday school and the Young Men's Christian Association of Wilkes-Barre. Bonifacius Henry Brodhun, father of Mrs. Theodore W. Overpeck, is a bricklayer by trade, but is now leading a retired life in the city of Wilkes-Barre, his residence being at No. 267 South Main street. The following named children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brodhun: Elizabeth R., wife of Theodore W. Overpeck; John F., of Wilkes-Barre; Lena, deceased; William, of Wilkes-Barre; Harry, of

Wilkes-Barre; Charles, of Wilkes-Barre; and Eleanor, who resides at home.

The following account of the illness and death of Theodore W. Overpeck appeared in a local paper: Mr. Theodore W. Overpeck died at Summit, New Jersey, March 10, 1885. Mr. Overpeck was a member of the firm of Stewart & Overpeck, hardware dealers, who in 1874 removed their business from South Wilkes-Barre to Summit, New Jersey. Both men were of robust constitution, but in a few years after they were settled in their new home Mr. Stewart contracted consumption, which resulted fatally in a remarkably short time. Mr. Overpeck then assumed the full care of the firm's business, which had become dissolved, and to his honor be it said he paid one hundred cents on every dollar of indebtedness of the old firm, gaining for himself an enviable reputation in the community where he lived and an unquestioned credit with business firms with which he dealt. His unremitting efforts to establish a home for his wife and children, together with a poisoned atmosphere where he labored, fastened upon him the dread disease which had taken his business associate. He had long been a consistent member of the Methodist church. Like all victims of consumption he did not believe himself dangerously ill, and his only anxiety was for the temporal welfare of his family in case of death. The burial, which took place at Newark, New Jersey, was conducted by Grand Army Post, No. 11, of that city. Mr. Overpeck was a drummer boy in the Union army, than whom, his captain said but a short time ago, there was no braver man in his company. "The child is the father of the man," and the last roll call found him "Ready."

Andrew C. Overpeck attended the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, and in 1890, at the age of fifteen years, entered the employ of the Hazard Manufacturing Company as office boy, and from time to time was promoted to the positions of shipping clerk, confidential clerk and chief clerk, in which capacity he is serving at the present time, his duties being confined to the insulating department of the works. His long service with the one company is ample evidence of his ability, thoroughness and trustworthiness, and as a citizen he has always been progressive and public-spirited, anxious to promote all plans for the welfare of the people. He is a member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, and for eight years has served as secretary of the Sunday school connected therewith. He is a member of

the Young Men's Christian Association, in the work of which he has always taken an active and keen interest, serving as a member of various committees. He is trustee and treasurer of Nuangola Chapel Association, secretary of the Nuangola Lake Association, and a director, secretary and treasurer of the North-Beach Real Estate Company, New York. He is actively and prominently identified with the Masonic order, holding membership in Landmark Lodge, No. 442; Shekinah Chapter, No. 184; Dieu Le Veut Commandery, No. 45; Mt. Horeb Council, No. 34; and Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Overpeck married, June 9, 1900, Charlotte F. Weyhenmeyer, daughter of the late Jonathan and Sarah E. (Butler) Weyhenmeyer, and they have one child, Jane North, born October 28, 1903.

Jonathan Weyhenmeyer, father of Mrs. Overpeck, was born May 14, 1834. He entered the employ of the Hazard Manufacturing Company when a boy of seventeen years, and for forty-eight years his was the master mind in the development of the mechanical equipment of the wire rope department, meeting the demands of its expanding business, serving the greater part of the time in the capacity of foreman. It is a noble record, not only in the ability and untiring faithfulness shown, but in the modest, quiet, gentle, home-loving personality reflected in his daily walk through life, that drew men to him, made them loyal to him and to the interests he so well served, that made them strive for and honor their own homes, as he labored for and loved his own. The hum of machinery was music to him, the greater part of which was his own design. He married, July 8, 1857, Sarah E. Butler, born July 29, 1841, of Scotch-Irish descent. Their children were: Joseph F., born July 2, 1858, died May 7, 1863; Iona, born December 12, 1859, wife of Harry B. Gruver, foreman of the wire rope department, Hazard Manufacturing Company; Helen G., born November 9, 1861, died January 21, 1889; Charles W., born November 10, 1863, died March 12, 1901, foreman till death, of wire rope department; Jonathan B., born October 17, 1865, foreman in the Hazard Manufacturing Company; Erskine H., born March 31, 1869, of Scranton; Nathan F. and Brinton L., twins, born July 26, 1871, the former died February 21, 1872, and the latter February 2, 1872; Eli, born February 28, 1873, of Wilkes-Barre, assistant superintendent of insulating department, Hazard Manufacturing Company; Charlotte F., born July 19,

1875, wife of Andrew C. Overpeck; Leland S., born August 31, 1878, died May 6, 1894; and Elizabeth, born February 15, 1881, wife of Arthur O. Jones, of Wilkes-Barre.

Jonathan Weyhenmeyer died January 11, 1899. Out of respect the works of the Hazard Manufacturing Company were shut down on the day his remains were taken to their final resting place at Mauch Chunk, the birth place and home for many years of Mr. Weyhenmeyer. James Buckley, Joseph Gorman and David Connor were appointed a committee to draw up appropriate resolutions and submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased:

Whereas, God in His wisdom has removed from us Jonathan Weyhenmeyer, our foreman, who has been connected with this company and its immediate predecessor for forty-eight years, and brought to a peaceful end a life of cheerful, faithful and unremitting toil, strong in its achievements and an honor to the artisan class to which he belonged.

Resolved, That we, the employes of the wire rope department of the Hazard Manufacturing Co., make this public expression of the deep sorrow and the personal loss we feel in his death.

Resolved, That we respect and honor his memory not only for the high abilities with which he served this company, the hallowed and dear association with his own home, but for his kindness, justice and helpfulness to us, his men, for his efforts that we, too, might succeed with him in obtaining the rewards that follow faithful service.

Resolved, That we recognize in his life a Christian life, for he quietly and unswervingly used the talents God gave him to right ends, and he tried to do unto others as he would have them do unto him, which he interpreted to be the command of the Master.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published and a copy be sent to the family of the late Jonathan Weyhenmeyer. Committee.

JOHN SHARPS, deceased, for many years one of the prominent and highly respected citizens of Wyoming, was born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1821, son of John Sharps, of Wyoming, and one of a large family of children, namely: Jacob, of Kingston; Peter, of Exeter; Margaret, married Freeman Breese; William; Phoebe, married Williams Jacobs; Elizabeth, married Noah Pettibone; Sallie, married Henry Pettibone;



JOHN SHARPS

Martha, married James Fuller; and John, of whom later.

John Sharps was educated in the public schools of the neighborhood, and began work on his father's farm, later moving to Exeter, and in 1854 to the old homestead in Wyoming, where he spent the remaining years of his life. The homestead was near the Susquehanna river and there John Sharps conducted a ferry and farm, and became well and favorably known in this section where he spent practically his whole life. He stood high in the community of which he was a member, as a strictly honest and honorable man, attended the Presbyterian church, and was a Republican in politics. He died at his home in Wyoming, August 22, 1903, aged eighty-two years, after a well-spent life. John Sharps married, November 20, 1842, Katherine B. Breese, daughter of Lot Breese, and had six children, namely: Margaret, wife of J. I. Shoemaker, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Lot, born April 23, 1845, married Cecilia Langdon; Elizabeth, born March 10, 1847, married A. L. Orr; James, born December 24, 1850, conducts the ferry; Annie, born December 7, 1852, married Alexander Watson, of New York; Ida, born December 15, 1857, married William La Bar. Mrs. Katherine B. (Breese) Sharps died December 4, 1885. John Sharps married (second), January 18, 1887, Mrs. Mary E. (Courtright) Breese, daughter of Benjamin and Clarissa (Williams) Courtright) and a descendant of two very old families of this section. Mrs. Mary E. (Courtright) Breese Sharps was the widow of Murray Breese, by whom she had five children, namely: Stella (Mrs. J. C. Bell), Jessie (Mrs. H. P. Snyder), James, married Grace Murray; Frank and Josie, died young. Murray Breese, father of these children, died 1882, aged fifty years.

The Courtright family, of which Mrs. Mary E. (Courtright) Breese Sharps was a member, came from Holland to New Amsterdam among the first emigrants and long before the Duke of York had conquered it from the Dutch. They found their way across the state of New York to the Delaware river, to the neighborhood of Brodheads creek, from whence Cornelius Courtright came to this valley in 1784 and settled on what was later known as Hancock Farm Plains, where his son Benjamin was born. At his new home he soon made his mark as the representative man of his

immediate neighborhood and subsequently one of the representative men of Luzerne county, which position he held many years. He was elected to the legislature in 1820-21-23. Luzerne county at that time was hopelessly Democratic, but Mr. Courtright, though a Whig, was never defeated. His colleagues during these years were Andrew Beaumont, Jacob Doucheller, Benjamin Dorrance and Jabez Hyde, Jr. At Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, he was the acknowledged peer of the best of them. Benjamin Courtright, son of Cornelius Courtright, and father of Mrs. Mary E. (Courtright) Breese Sharps, was born in Wilkes-Barre township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1789. He spent his early life at home on his father's farm up to the time of his marriage with Clarissa Williams, daughter of Thomas Williams, a Continental soldier under General Washington during the war of the Revolution. Soon after his marriage he purchased a farm halfway between Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, where they commenced housekeeping and continued to reside until the death of his wife. He then made his residence with his son, John Milton Courtright, in Wilkes-Barre, where he died January 22, 1867, aged seventy-eight years. He was president of the Franklin Debating Society during its existence. He was a man of exalted nature and incapable of a mean action. He was just in his dealings, truthful in every declaration, faithful to every promise, and purity of conduct was habitual to him. Benjamin and Clarissa (Williams) Courtright had five sons and one daughter: William H., John Milton, who was proprietor of the Courtright House in Wilkes-Barre; Benjamin Franklin, James W., Thomas and Mary E.

SYLVESTER ENGLE was born at Briar-creek, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1826, and spent his early days at Seibertsville and Conyngham, Pennsylvania. At the age of seventeen he worked at plow-making and at the same time learned the cabinet making trade. He then learned the jewelry trade with his father and worked for him for some time and then went to Wilkes-Barre, where he continued in the same business. Ultimately he went to Hazleton, in 1850, where he remained working at his trade, and continued to reside there until his death which occurred January 8, 1900. He was paralyzed for about four years before his death, but re-

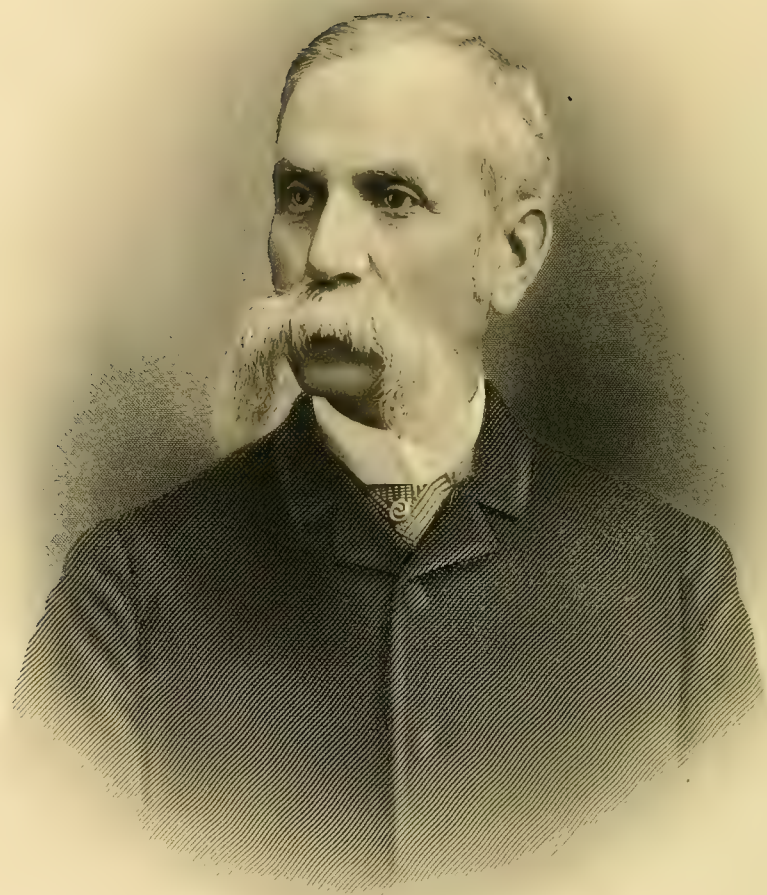
covered partially and was able during this period to make a cherry wardrobe for each of his children. He had the reputation in some districts of being the best watchmaker in the United States. He was celebrated in his particular line of work, his goods being always in great demand. His business is now conducted by his son in the same place, West Broad street, Hazleton. His political tendencies were Republican, but he voted for the man whom he considered the best fitted for the office. He was frequently importuned to hold office but steadily refused to do so, although he was once elected by the Greenback ticket. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Hazleton, of which Mrs. Engle is still a member.

Mr. Engle married, August 26, 1858, Sarah Eleanor Stealey, born in Beaver Valley, April 15, 1838, later residing in Whitehaven. She is a daughter of Frederick Wilhelm and Christina (Able) Stealey, and had three children: Edith, born October 26, 1867, married Calvin Runkle, and had one child, Sylvester Engle, who died at the age of four months and is buried at Hazleton. Ellersley Wallace, born October 3, 1869, married Jennie (Martin) Longshore, and had one child, William, residing at Loyalsock, Pennsylvania. Sylvester, born July 25, 1873, married Edith McDonald, of Laurel Run, and resides at Hazleton. Frederick Wilhelm Stealey was a son of Frederick and Catharine (Cooper) Stealey. Catharine (Cooper) Stealey was the daughter of Peter Cooper, of Germany. Christina (Able) Stealey traces her descent through a long line of ancestors. Some of them were among the pioneer settlers of America. Before they came to this part of Pennsylvania they had settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania, where there were among them prominent physicians and attorneys. Christina's mother lived for some time in Center county, Pennsylvania, and Christina was one of seven children: 1. Mary, married Minor Doddson; they reside at Whitehaven and are respectively eighty and eighty-four years of age, and have had five children: Charles, Emma, Anna, Robert, and Ella. 2. Jane, widow of William Durling; she resides at Mifflin, Pennsylvania, and has had four children: Martin, Mary, Lucy, and Alice. 3. Susan, married Conrad Barkle, of Briarcreek, who had ten children, two of whom died in infancy: Alonzo, Moses, Charles, Minor, Frederick, William, Frederick William, and

David. 4. Catharine, married William Glover, resides at Hazleton, and has two children: William, married Caroline Richards, of Asbury Park, and had three children: Anna, married Philip Engle, lived at Epsy, Pennsylvania, and had two children: Alice, deceased, and Bertha, married Frederick Nagle, of South Wilkes-Barre; Frederick, who married Kate Coleman, resides near Berwick and has three children: Mary, Jesse, and Herbert. 5. Sarah Eleanor, wife of Sylvester Engle. 6. Ann. 7. Frederick Wilhelm, who was a contractor in Beaver Valley at one time and also in Mauch Chunk and that vicinity, and came from Northumberland county where his ancestors had been farmers. His politics were Democratic, and he was a member of the Lutheran church in Beaver Valley.

VINCENT BAYARD SHEEDER, an active business man of Wanamie, Pennsylvania, is a native of the state, born in Hamburg, Berks county, November 26, 1857, a son of Benjamin F. and Katherine (Wagner) Sheeder. The father was a son of Frederick and Mary Sheeder, natives of Insbrucken, Prussia. Frederick Sheeder came to America in 1793, settling in Chester county, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer by occupation, and during the war of 1812 served for a short time with the militia stationed at Havre de Grace, Maryland. He was the father of twelve children.

Benjamin F. Sheeder, youngest child of Frederick and Mary Sheeder, was educated in the common schools in Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and in his young manhood taught school in Hamburg, Pennsylvania. He afterward removed to Minersville, where he was a merchant, and justice of the peace. He was a Lutheran in religion, and a Republican in politics. He was a member of Lodge No. 222, Free and Accepted Masons, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both of Minersville. He married Catherine Wagner, daughter of Henry and Barbara (Freelove) Hoffman, of near Hamburg. Her father was a boatman, and came to his death in the line of his duty. He was the father of five children: Tobias, Mary, Catherine (Mrs. Benjamin F. Sheeder), Lucy and George. Benjamin F. and Catherine Sheeder were the parents of two children—Vincent Bayard, see forward; and Ambrose I., who married Hettie Fisher, of Minersville, Penn-



Yours truly
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sylvania, and they had three children: Katherine, Madeline and Bonney.

Vincent Bayard Sheeder was educated in Minersville, completing his studies in the high school. At the age of nineteen years he entered a wagon and coach factory, where he was employed for a year, when he engaged in a mercantile business in Minersville, and was so occupied until 1886. In the year 1888 he removed to Mahanoy City, taking charge of a store at Buck Mountain for W. W. Scott, and which he conducted until its closure in 1890. He then removed to Alden, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he conducted a business for some time. He then purchased the present store at Wanamie, brought thither the stock of goods from the Alden store, and consolidated the business under the firm name of Sheeder & Scott, which has continued successfully to the present time. Mr. Sheeder is also actively identified with various other business concerns, being a director in the Nanticoke National Bank, the Susquehanna Lumber Company, and Nanticoke Construction Company of Nanticoke, and the Pottsville Development Company of New York City; and a stockholder in the Gladys Lumber Company, of Wilkes-Barre, and the Union Condensed Milk Company of New York. In politics he is a Republican. He has taken high rank in the Masonic fraternity, and is identified with Lodge No. 541, of Nanticoke, and has taken the consistorial degrees of the Scottish Rite sitting in the valley of Scranton. He is also a member of Irem Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Lodge No. 617, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Mahanoy City, (for seventeen years past); and of Wanamie Council, No. 549, Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Mr. Sheeder married, May 20, 1886, Magdalena G. Bauer, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Wertley) Bauer, of Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania. Of this union were born three children: Mary Irene, October 20, 1887; George Vincent, November 4, 1888; Vincent Bayard, Jr., February 3, 1899.

THOMAS FORD, for many years prominently identified with the commercial, financial and industrial interests of Pittston, was descended from English stock. He was the son of William and Jane Ireland Ford, was born in Yorkshire, England, August 20, 1826, and died in West Pittston, Pennsylvania, No-

vember 25, 1901. When he was four years of age his parents emigrated to America, and settled in Pennsylvania. He was educated in the common schools. He was connected with the Dupont Powder Company, and had various other business interests.

Mr. Ford was a resident of Pittston for seventy-one years, and his knowledge of the history of Pittston was so complete and accurate that he was frequently appealed to on points of information. He was an active, industrious man, and soon became greatly interested in the coal industry, which was yet in its infancy, modern methods of mining being yet unknown. The money making possibilities of this branch of industry were patent to his keen vision, and he was very influential in its development. He was exceedingly accurate in all his business dealings, and demanded similar conduct from those with whom he came in contact. His personality was most genial, and those who had business or social relations with him found him an open-hearted man and a warm friend. He was exceptionally fortunate in his business transactions, and had abundant means. This made him the recipient of appeals of all sorts, all directed to his purse, and they were seldom refused. His reputation as a noble citizen will endure. His influence and business connections were wide, and he enjoyed the implicit confidence of all with whom he came in contact, as was evidenced by his official connection with numerous financial institutions in this locality, and various railways and coal companies. From 1869 till the time of his death he was vice-president of the First National Bank of Pittston, and his influence was always apparent in its management.

Mr. Ford married, September 13, 1853, Ellen Stark, daughter of John D. Stark, born December 19, 1830, died, February 27, 1904. Mrs. Ford was one of the famous family of Starks, the names of many of whom appear on the Wyoming Battle Monument. Mrs. Thomas Ford was a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was connected with the West Pittston church of that denomination at the time of her death. She was also a member of the Dial Rock Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Thomas and Ellen Stark Ford had one daughter, Jessie, born in Pittston, Pennsylvania. She married, October 9, 1889, Edward Scholl Smith, of Canajoharie, New York.

REUBEN BEISEL was born February 11, 1839, in Butler township. While quite young he entered the store of Mr. William Kisner, of Hazleton, as clerk, where he continued until the Civil war. When the country needed men, he immediately enlisted in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, known as "Anderson Cavalry," in which he served until discharged on account of ill health. Shortly after he entered the company store of Mr. Ario Pardee, as clerk. After serving there for several years, he engaged in the merchantile business in partnership with his brother John, under the firm name of J. & R. Beisel. After several years of prosperity, he went into business for himself in the same line. He was very successful, and after enlarging his business and acquiring a competence, he sold out to his nephews and retired to lead a quieter and more regular life at home. He was a member of Lodge No. 327, F. and A. M., also Mount Vernon Commandery, No. 73, Knights Templar, both of Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Beisel died February 20, 1897, and is survived by his wife, who was Mary Amanda Lawall, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, (See Lawall genealogy) and two children—Ada L., a member of the George Taylor Chapter of Easton, Pennsylvania, Daughters of the American Revolution, and R. Alvan, a civil and mining engineer by profession and now holding the position of engineer for A. Pardee and Co., being at the head of their corps of engineers. He has served one term in the city council and was elected in 1906 for a second term, his tenure of office expires in 1910. He is a staunch Republican in politics. He has taken an active interest in Masonry, and is a member of all the bodies, including Blue Lodge, Knights Templar, and Irem Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania society of Sons of the Revolution.

JOHN DENNISTON, an old resident of the Wyoming Valley, and a worthy representative of his county, was born in Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1835, a son of John and Mary (Rothermel) Denniston. The educational advantages enjoyed by him were obtained in the public schools of his native town, and upon the completion of his studies he turned his attention to the trade of carpenter, which occupation he followed with success until the breaking out of

the Civil war, conducting his operations in the city of Scranton, whither he removed in 1859. September 3, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which company was recruited in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. The regiment was organized September 25, 1861, with Benjamin C. Christ as colonel, and Samuel F. Bossard as captain of Company I. It proceeded to Fortress Monroe, whence it embarked on its perilous voyage south, and during this journey encountered one of the most terrible storms ever known on the Atlantic coast. They went into camp at Port Royal, May 29, 1862, and later went to Pocotaligo, six companies of the regiment accomplishing the dangerous feat of crossing a bridge on the stringers, the planks having been removed by the enemy. Mr. Denniston was one of the number who was wounded, a bullet which lodged in his left knee knocking him off the bridge into the water. The most important battles in which he took an active part were South Mountain, the second battle of Bull Run, Spottsylvania Courthouse, (where he was wounded in the right hip), and Petersburg, and during this period distinguished himself for his valor and intrepidity. On January 1, 1864, he reenlisted and was given a veteran's furlough, and after its expiration he was again in active service at the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Courthouse. He was promoted from private to sergeant, then to first sergeant, and September 30, 1864, was commissioned second lieutenant. On July 4, 1865, he participated with his regiment in the laying of the corner stone of the National Monument at Gettysburg, and was mustered out of the service of the United States government at Washington, D. C., July 30, 1865. Mr. Denniston took up his residence in Luzerne, Pennsylvania, in December, 1865, and again resumed work at his trade. He is an industrious, useful citizen of that borough, and is well thought of throughout the community. He is a regular attendant of the Presbyterian church, holding the office of trustee in the same body for several terms, and he also enjoyed the distinction of having been one of the first trustees of the same.

Mr. Denniston was married, October 12, 1869, to Margaret S. Hughes, youngest daughter of James and Hannah (Swetland) Hughes. James Hughes removed from Berks county to the Wyoming valley in 1810, and three years later married Hannah Swetland; their youngest daughter, Margaret S., aforementioned, is the wife of John Denniston. She is a cultivated, intelligent wo-

man; she was graduated from the Wyoming Seminary in 1855, and was engaged in teaching school at Danville, Scranton, and Luzerne. The first private school in Luzerne was taught by Mrs. Denniston in her present home, and the first Presbyterian church services were also held in the same rooms. Mr. and Mrs. John Denniston are the parents of the following named children: Anna Maud; Frederic Warren, who graduated at the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., read law with the late Judge Bennett, in November, 1902, accepted a position in the Department of the Interior, and is a member of the board of pension appeals. He resides in Washington, D. C.; Bertha, a graduate of Wyoming Seminary, class of 1892; and Stella, wife of C. F. Schlingman, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

SOLOMON HARMON, a life-long resident of Salem township, his postoffice being Beach Haven, is a representative of that class of men who follow agricultural pursuits and whose lives prove most uneventful but useful. He traces his lineage to German ancestors who took an active part on the English side during the Revolutionary war. The pioneer ancestor was Conrad Harmon, a native of Germany, who belonged to the Hessians under the command of the British. He was captured by the Colonists, to whom he became friendly, and finally became a worthy citizen of that new government against which he was hired to fight. He settled in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, but in 1799, prior to his marriage, removed to Luzerne county, locating in Salem township. He was a farmer by occupation. He married Margaret Houser, a native of Pennsylvania, and their children were as follows: John, John A., Mary, Molly, Margaret, Mary E., Catherine, and Elizabeth.

John A. Harmon, second son of Conrad and Margaret (Houser) Harmon, was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, in 1797, and when two years of age was brought by his parents to Salem township, Luzerne county. He was a practical farmer, prospered in all his undertakings, and in due course of time became the owner of one hundred and eighty-four acres of good farming land. He was a man of good business ability, in whom his fellow citizens placed implicit confidence. He was twice married; first to Mrs. Catherine Harmon, *nee* Smithers, widow of his deceased brother, John Harmon, and their children were: Henry, deceased; John, deceased; Caroline; Catherine, deceased; Polly, deceased; and Margaret. Mrs. Harmon had two children by her first marriage, namely: George and Sarah,

both deceased. Mr. Harmon married for his second wife Sarah Varner, of Salem township, born 1804, died 1879, and to this union there were born seven children, five of whom attained years of maturity, namely: Solomon, Susan, Elizabeth, deceased; Boyann, and Sevilla.

Solomon Harmon, son of John A. and Sarah (Varner) Harmon, was born in Salem township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1832. He was reared and educated in his native township, and later adopted the free and independent career of a farmer. By his superior knowledge and far-reaching insight into the scientific side of agricultural pursuits he became expert along these lines, and accumulated at one time two hundred and five acres, a portion of which he has disposed of, but at the present time (1905) owns one hundred and eighty-one acres of arable farming land. He has held the office of school director for a number of years, and also overseer of the poor. Mr. Harmon is a staunch Democrat, the principles of which party he has inherited from his ancestors, yet he is magnanimous enough to honor a good Republican when he is in office, neglecting to use his highest privilege against him at election. This, indeed, is making a great concession to his opponent, that whereas he could not vote for him he would not vote against him; this was the case in 1904 when Theodore Roosevelt was elected President of the United States.

In 1853 Mr. Harmon married Anna M. Bloss, daughter of Conrad and Elizabeth Bloss, and ten children were born to them, nine of whom grew to maturity, namely: Sarah E., Susan, deceased; Mary M., Sevilla, John A., a prosperous farmer of Salem township, who married Cora Pollock, in 1893, and their children are: Grace A., Mary E., Willard F., Hazel M., and George E.; Frances L., Amelia V., Anna R., and Ella M. Harmon. The house occupied by Mr. Harmon and his family was built by Josiah T. Beach, about 1830, and is perhaps one of the oldest frame structures in Salem township.

WILLIAM A. NAUGLE. One of the most prominent landmarks in the village of Nescopeck, is the old Evans Mill, which is located in close proximity to the mouth of the Nescopeck creek, a tributary of the majestic Susquehanna. Erected about the year 1800 by David Evans, who operated it until 1840, it was inherited by his son Benjamin, who continued its operation for a period of sixty-two years, or until the latter's death, which occurred in 1902, and the following year it was purchased from the Evans

estate by William A. Naugle, the subject of this sketch.

William A. Naugle was born in Zenith, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1858. His parents, Theodore and Sarah (Keene) Naugle, who are still living, are natives of Nescopeck township, and are now residing near Nuremburg, Schuylkill county. His father is a retired lumberman and farmer. His grandparents, Philip and Rosanna (Dreisburgh) Naugle, resided in Luzerne county for many years. Theodore and Sarah Naugle have had ten children: Rosanna, deceased; Harriet; William A.; Ann Eliza; Malinda; Reuben, deceased; Lizzie, who is now Mrs. Andrews; Emma Katherine; Aaron F., and Viola.

With the exception of about three years residence in Luzerne county, William A. Naugle resided on the farm upon which he was born until he was thirty-five years of age, and the homestead is now in his possession. Since purchasing the Evans Mill he has developed the property from a small country grist mill into an extensive manufacturing establishment by erecting a mill for the sawing and planing of lumber, and also a cider mill. The entire establishment is equipped with improved machinery, including a steam plant for use in case of a temporary suspension of the water-power, and the site of the old village grist-mill has been transformed into a successful modern industrial enterprise, which is certainly a pleasing contrast to its slumbering aspect of two years ago. As a business man Mr. Naugle is rapidly acquiring prominence in this section of the state, and the spirit of enterprise he has already displayed is proving exceedingly beneficial to this community. Politically he acts with the Democratic party in national issues, but on local questions he professes independent proclivities.

Mr. Naugle married, September 26, 1889, Adaline Beishline, daughter of Levi and Maria Beishline, of Columbia county. Levi Beishline, who served with honor in the Civil war, died in 1899, and his wife died in 1902. They were the parents of fourteen children, of whom but five are living. Mr. and Mrs. Naugle have had ten children: Erma Irene, deceased; Pearl; Roy L.; Ruth; Emery; Letha Naomi; Ida May; Ralph Theodore Naugle; Esther.

STURDEVANT FAMILY. The pioneer head of the Sturdevant family in the Wyoming region of Pennsylvania was Samuel Sturdevant, born in Connecticut, August 30, 1741, and settled at Black Walnut, Pennsylvania, in 1792. A few

years afterward he built a frame dwelling house, splitting the lumber from pine logs and dressing it with his own hands. He was ordained a Baptist preacher, October 25, 1794, and had charge of the church at Laceyville until his death. He was a private in the Sixth Company, Fifth Regiment, Connecticut Militia, 1775; private in Captain Samuel Granger's company, Second Regiment, 1777; transferred to Third Regiment; private in Captain Phineas Beardsley's company, Seventh Regiment, 1777; Connecticut line.

Rev. Samuel Sturdevant was born of Congregational parents, who were sincere believers in the doctrines of the Established Church of New England, but early in life he began to consider for himself the teachings of that church on the subject of baptism, and he wrought out the way in which he believed it his duty to order his religious walk. He early became a convert to the Baptist faith, was an expounder of its doctrines in Connecticut, and one of its earliest pioneers on the soil of Pennsylvania, where he had determined to cast his fortunes. Two years after he came to live in the Wyoming country he was accepted as a preacher and minister of the Baptist Church. He had been a farmer in earlier years, and subsequently continued in that pursuit to a limited extent, devoting himself chiefly, however, to the "propagation of the gospel" in the new and then almost wilderness region. He was not a pioneer in the valley, but he was one of the pioneers of the Baptist ministry in northern Pennsylvania, a devout and earnest worker, and a useful man in the communities where he labored. He continued to preach until 1824, when the infirmities of advancing age admonished him to lay aside the arduous work of the ministry. Four years later his life's work was closed. He died April 9, 1825, at the age of eighty-six years, and his body was buried in the family graveyard on his home farm in Black Walnut.

Rev. Samuel Sturdevant was thrice married. His first wife was Ruth Northrop, born in Danbury, Connecticut, by whom he had children: Samuel, see forward; Phebe, married Joshua Keeney; Sally, married Jacob Gray; Anna, married David Lake; Elizabeth, married Josiah Mills, and died 1841; Jesse; Olive, married J. Coon. He married (second) about 1790, Sarah Morris, born 1746, died 1794, soon after which he removed with all his children, except one daughter, to Pennsylvania. His third wife was Mrs. Lucy Cooley, a widow, who then had five children. She was born 1764, died 1836. By her Samuel had three children: Elijah and Elisha (twins), and Lucy, married Joseph Smith.

Samuel Sturdevant (2), eldest son and child of Rev. Samuel Sturdevant (1) and his wife Ruth Northrop, was born in Danbury, Connecticut, September 16, 1773, died at Skinner's Eddy, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1847. He came with his father's family to Braintrim township (in which Black Walnut was situated) in 1792. Soon afterward he removed to Skinner's Eddy, where he was largely instrumental in founding the village settlement there. He possessed excellent business qualities and during most of his active life was engaged in land speculations, lumbering, operating saw and grist mills, and in farming. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Ebenezer and Eunice (Culver) Skinner, and by this marriage brought together two among the most prominent families in the valley, the Sturdevants and the Skinners. To Samuel and Eunice (Skinner) Sturdevant were born: John, see sketch following; Peter, born 1798; Clarissa, born 1800; Liverius D., born 1802, father of Colonel Samuel H. Sturdevant; Eunice, born 1804, married Nathan Osborn; Ebenezer Warren, born 1806, was brigadier general Pennsylvania State Militia; Sarah, born 1808, married Guy Welles, she died at Fort Madison, 1841; Maria, born 1810; Charles, born 1812, died in Wilkes-Barre, aged seventy-five years; Elizabeth, born 1814, was for many years preceptress in the seminary at Goveurneur, New York, died August 17, 1842. The mother of these children died August 23, 1833.

COLONEL SAMUEL H. STURDEVANT, deceased, a well known lumber dealer of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, was born March 29, 1832, in Braintrim township (now Wyoming county, Pennsylvania.), the son of Laverius D. and Ada (Morley) Sturdevant. His great-grandfather, the Rev. Samuel Sturdevant (1), and Samuel Sturdevant (2), his grandfather, were both natives of Connecticut, and pioneers of Black Walnut Bottom in Braintrim township, where they died.

Samuel Sturdevant (2) was born at Danby, Connecticut, September 16, 1773, died March 4, 1847. His wife, Elizabeth (Skinner) Sturdevant, was born at Hebron, Connecticut, July 16, 1773, died August 26, 1833. Rev. Samuel Sturdevant, father of Samuel Sturdevant, born 1741, took an active part in the struggle for American independence, entering the army as an orderly sergeant and being promoted to a captaincy, serving uninterruptedly from the battle of Lexington to the surrender of Yorktown. Subsequently he

emigrated to Braintrim, where, at the place known as Black Walnut Bottom, he purchased a large farm and resided there until his death in 1828. Ebenezer Skinner, father of Mrs. Elizabeth (Skinner) Sturdevant, in 1776, located at the mouth of Tuscarora creek, only two miles distant, on lands adjoining the after purchase of the Rev. Mr. Sturdevant. At the advance of the Indians down the valley in 1778, he with his family went by canoe down the river to Forty Fort, the canoe being then and for many years afterwards the only means of travel up and down the Susquehanna river. One of his sons, John N. Skinner, was in the battle of Wyoming, and Mr. Skinner was one of those in charge of the fort as protectors of the women and children. Mrs. Sturdevant, then a child of seven years, was with her mother in the fort, and after the massacre they went on foot with the women and children spared by the Indians through the wilderness called the "shades of death" to the Delaware river and thence to Connecticut. Samuel (2) and Elizabeth had John, Peter B., Liverius D., Ebenezer W. and Charles.

Liverius D. Sturdevant (3), son of Samuel (2) and father of Colonel Samuel H. Sturdevant (4), was born and reared in Braintrim township, and there followed successively the occupations of farmer, hotel-keeper and merchant. He married Ada Morley, who was a daughter of John Morley, one of the pioneer settlers of Tuscarora, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania. The following named children were born of the union: Samuel H., mentioned hereinafter; Ebenezer W., Elizabeth M., wife of James M. Robinson; Martha, wife of Frank Ames; H. Sinton; Dunning; Ella, the wife of Jerome Swartwood; and Harriet Morley, now Mrs. W. F. Goff. The father of these children died in Braintrim at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

Samuel H. Sturdevant was reared in Luzerne county, and there received his educational training in the common schools and at Wyoming Seminary. In 1851 he entered his business career as a merchant in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, continuing until 1855, when he embarked in the lumber business, in which he remained until 1861. On August 3, 1861, he was appointed by President Abraham Lincoln, captain of United States Volunteers. He later received promotions to lieutenant-colonel and colonel. During his term of service Colonel Sturdevant distinguished himself for his courage and fearlessness on the field of action. He was mustered out of service October, 1865.

After his return to civil life Colonel Sturdevant became engaged in the lumber business in Wilkes-Barre, having formed a partnership with Warren F. Goff, and conducting the business under the firm name of Sturdevant & Goff. The honest and exact business methods employed by these gentlemen won for them gratifying success in their business. In political relations Colonel Sturdevant was an earnest worker in the Republican party. He was interested in all local affairs, and served his city as school director for six years and as councilman for three years. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre. November 9, 1853, he married Leah Urquhart, of Lambertville, New Jersey, daughter of John and Emily (Naylor) Urquhart. Eight children were born to them as follows: John Henry; George Urquhart, died aged forty; Samuel Henry, Jr., died aged forty-two; Winthrop Ketcham, Robert, Ellen Urquhart, Florence Slocum and Ruth. Winthrop died aged about seven; Florence died in infancy, and Ruth died aged about sixteen years. Mrs. Samuel H. Sturdevant died August 17, 1893. Colonel Samuel H. Sturdevant died February 24, 1898. (Obituary of Wesley E. Woodruff. Kindness of Historical Society.)

In the death of Colonel Samuel Henry Sturdevant, which occurred at his home on North Washington street, this city, February 24, 1898, Wilkes-Barre lost an honored and useful citizen. These two adjectives are often used in our speech and often, I must acknowledge, misapplied. But justly used, as they are in this case, they convey an epitome of remembrance well worth the while of any man.

Colonel Sturdevant was a native of Braintrim township, Wyoming county, and he was born March 29, 1832. He came of Revolutionary stock and his great-grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier from the first echoes of musketry at Lexington. Samuel H. Sturdevant remained at the public schools of his township until he was thirteen years of age. He then entered Wyoming Seminary and took a thorough course there, after which he spent two years, or until 1851, in the lumber business, chiefly operating in the vicinity of Harvey's Lake and with the firm of Hollenback & Urquhart.

After a few years in business there came to Samuel H. Sturdevant the call of his country and he did not fail. He was mustered into the United States army August 3, 1851, as commissary of subsistence. A year later he was attached to Slocum's brigade of the Sixth Army Corps,

and he soon afterward became chief commissary of the left grand division of the Army of the Potomac, attached to General Slocum's staff of the Twelfth Corps and with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1864 he was chief commissary of the Army of Georgia, with the rank of colonel. He was mustered out in October, 1865. He saw a great deal of the severest fighting and the hardest general service. He was at the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and a number of lesser engagements. It often fell to his lot to endure hardships and to pass through great dangers in the discharge of his duty, but those who knew him thoroughly learned to know that he quailed before nothing that had "duty" marked upon it.

He was not merely a faithful officer—his soldier life, to use the expression of a veteran who knew, was "lustrous with many brilliant achievements." There are those who do their duty as well as they know how and there are those who know how. Colonel Sturdevant both knew how and did it. This might apply and did apply as well to his business life as to his life as a soldier. After the clash of arms had ceased, he returned here to resume the "trivial round of common tasks," and his career was destined to last somewhat longer than the allotted time of one generation, even after the interruption of the war—thirty years and more of hard work, which he always enjoyed; thirty years and more of success justly won; thirty years of unsullied integrity. There was never a stain upon his honor or his word. His was one of those rare natures that does not reveal itself at once, nor to all alike. To appreciate him, one had to know him and a better knowledge always added to his appreciation. And yet it could scarcely be said that the few had a monopoly of his friendship. He had many friends because he was by nature a friendly man, but the best and rarest qualities of his nature lay deeper. Few of the atmospheres of that sweet word "home" have ever been sweeter than the atmosphere of his home. The children, loved and loving, went their several ways into the world, but the old home was always their home, the dearer because of their less frequent visits, and sorrow came to it in the death of beloved children and of the wife who was always the queen of his heart. After that blow the days seemed rather to be endured than enjoyed, and yet he always maintained that refined cheerfulness, and that sympathy that comes from suffering when the spirit is strong to bear and patient.

And as a Christian his life was encompassed about with charity of word, of deed and of thought. He was elected a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, December, 1896; was a director of the Pennsylvania & Massachusetts Lumber Company; president of the Lake Transit Company; a member of and for a considerable time chaplain of Wilkes-Barre Lodge of Elks, and a Mason; president of the Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Association and also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. His loss was a hard one to the community, the church and the social life to fill, and for the home it is irreparable.

JOHN STURDEVANT. The life of the late John Sturdevant affords a conspicuous example of a noble character selfmade and an honorable and useful career selfwrought. He was the first son of Samuel Sturdevant, who in turn was the son of Samuel Sturdevant, and his birth occurred in Braintrim township, then Luzerne (now Wyoming) county, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1796.

John Sturdevant was educated in the public schools of his native township, and subsequently became a civil engineer. In addition to that profession he also embarked in various business enterprises, namely: Merchant, owner of a store, saw mills, grist mills, identified with the lumber business and coal interests, and like his father a land agent. He also served in the capacity of postmaster, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity, and was a prominent and influential man of his period. In 1839 he was elected to the state legislature, and was re-elected again in 1855, these successive elections being an eloquent testimonial to his sterling integrity. He was one of the first commissioners of the county of Wyoming. He was associated in politics with General Wakeman. Mr. Sturdevant died 1879, aged eighty-three years and six months, leaving to his family the priceless heritage of a spotless reputation.

John Sturdevant married Sarah Fassett, daughter of Josiah and Abigail Stevens Fassett, daughter of Lieut. Asa Stevens, and a descendant of an old and prominent Connecticut family. Just before the Wyoming massacre Lieut. Asa Stevens was with General Washington in New Jersey, and hearing of the trouble in the Wyoming Valley he obtained leave of absence from Washington to visit his family, consisting of a wife, son and daughter, the latter about three or four years of age, and he arrived in Wyoming a few days before the battle, in which he partici-

pated, and was killed. The children of John and Sarah (Fassett) Sturdevant were:

Caroline, born 1820, died 1901, aged eighty-one years.

John Wesley, born 1822, was a merchant in Braintrim, died 1846.

Edward J., born 1823, died 1900; he was engaged in the mercantile business in Wilkes-Barre. He enlisted in the army in 1862 and served three years, after which he returned to Wilkes-Barre and entered the mercantile business, continuing until his death. He married Elizabeth M. Prosser, now deceased, and had three children: 1. John, a civil engineer, resides in Wilkes-Barre; married Lillian Bennett and had Virginia. 2. Guy, a teller in the Anthracite Bank, Wilkes-Barre; he married Dorothea Barring, who bore him one daughter Elizabeth. 3. Frank, who died in early childhood; the family reside in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Helen M., born about 1825, died 1889.

Susan G., married George W. Beach, now deceased, who was a major in the army, and they had two children: Frederick J., an engineer, resides in Wilkes-Barre, married Harriet Gresh, and has a large family; and Mary, married John Ayres, now dead, and their children are: Charles Sturdevant, Robert and Kathleen; the family reside in Philadelphia.

Samuel Burton, born February 20, 1830, mentioned hereinafter.

Byron D., born 1832, died in Savannah, Georgia, 1870. He was a Methodist clergyman, and was stationed as minister in Kingston, Pennsylvania, and at the Adams Avenue Church, Scranton, Pennsylvania. He graduated in 1861 at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, and was professor at Wyoming Seminary for a number of years. He married Minerva Mott, of Blakely, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, and her death occurred in that borough.

William H., born September 4, 1838, mentioned hereinafter.

Dr. Samuel Burton Sturdevant, sixth child and third son of John and Sarah (Fassett) Sturdevant, was born in Braintrim township, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, also Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania, and in 1851, at the age of twenty-one years, removed from his native place to Tunkhannock, where he entered the office of Dr. B. A. Bouton and read medicine for about two years. He then removed to Providence, Pennsylvania, (now Scranton) where he remained for some time and finished

his studies, after which he entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, and graduated from that institution in March, 1856. After his graduation he located in Dunmore, a suburb of Scranton, and there practiced medicine until 1860, achieving a certain degree of success. In 1863 he was appointed assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel F. H. Collyer, commanding, and in July, 1864, was promoted to surgeon of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment with the rank of major. Later he was appointed as surgeon to the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, General J. P. S. Gobin commanding, and after the grand review they were sent to Savannah, Georgia, and remained there during June, July and August, after which they were sent to Charleston, South Carolina, where he was medical director of the state. They remained until January 15, 1866, when he was mustered out. Major Sturdevant was captured just before the battle of Spottsylvania, but shortly afterward by putting on a Confederate overcoat succeeded in escaping to the Union lines. He was with the soldiers who helped to repel Jubal Early when Washington, D. C., was threatened, and Abraham Lincoln, then president of the United States, was also present at that time. There were over three hundred men lost in an hour in that engagement. After the war, during the entire period of which Major Sturdevant displayed both courage and loyalty, he returned to Scranton and there practiced medicine until 1875, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre, in which city he has since made his home, now leading a retired life, enjoying to the full the consciousness of a life well spent and duties faithfully performed. For a period of almost eighteen years he served in the capacity of assessor of Wilkes-Barre, rendering efficient service therein.

Samuel Burton Sturdevant married, September 7, 1858, Olive Leach, born September 7, 1837, died December, 1893, daughter of Ebenezer and Lovina (Walley) Leach, and their children are: Lillian, married Harry G. Shupp, a jeweler of Wilkes-Barre, and their children are: Sturdevant Burton and Kenneth Gardner. Richard Matthews, born January 30, 1872, married Irene Phillips, daughter of the late Captain Phillips, of naval fame, of Portland, Maine. Richard Matthews, educated at the United States naval academy at Annapolis, served as a lieutenant in the navy, resigned in 1905, now in private life. William H. Sturdevant, youngest child and son of

John and Sarah (Fassett) Sturdevant, was born in Braintrem township, Wyoming county. During his early youth he acquired a practical education in common schools and Wyoming Seminary, and in 1857 removed with his father to Wilkes-Barre and there followed the occupations of engineer and land agent with his father until the death of the latter in 1879. William H. Sturdevant has held the office of county surveyor and Wilkes-Barre city engineer for about fourteen years, and has served in the capacity of engineer for several railroads. He was a director for a number of years in the Wilkes-Barre Water Company and its engineer, and was a member of the old borough council. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. He is also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and for many years took an active interest in the order.

William H. Sturdevant married, in 1874, Mary Letitia, daughter of Jesse Thomas, and granddaughter of Charles Miner (see Thomas and Miner Families), and their children are: Thomas Kirkbride, born August 27, 1876, and Jessie Thomas. Thomas Kirkbride Sturdevant was educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, at the Harry Hillman Academy, and is a graduate of Princeton College, and the architectural department of Columbia University of the City of New York. He is now (1906) following the profession of architect, being a member of the firm of Welsh and Sturdevant, at Wilkes-Barre.

DAVID SCOTT STARK, a representative of the eighth generation of the Stark family, was born October 24, 1859, at Plains, Pennsylvania, a son of James Frederick and Helen Marr (Stocker) Stark. His birthplace was the old Stark homestead, which has remained uninterruptedly in the possession of the family from the time it was granted to the Pennsylvania claimants: April 4, 1799, the tract being contained in the old Connecticut land grant. David S. Stark still resides on a portion of his ancestral estate in the house built by his father, James F. Stark, 1859, though of late years much improved.

His line of descent is as follows: 1. Aaron. 2. William. 3. Christopher. 4. Captain James. 5. Henry. 6. James. 7. Frederick. 8. David Scott Stark.

Among the very first of the name in Connecticut was Aaron Starke, who served with and

under Captain John Mason during the Pequot war in 1637, and several years later he was again in military service under the same gallant commander. Aaron Starke resided in Hartford in 1639, in Windsor in 1643, and New London, near Stonington, in 1655, where he was made freeman in 1669, and was influential in the affairs of the church in Stonington. Tradition has it that he was born between the years 1602 and 1608, hence his birthplace must have been England, but certain it is that he died in New London, Connecticut, in 1685, leaving sons: Aaron, born about 1654; John, about 1656; William, in 1664; also two daughters: Margaret, who became the wife of John Fish; and Elizabeth, who became the wife of Josiah Haynes.

William Stark, son of Aaron, married Elizabeth Stark, who bore him four children: William, Christopher, Daniel, and Phebe, who became the wife of Thomas Walworth. William Stark was for many years a member of the Baptist Church, although reared in the Congregational faith, and served as deacon until his death, in 1730. His wife was also a devout Christian. They had:

Ensign Christopher Stark, second son of William and Elizabeth Stark, born in Groton, in 1698. He married, April 1, 1722, in Groton, Connecticut, Joanna Walworth, and among their children were three sons: Aaron, James and William. Christopher Stark died 1776. He was one of the first purchasers of land in the Wyoming Valley from the Connecticut Susquehanna Land Company. He and his sons and their families came to Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, in the early part of 1769.

Two of the family appear in 1772, Aaron and James, the former sold his land claim to James and settled in another portion of the valley. Members of the family participated in the Wyoming battle—Daniel, Aaron and James, sons of James and Elizabeth (Carey) Stark—the latter born December 14, 1760, and he barely escaped with his life; he was also an active participant in the Revolutionary war. Of the same family stock was General Stark, who won immortal fame as leader of the Green Mountain Boys before and in the battle of Bennington, Vermont.

Christopher Stark (3) and his son, Captain James Stark (4), born May 22, 1734, died July 20, 1777, were buried side by side in the old Stark family burying ground at Plains, situated on a hill about five hundred yards northwest of the Methodist church and Hancock Station, and about the same distance easterly of the Lehigh

Valley Railroad, where their remains yet repose owing to the fact that the graves, once marked and well kept, are difficult to locate. The grave-stones were ruthlessly destroyed by foreigners when the coal mines were first opened, and the headstones were torn down for various uses. There is evidence of real vandalism in the further fact that many stones were broken up by foreigners and their fragments scattered over the hills. Many of the old settlers sleep in this old cemetery, among them Mrs. Desire Wilcox, Joseph Smith, James Hickok and his two brothers, besides many others. Mr. and Mrs. David Stark have made earnest effort to protect this ancient burying ground, and in May, 1903, were successful in preventing the Laurel Line electric railway company from running its tracks through this hallowed ground. The remains of Henry Stark and his family were removed from here to Hollenback cemetery at Wilkes-Barre, October 25, 1881.

James Stark, son of Christopher and Joanna (Walworth) Stark, was born May 22, 1734, died July 20, 1777. He served as captain under General Washington in the Revolutionary war, but returned to his home in the valley when danger threatened, and in the battle which preceded the massacre was wounded in the leg, but managed to make his way to the fort. He married Elizabeth Carey, daughter of Rev. Henry Carey, of Groton, Connecticut, and their children were: James, born December 14, 1760; Henry, born April 19, 1762, died January 22, 1807; Esther, born August 29, 1764; John, born October 16, 1766; Paul, born December 9, 1769; Samuel, born October 8, 1771; Abigail, born January 22, 1773; Elizabeth, born February 24, 1775; and Joanna, born January 19, 1777.

Henry Stark, son of James and Elizabeth (Carey) Stark, was born April 19, 1762, died January 22, 1807; married Elizabeth Kennedy, born April 12, 1773, died December 24, 1851. They had, James, born April 24, 1792, died February 3, 1856; Sarah, born July 20, 1793; John, born January 4, 1795; Hiram, born August 17, 1796; Henry, born February 7, 1798, lived to be ninety-three; Mary, born February 16, 1800; Elizabeth, born August 28, 1801, died at the age of twelve. Katherine, born January 27, 1803; Joanna, born November 26, 1805.

James Stark, oldest son of Henry and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Stark, was born April 24, 1792, and died February 3, 1856. He was the first coal operator at Plains, Pennsylvania, up to the time of his decease, and in addition was the pro-

prietor of a general store, a thorough business man, dealing largely in coal and farm lands. He also served in the capacity of justice of the peace. See later. He was of a very patriotic nature, and served as a private in the war of 1812, displaying the utmost courage and heroism. He was one of the founders of the Methodist Church, 1843, of which he was a member, and a Democrat in politics. Mr. Stark was married three times. His first wife, whose maiden name was Katherine Wagner, born May 31, 1796, died July 23, 1817; they were the parents of the following children: Sally Ann, born May 14, 1814, married September 25, 1831, John Benedict, still living. Henry W., born November 17, 1815, married (first) Elizabeth Stevens, December 9, 1839, (second) October 21, 1851, Elizabeth Sackett, both dead. James Stark, married (second) April 19, 1818, Mary Michael, born August 1, 1793, died January 29, 1822, and she was the mother of two children: John Michael, born February 23, 1819, married October 16, 1841, Sarah Davidson; he died March 14, 1896. (Of whom mention is made elsewhere). Elizabeth, born November 29, 1820, married Charles Shoemaker, February 7, 1841. James Stark married (third) Mary Wagner, born December 24, 1806, died August 2, 1866, a daughter of Frederick and Katherine Wagner, the former named having been born August 4, 1779, died September 24, 1848; and the latter born December 24, 1787, died September 5, 1862. Ten children were the issue of this marriage: James Frederick, father of D. Scott Stark, Jr., of Plains, born January 7, 1824, died June 6, 1872; married Helen Stocker, November 30, 1858. George Hiram, born April 9, 1825, died February 3, 1866; married Clara Blanchard, July 9, 1849. Alexander Hamilton, born March 11, 1827, died March 17, 1869, married Hannah Bryant, November 5, 1856. David Scott, born May 22, 1829, died February 23, 1904; married Anna Jackson. Katherine Maria, born June 6, 1831, died January 4, 1882, married Benjamin Dorrance Beyea, June 17, 1851. Mary Jane, born October 31, 1833, died January 16, 1837; Harriet M., born October 31, 1836, married Thomas R. Coward, October 11, 1859. Mary Jane (2), born July 30, 1839, married October 18, 1860, Charles H. Flagg, a captain in the war, and was killed by the bursting of a shell at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1863. Charles M., born January 20, 1843, died June 20, 1846. William Sheppard, see elsewhere.

James Frederick Stark, father of David S. Stark, and eldest son of James and Mary (Wag-

ner) Stark, the latter named being the third wife of James Stark, was born January 7, 1824, died June 6, 1872. He was a very popular man and at one time refused the nomination to the United States congress. He was a leading juror of his day, and was often official custodian of the best interests of the township and townsmen, faithfully discharging all duties devolving upon him. Honor and integrity characterized his daily intercourse with his fellowmen. He was a lover of books, an ardent seeker after knowledge, and an active friend of all educational movements. He was a Democrat in politics. He attended the Methodist Episcopal church, and gave freely of his wealth to the support of all churches in this locality and also to the deserving poor. His death was sincerely lamented by the entire community. He married, November 30, 1858, Helen Marr Stocker, born September 12, 1836, died August 28, 1884, daughter of Thomas and Katherine (Hartman) Stocker. The ceremony was performed at the home of her father at Plains, Pennsylvania, by the Rev. Charles Dorrance. Their children were: David Scott, born October 24, 1859, of whom later. Frederic S., born July 30, 1861, married, April 30, 1881, Hattie H. Johnson, of Binghamton, New York, and their children were: Guy Johnson, born January 29, 1883, died in Binghamton, April 5, 1904; Helen Marr, born at Plains, May 12, 1884; Caroline Parker, born July 26, 1885; Otis; Frederic; Edna; Henry; and Esther. William, born April 30, 1867. James Frederic, born June 23, 1872, of Plains.

David Scott Stark attended the private and public schools of his native place, then was a long-time student under the skillful teaching of the accomplished Professor William R. Kingman in the old institute on River and Franklin streets, Wilkes-Barre, in the early seventies; then Hasting Academy, West Philadelphia; then Wyoming Seminary and Business College. He is a ruling elder in the Plains Presbyterian Church, and frequently represented the same in the Lackawanna Presbytery. He is clerk of the church sessions and assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a member of the New England Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania, Wyoming Commemorative Association, and charter member of Washington Camp, No. 159, Patriotic Order, Sons of America. He is a Democrat in politics. David Scott Stark married, October 22, 1890, Georgianna Shoemaker, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Stark) Shoemaker. The ceremony was performed at the home of her parents at Plains, Pennsylvania, by the Rev.

Henry E. Spayde. Mrs. Stark was educated in the private and public schools of her native place, Shoemaker, Pennsylvania, a member of the Presbyterian church, Wyoming Commemorative Association, and Wyoming Valley Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The paternal ancestor of Mrs. David S. Stark was Aaron Shoemaker, who came from Holland to America at an early date and finally settled on the Delaware, now Monroe county, Pennsylvania. (See Shoemaker family.)

His son, Adam Shoemaker, married Eva Weaver, and among their children was a son, Captain Henry Shoemaker, who served in the Revolutionary war from 1778 to 1783. He was captured and held prisoner for some time, suffering great hardships before he was set at liberty; at one time he was stationed at Fort Hinshaw, near Bushkill, Pennsylvania. He married for his first wife a Miss Raub, of near Blairstown, New Jersey. The children of Captain Henry Shoemaker and his first wife were: Andrew; Jacob of whom further mention is made; William, Michael, Sallie, Henry, John, born February 15, 1794, died May 22, 1872, and one daughter who married Rev. Whitehead. The second wife of Captain Henry was Barbara Shutter, of Hamilton, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, and their children were: George, Adam, Thomas, born October, 1814, died April 18, 1888. Captain Jacob Shoemaker, son of Captain Henry Shoemaker and his first wife, was born in New Jersey, March 16, 1784, died at Shoemaker, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1863, aged seventy-nine years, eight months and nine days. He participated in the war of 1812. In 1820 or 1821 he came from Hamilton, Pennsylvania, and founded the village of Shoemaker, in Monroe county, Pennsylvania. He was a captain in Pennsylvania State militia. He was attracted to the place by the superior water power of Bushkill creek and smaller streams passing directly through the properties; he purchased many hundreds of acres of these farm and timber lands, built a large flour and feed mill, clover and saw mills, and a beautiful and spacious home for his family. He purchased another large flour and feed mill at Flatbrookville, New Jersey. He was eminently successful in all his large affairs, and left a large and valuable estate entirely free from encumbrance. The Delaware Valley Railroad station is on the old homestead property and is called Shoemaker, Pennsylvania. He was a faithful and devoted Christian, and contributed liberally to the support and extension of the gospel. He was one of the founders of the Smithfield Presbyterian

church, and of the Sand Hill cemetery at Shoemaker, which was founded January 16, 1833, and where he and the greater part of his large family are buried, and of the Sand Hill Methodist and Presbyterian churches. He was a Democrat in politics.

Jacob Shoemaker married Hannah Troch, born October 4, 1799, in Hamilton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, died March 22, 1876, daughter of Rudolph Troch, of Hamilton, Pennsylvania. Their children were: Charles, born September 17, 1819, died September 23, 1865, of whom later. Henry born February 23, 1821, died January 1, 1839. James, born June 9, 1823, died May, 1901; he was one of the founders of the town of Mankato, Minnesota, and was in the Sioux Indian war August, 1862, in that state. His horse was shot from under him and killed, he escaping serious wounds. He was in the battle of New Ulm. Mary M., born March 2, 1825, died November 28, 1903; married Dr. Mathew G. Grattan, of Shoemakers. Samuel, born March 1, 1827, died January 24, 1833. Elizabeth, born May 16, 1829, died January 16, 1833. Sally, born January 23, 1831, died April 25, 1897. William S., born January 30, 1835, died August, 1883. Andrew Jackson, born January 23, 1837, the last survivor of this family, was elected to the legislature of Pennsylvania in 1876, served two years. Emanuel G., born July 23, 1839, died September 23, 1871. John Raub, born April 25, 1841, died at Smethport, 1902; was treasurer of McKean county, Pennsylvania, and held other important offices. Helen C., born January 10, 1844, died October 7, 1890.

Charles Shoemaker, eldest child of Captain Jacob and Hannah (Troch) Shoemaker, born September 17, 1819, died September 23, 1865. He founded Shoemaker's postoffice, and was the postmaster several years. At the same place he owned a large store of general merchandise, an extensive lumber yard, and two large improved farms. He attended the Presbyterian Church. He was a staunch Republican and a man of fine ability and influence. He married, February 7, 1841, Elizabeth Stark, of whom later, and their children were: James Stark Shoemaker, a prominent citizen and influential business man of Fort Wayne, died May 15, 1883; he married, April 30, 1872, Lizzie Webber, and their children were: Charles, deceased, and Mark, born May 2, 1882. Jennie, now resides at Plains, Pennsylvania. Mary Frances, married George W. Snyder of Wilkes-Barre, and they have one child, a daughter, Margaret Henry. Georgianna, aforementioned as the wife of David S. Stark. Henrietta,

died at Saratoga Springs, November 27, 1877. Alice B., married W. Frank Ver Beck, an artist of New York City, and they had two children: Georgiana Natalie, born 1887, died in infancy; Frank, born September 7, 1891. Charles Jacob, married, January, 1879, Eva Edinger, of Stroudsburg, now deceased; they had one child, Mary, born June, 1881. Charles Jacob married (second) Ruth Mott, of Falls, Pennsylvania, and they had four children: Ruth M., born March 30, 1889; Helen Margery, June 18, 1891; Florence Elizabeth, November 1, 1895; Dorothy Grace, October 7, 1897. David Scott Shoemaker died August 26, 1890.

Mrs. Elizabeth (Stark) Shoemaker, mother of Mrs. David S. Stark, was born on the Stark homestead, Plains, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1820, daughter of James and Mary (Michael) Stark. She was a member and one of the founders of the Delaware Water Gap Methodist Episcopal Church; she was noted for her kindness and generosity to the poor; she donated a portion of the ground upon which the Methodist church at Moosic, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, is located. She died January 21, 1906, at Plains, Pennsylvania. James Stark, father of Mrs. Shoemaker, born April 24, 1792, died February 3, 1856. He was a pioneer coal operator and merchant of Plains, opened his store of general merchandise in 1812, and at his death left a valuable estate of vast tracts of coal lands in the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys. He was one of the founders of the First Methodist church at Plains, April 15, 1843, and was a devoted christian and temperance worker. He served as magistrate for many years. He married, April 19, 1818, on the Delaware, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, (second) Mary Michael, born August 1, 1793, died January 29, 1822, buried in Hollenback cemetery. James Stark was a lineal descendant of Christopher, born 1698, and Joanna (Walworth) Stark. Their son, Captain James Stark, married Elizabeth Carey, born 1734, died July 20, 1777, daughter of Rev. Henry Carey, of New England. Their son, Henry Stark, born April 19, 1762, died January 22, 1807, married Elizabeth Kennedy, born April 12, 1773, died December 24, 1851, and their son was James Stark, aforementioned. Mary (Michael) Stark traces her ancestry to George Michael, Sr., who was among the early settlers of Pennsylvania. He moved from Forks, Northampton county, to Lower Smithfield township, same county, in 1794, and settled on the Michael plantation along the Delaware river on four tracts of land conveyed by deed from Isaac Humphreys and his

wife Elizabeth to George Michael, Sr., his heirs and assigns, on the 23d day of April, 1794, containing eight hundred acres. His wife, Anna Margaret Michael, bore him children: Peter, George, Jr., John, Elizabeth, Katherine, Frederick Wagner, Margaret and Polly. George Michael, Jr., married and among his children was a son, John Michael, who married Elizabeth Schnable, and their children were: George M., John, Jr., Mary, who became the second wife of James Stark; Anna, Elizabeth, Sarah, Katherine, Lydia, Margaret and Susan Michael.

LEWIS COMPTON PAINE was a son of Captain Jedediah Paine and a descendant in the eighth generation of Thomas Paine, who was instrumental in forming one of the first companies of Pilgrims who went to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1621. The family can be traced as among those which followed the Norman invasion of England by William the Conqueror in the eleventh century.

Captain Jedediah Paine was a seafaring man, as were nearly all the male members of the family for several generations; he followed the sea for sixty-three years, and was an extensive shipowner and builder in New York until his death. He married Phebe Ann Compton, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, daughter of Lewis Compton, a noted sea captain. Jedediah and Phebe Ann Paine had Lewis Compton, Colonel Jedediah C., United States Volunteers, 1861-1865, and others.

Lewis Compton Paine, son of Captain Jedediah and Phebe Ann (Compton) Paine, born Perth Amboy, New Jersey, March 26, 1827, died Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1890. Married (first), 1848, Mary Campbell Lee, daughter of James Stewart Lee, the brother of Lieutenant Colonel Washington Lee. He married (second) 1857, Annie Elizabeth Lee, born Chester Valley, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1830, daughter of David Cloyd and Anna (Scott) Lee, of Chester Valley, Chester county, Pennsylvania, who died Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1893. After his first marriage Mr. Paine moved to Perth Amboy and settled. He visited friends in Wilkes-Barre, about 1846, and later came there with his uncles, Frank Waite and the Compton brothers, and engaged in coal operations with his brother-in-law, Andrew Lee, the firm now being Lee, Paine & Company. Mr. Paine retired from the coal business in 1857 and engaged in mercantile pursuits, but in 1860 he was among the first to engage in the local oil trade. About 1868 he engaged in the mine store business in Empire, Ashley and Sugar Notch, with William Lord

Conyngham, Charles Miner Conyngham and Charles Parrish, the style of the firm being Conyngham & Paine. A few years later the business was transferred to Wilkes-Barre, where the firm, Mr. Parrish having withdrawn, engaged in meat packing. Mr. Paine became sole proprietor of this establishment in 1879. He originated in Wilkes-Barre the dressed beef business of Armour & Company, was the pioneer of the independent oil business in that city, and was at one time treasurer of the Pennsylvania Oil Company. But his strenuous life made inroads upon his health, and induced the merger of his business in the corporation of Paine & Company, limited. He was a foremost figure in other industrial and financial institutions, being one of the founders and at one time president of the Ashley Savings Bank; vice-president of the Wilkes-Barre Water Company; and was largely instrumental in securing for Wilkes-Barre the Sheldon axle works. Mr. Paine was a communicant, vestryman and later, 1874-1890, rector's warden of St. Stephen's church; a trustee of the Osterhout Free Library; one of the Osterhout executors; an active member of the Board of Trade; and one of the organizers of the Wilkes-Barre Young Men's Christian Association. He was made a member of Lodge No. 61, F. and A. M., December 16, 1854, and served as secretary 1861, and W. M. 1864. He was also a member, 1881, and from 1882 to 1884 vice-president of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

James Stewart Lee, father of Mary Campbell Lee, was second son of Captain Andrew and Priscilla (Espy) Lee. Captain Andrew Lee, born East Hanover, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, 1739, was one of the famous "Paxtang Boys" of 1763. He was commissioned ensign Second Canadian Regiment (Congress' Own), Moses Hazen, colonel, November 3, 1776; lieutenant, September, 1779, and served as captain of dragons 1779-1783, in the Revolutionary war. He was a noted partisan officer during that contest, was taken prisoner by the British 1775 and 1777, the latter time confined in a prison ship in New York harbor for two years, when in 1779 he escaped. His history full of interest is published in Egle's Notes and Queries, Series 1, Vol. 1. He returned after the peace of 1783 to Lancaster county: married Priscilla Espy, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Crain) Espy, and widow of James Stewart, a brother of Captain and Lieutenant-colonel Lazarus Stewart. He removed to Harrisburg, and in 1804 to Hanover, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and resided on the bank of the Susquehanna, at the mouth of

Nanticoke creek, half a mile above Nanticoke falls, where he died June 15, 1821. He had two sons: 1. Lieut.-Col. Washington Lee, born 1786, died 1871, an officer in the United States army, serving through the war of 1812-15, as lieutenant, and captain 1813, and June, 1813, as deputy. He was made lieutenant colonel of Eleventh United States Infantry, January 1, 1815. He married, June 16, 1817, Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Rev. John Campbell, D. D., removed to Nanticoke, 1817; engaged in iron making on the Newport branch of Nanticoke creek before the canal was built, and afterward in coal mining for many years; removed to Wilkes-Barre in 1869, and died there without issue September 10, 1871. 2. James S. Lee, born Dauphin county, Pa., January 3, 1789, died July 21, 1851; came with his parents to Nanticoke, 1804, married, 1804, Martha Campbell, born April 2, 1792, died in Nanticoke, October 21, 1851. He had five children: Andrew Lee, born 1815, died 1882, married Sarah Jane Buckhout; Priscilla Lee, born 1819, married Ziba Bennett (see Bennett family); Washington Lee, born 1821, died 1883, married Emily Thomas, and had Charles W. Lee; of Wilkes-Barre; Margaret Lee, born 1823, died 1866, married Dr. James F. Doolittle and had Priscilla Lee Doolittle, who married her cousin, Charles W. Lee, above; Mary Lee, born 1829, died 1853, married Lewis Compton Paine.

Lewis C. and Mary C. (Lee) Paine had two children: 1. William Lee Paine, died November 13, 1905, married Margaret Swetland, and had Lewis Compton and William Swetland. 2. Mary Paine. Lewis C. and Annie E. (Lee) Paine had two children: Anne Scott Paine, of whom later, and Priscilla Lee Paine.

Anne Scott Paine, eldest daughter of Lewis Compton and Annie E. (Lee) Paine, married Dr. Thomas Davis Worden, born Trenton, New York, June 18, 1853, died April 19, 1888. He was educated at Fort Plains, New York, Cazenovia Seminary, Cazenovia, New York, and Syracuse University, from which he graduated Ph. B., 1877. He entered the Albany Medical College, 1877, securing at the same time a very advantageous position in the office of Dr. Van Der Veer, Albany's famous surgeon. Here Dr. Worden remained for three years, attending lectures at the college; graduating M. D., 1880. At Syracuse University he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity. He began the practice of his profession at Albany, 1880, but severe illness from overstudy prostrated him. On his recovery he sailed for Europe with General Martindale in June, 1881, as his attending

physician. After General Martindale's death he returned home and became a member of the medical staff of the Sanitarium at Saratoga, New York. His health being again threatened in 1880, he resigned his position at Saratoga, and removed to Wilkes-Barre, where for a time he entered upon business relations with his father-in-law, Lewis C. Paine, but it was never Dr. Worden's intention to give up his profession permanently. During the last two years at Saratoga he had nearly completed for publication a translation of the medical work of Beni Borde, an eminent French physician. In September, 1887, his health necessitated an immediate change of climate. He therefore went at once with his wife and child to Colorado Springs, where he remained until shortly before his death. Dr. Worden was an earnest Christian and a communicant of St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre. He had one child, Anne Lee Worden.

H. E. H.

CHARLES P. HUNT, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, traces his ancestry to Thomas Hunt, of the city of York, England, barrister, who was born in 1770, died in 1822. He married Rachel Bell, who was a Quakeress, and whose death occurred in Canada. They had six children: Dr. Ellwood, a surgeon in the Royal army, died in Australia; Dr. Frederick Bell, a physician in the city of York, England, and a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, Scotland; Lawrence, Anna, Harriet, Rachel, Francis William, of whom later.

Francis William Hunt, fourth son of Thomas and Rachel (Bell) Hunt, was born in the city of York, England, May 17, 1806, died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1871. He emigrated to America in 1835. He lived for a time in Cincinnati, Ohio, and removed thence to Meshoppen, Pennsylvania, where he served as postmaster in connection with his other avocations in life, merchandising and the lumber business. In 1845 he removed to Wilkes-Barre, and was there a farmer and general store-keeper as long as he was actively engaged in business pursuits. He also engaged in the coal business, owned, sold and handled a large amount of real estate, and was one of the well known representative business men of Wilkes-Barre. He was a director of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He married, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1840, Sarah Althea Parrish, born May 10, 1817, died October 24, 1893, aged seventy-

six years, daughter of Archippus Parrish and his wife Phebe Miller, and sister of the late Charles Parrish, of Wilkes-Barre. (See Parrish Family). They had: Ellwood Herring, born Meshoppen, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1841, now a prominent screen manufacturer; Charles Parrish, born Meshoppen, July 31, 1843, of whom later; Francis William, died in infancy; Anna Mercy, of Wilkes-Barre.

Charles Parrish Hunt, second child of Francis William and Sarah Althea (Parrish) Hunt, was born in Meshoppen, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1843. Married, New Orleans, Louisiana, April 6, 1875, Grace Staunton Lea, daughter of Judge James Neilson and Hetty H. (McNair) Lea. He was educated in the Wilkes-Barre public schools and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, but he early entered into business employment. He became clerk in the store of Rutter & Reading, hardware merchants in Wilkes-Barre, in 1859, and in 1866 a partner in the business under the firm of Rutter & Reading. He became partner with Mr. Reading in the firm of Reading & Hunt, general hardware merchants, in 1869, and so continued until 1876, when Mr. Hunt succeeded to the sole proprietorship of the business and conducted it alone until 1880, when his brother, Ellwood Herring Hunt, acquired an interest in the business. The firm then became Charles P. Hunt & Brother, and was so until 1893, when the senior partner retired from the concern to engage in other pursuits.

Mr. Hunt was one of the organizers of the Hillman Vein Coal Company at Wilkes-Barre, 1882, and was its treasurer and manager until 1902, when it was sold. He was one of the organizers in 1889 of the Langcliffe Coal Company at Avoca, Pennsylvania, and treasurer of the company until it was sold in 1892. He is now treasurer of the Parrish Coal Company, and a member of the firm of Parrish, Phillips & Company, coal sales agents, of No. 1 Broadway, New York. He is president of the Wilkes-Barre Iron Manufacturing Company, of Wilkes-Barre, director of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, the Parrish Coal Company, of Wilkes-Barre, the Vulcan Iron Works, the Hazard Manufacturing Company, and the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Wilkes-Barre Institute and the Home for Friendless Children. For many years Mr. Hunt has been a member and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, and was formerly a trustee of the Memorial Church of Wilkes-Barre. He is a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Westmoreland Club of Wilkes-



Wm Jennings

Barre, Wyoming Valley Country Club of Wilkes-Barre, and a non-resident member of Scranton Club of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Charles P. Hunt descends from Rev. Luke Lea, Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, who married Mary Wilson, daughter of Zachaeus Wilson, senior, Esq., a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, May, 1775; member of the provincial congress of North Carolina, 1776, and of the convention of 1788 which deliberated on the Constitution of the United States. Rev. Luke and Mary Lea had three sons: 1. Rev. Major Lea, who married Lavinia Jarnagin, and had Luke Lea, member of the United States congress from Tennessee, 1833-37; Judge Pryor Lea, member of United States congress from Tennessee, 1827-31; Dr. Wilson Lea; and Albert M. Lea, United States army, 1831-36, lieutenant-colonel, Confederate American army, 1861-65, whose son, Edward Lea, United States navy, was lieutenant-commander of the United States gunboat "Harriet Lane," 1862, killed in battle, Galveston, Texas, January 1, 1863. 2. Colonel Luke Lea, senior, married Susan Wells McCormick, and had: Judge John McCormick Lea, president of the Historical Society of Tennessee. 3. James Lea, married Eliza Roddy, and had: Mrs. Judge Samuel H. Harper, and Major Squire Lea, M. D., major and surgeon in the United States army, Forty-fourth Infantry, 1813; post surgeon United States army, 1818; assistant surgeon, 1821; Major Squire Lea married, 1814, Eliza Neilson, of Virginia; their children: Hon. James Neilson Lea, LL. D., born Baton Rouge, Louisiana, November 26, 1815, died Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1884. Married, March 16, 1841, Hetty McNair. Studied law with his uncle, Judge Harper, supreme court, Louisiana, and became judge of the second district court New Orleans, 1847, and associate judge of the Louisiana supreme court, 1855. He received the degree of LL. D. in 1877 from Washington and Lee University, Virginia. He had four children besides Grace Staunton Lea, who married Charles P. Hunt: Wilson Lea; Walter Lonsdale Lea, M. D., graduated Bachelor of Arts, Washington and Lee University, 1877, and practiced medicine in Wilkes-Barre; Rosa Lea; Helen Lea, married (first) Henry Holloway Lonsdale, of New Orleans; (second) Robert Charles Shoemaker, Forty Fort, Pennsylvania, and had: Hetty Lonsdale, married Colonel Asher Miner, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Grace Shoemaker, married

Dr. Charles H. Miner, of Wilkes-Barre; and Stella Shoemaker.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Hunt have had three children: 1. Francis William, born December, 1875, died in infancy. 2. Lea, born September 19, 1878, educated at the Harry Hillman Academy, Horace D. Taft's Preparatory School, Watertown, Connecticut, and Yale College. He is a member of the Westmoreland Club, the Wyoming Valley Country Club, the Yale Club of New York City, and the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. He is now in business with his father. 3. Carl, born 1880, died January 28, 1883. H. E. H.

LIEUTENANT JOSEPH WRIGHT GRAEME, U. S. N., was born August 14, 1875, son of Thomas and Ellen Hendrick (Wright) Graeme. (See Wright family.) He graduated at Hillman Academy, 1893; was appointed cadet to United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, September 9, 1893, and graduated 1898. He served on the "Iowa" in the Spanish-American war, in command of the forward port turret in battle with Cervera's fleet. He was commissioned ensign July 1, 1899, and served in the Philippines for three years. He was promoted lieutenant 1902, attached to the "Maryland," in Cuban waters, where he was killed by an explosion on the "Kearsarge," while on duty, April 14, 1906. His was a noble character, and he was of unusual promise as a man and an officer, and deservedly popular in every sphere of his young life. He married, January 15, 1903, Ethel, daughter of James A. Robinson, of New York. They had Alice, born 1904. H. E. H.

WILLIAM N. JENNINGS, formerly a lumber dealer of Wyoming Valley, traces his descent to an old family in England. His present home is in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and he is considerably interested in real estate.

Paul Bishop Jennings, father of William N. Jennings, was born at Holt, Wiltshire, England, July, 1795. By his own efforts, he earned and saved sufficient money to pay his passage to America, landed at Baltimore in 1815, and then went near Philadelphia, where he had an uncle living. Not being able to make satisfactory arrangements for his services, he went to the Lehigh river, near Mauch Chunk, and there engaged in the lumbering business, putting logs and timber into the Lehigh for White & Hazard. He soon became foreman of a gang of men, and after a time took jobs delivering timber to the

Lehigh river. During his operations there he visited the Wyoming Valley to buy supplies for men and teams. At that time Wyoming Valley was a cheap place to buy agricultural products, as there were no means of transportation but by the old wagon road over the mountain to Easton. During these visits he became acquainted with one Joseph Tuttle, father of Elizabeth Tuttle, whom he afterwards married. Finishing his lumbering operations on the Lehigh in 1829, he moved to Grist Flats, in Windham township, Luzerne county. In the spring of 1851, after living there two years, he bought of Dr. Carney a farm, grist and saw mill at what is now North Mehoopany, Wyoming county. At that time the country was wild and mostly covered with woods. He cleared a large farm and besides other business had a country store, and was very energetic and accumulated for that section and times a considerable fortune. He was originally a Democrat in politics, but in 1860 he left the old party and voted for Abraham Lincoln. He was a highly valued citizen of the town in which he lived, being public-spirited in a marked degree. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was also his wife. His death occurred in December, 1864. He married at Kingston, Pennsylvania, 1826, Elizabeth Tuttle, who was born in 1796 and died in 1893, daughter of Joseph and Mary Lee Tuttle, of Wyoming Valley. Mr. Tuttle was a farmer and a business man. The children of Paul B. and Elizabeth (Tuttle) Jennings were:

1. Joseph T., born near Rockport, Carbon county, 1827. When about four years old, his parents moved to Mehoopany and there he lived the remainder of his life, acting in the capacity of clerk in the store of his father, and at the age of twenty-four, together with his brother, William N., purchased about two thousand acres of timber land in what is known as Jenningsville. Here they erected saw-mills. The firm's name was Jennings Brothers. His death occurred in Mehoopany in October, 1901. Joseph T. Jennings married, October 25, 1849, Sally Ann Fassett, daughter of Major John Fassett, of Windham township, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania. The children of Joseph T. and Sally A. (Fassett) Jennings are Harry S. and John B. Both were lumbermen and succeeded to the business of their father, and at the present time both are living.
2. William N., see forward.
3. Worthy, died in early life.
4. Maria, died in early life.
5. Charles, drowned in the Susquehanna river while bathing, at the age of eight years.

6. Caroline, born at Mehoopany, 1835, married E. W. Sturdevant, have two sons and three daughters, all living at this time, and they and all their children with the exception of one reside at Danville, Vermont.

7. Mary Ann, born at Mehoopany, 1837, married J. C. Kintner, had two sons and two daughters, all living at the present time (1906); Mary Ann Kintner died at the age of fifty.

William N. Jennings, second son and child of Paul Bishop and Elizabeth (Tuttle) Jennings, was born at Tuttle town, Kingston, Pennsylvania, now Forty Fort borough, March 3, 1829. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania. He remained under the parental roof at Mehoopany until he was twenty-one years of age, and then concluded to see something of the world. In the spring of 1850 he went down the Susquehanna river on a flotilla of lumber to Marietta, Pennsylvania. There he took cars on the Pennsylvania railroad to Lewistown, on the Juniata, which was the terminal of the Pennsylvania railroad at that time. From there he took packet boats to Pittsburg, and went over the Alleghany Mountains from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown by portage railroads. At Pittsburg he took steamer for St. Louis, via the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. At St. Louis he took steamer up the Missouri river to the town of Weston, Missouri, near Fort Leavenworth. At that place he bought, with his partner, a Mr. Ray, three yokes of young oxen, and from there started for California across the plains, across the states of Kansas and Nebraska, before there was a farm or farm-house in either state. They struck the Platte river at Fort Kearny, followed up the Platte to the junction of the North and South Platte rivers, forded the South Platte and followed up the north until he reached the Sweet Water river where it emptied into the North Platte; went up the Sweet Water to its head, and then through the south pass of the Rocky Mountains, from there across the Big and Little Sandy rivers, across the Green River desert, and struck the Bear river at Soda Springs. From there they struck the headwaters of the Humboldt river, followed it down to the sink, and then across the sixty mile desert, and struck Truckee river and followed up the Truckee to its source, across the Sierra Nevada, and arrived in Nevada City, California, September 15, being just four months on the passage. Here he cast his first vote, and voted for the California state officers and for location of capitol. California was admitted as a state in 1850 and this was the first state elec-

tion. He stayed in California some four months, prospecting and investigating the opportunities for making money, but finally concluding that he preferred Pennsylvania to live in and for business, returning took sailing vessel at San Francisco for Panama, and after being out forty-one days they put into a port in Central America called Realejo. By that time he was sick of sea-going, and with a few others traveled from that place to Grenada, on Lake Nicaragua, on horseback, took a small steamer from there to San Carlos, came down the San Juan river to Greytown in a big dugout, came from Greytown to New York by steamer "Crescent City," calling at Kingston, Jamaica. He was gone nearly a year.

In August, 1852, Mr. Jennings commenced the construction of a sawmill in what is now Jenningsville, for the manufacture of lumber, an occupation he followed for years. The market for lumber at that time was the lower Susquehanna river. Those engaged in this business were called Susquehanna raftmen. The prices of lumber at that time were very low compared with what they are now. To avoid expense and risk of running the river, he came to West Pittston to dispose of his product to avoid the river. People living on the upper Susquehanna are not aware of the difficulties of navigation of the lower portion of the stream. After living eight years in West Pittston, in the fall of 1865 he moved to Wilkes-Barre, where he continued in the same business. For some three years he had as a partner Samuel H. Sturdevant. In the spring of 1871 he moved to Mehoopany to repair damage caused by a cloudburst, which carried away several mill dams, causing a big loss. In the fall of 1873 he moved back to Wilkes-Barre, and continued the sale of lumber with a partner, John Welles. In the spring of 1877 he moved to Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, where he stayed one year, and in the spring of 1878 went to Bradford, McKean county, which was at that time the greatest oil region that had ever been discovered, and engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber some three years, being there when Bradford became a city. He left Bradford and came back to Wilkes-Barre in 1882, and located at West Union street, and has resided there ever since except when at his cottage on the Jersey shore, or when traveling. He has visited the Bermuda Islands and a number of islands of the West Indies, and has been in nearly every state in the Union, besides visiting England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland and Italy.

Mr. Jennings has been reasonably successful

in business and the accumulation of property, and has at different times held real estate in five different states, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina and Minnesota. At the present time he has no small interest in three states and two counties of this state, in Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, and Jenningsville, Wyoming county. He married, September 13, 1853, Sarah A. Hicks, born June 16, 1830, daughter of Daniel and Eleanor Sultphim Hicks. She was one of ten children. Her parents died when she was quite young and she was left to take care of herself. Mrs. Jennings is a devoted wife and mother, and is loved and respected by a host of friends. Their home is an ideal one, elegant and refined and located most beautifully. The children of Mr. and Mrs. William N. Jennings are:

1. Cortz Hicks, born at Jenningsville, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1855, educated in public schools and Wyoming Seminary and then at West Point for over three years. He is now in the lumber business at Jennings, Garrett county, Maryland. He is a successful lumberman and president of Grantsville National Bank. His second wife was Mary Bowman. They have had three children: Donald Hicks, died in infancy; Sarah Hicks and Paul Bishop.

2. Bishop Worth, born at West Pittston, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1862, was educated in the public schools at Wilkes-Barre and at Wyoming Seminary, and also at Randolph, New York. He then commenced lumbering in wilds of Sullivan county, in the Alleghany Mountains, with his brother, Cortz Hicks, 1882. He married in 1883, Eleanor Castle, of Jamestown, New York. They have two children: William Worth and Ethel May. They have also an adopted daughter, Helen. Ethel May died when some eight years old. Bishop Worth Jennings at the present time is engaged in lumbering in Jennings, Tucker county, West Virginia. They have very large holdings of timber land in that vicinity. Jennings is built and owned exclusively by himself and his brother. He is president of the Hendricks National Bank at Hendricks, West Virginia. He was a member from Sullivan county of the state legislature for two terms, from 1895 till 1899, refusing then to take the nomination for another election.

3. William L., born October 18, 1865, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools and Wyoming Seminary and also at Randolph, New York, and is now in the lumber business with his brother at Jennings, West Virginia. He married Fidelia Myers, of Mehoopany, Pennsylvania, and they have three

children: William Hicks, Victoria Myers and Cortz Hicks Jennings.

Eleanor Hicks, adopted daughter of William N. and Sarah A. (Hicks) Jennings, married, March 8, 1872, Dr. N. A. Rinebolt, of Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, and now resides at Athens, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. They have three children: William J., Lewis and Eleanor.

L. HORACE GROSS, a late resident of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he bore a full share in the promotion of community affairs, and was a foremost agent in forwarding every material and moral interest, was a native of Macungie, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, born May 10, 1828. He was a son of John and Elizabeth (Deshler) Gross, and grandson of Peter Gross, who was an active participant in the Revolutionary war. John Gross (father) was born December 31, 1798, in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and there spent the active years of his career engaged in the quiet but useful calling of agriculture. He lived an exemplary life, and was highly respected and esteemed and his influence for good was felt throughout the community. His wife was a representative of the old and honored Deshler family of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, many members of which are among the best citizens of that city at the present time.

L. Horace Gross was reared and educated in Allentown, Pennsylvania. After attaining manhood he was for a number of years superintendent of the charcoal furnaces at Beaver Meadow, and later served for a long period of years in the same capacity in the Allentown rolling mill. Subsequently he accepted the position of manager of the Atlantis Refining Company, at Allentown, it being designated this way by the Standard Oil Company, of which it was a branch, and for two decades his labors and responsibilities were discharged with the greatest efficiency, testifying to his splendid capabilities as a man of affairs. During the greater part of this time he resided in the city of Wilkes-Barre in order that his wife might be with her mother. Mr. Gross was known as an earnest Christian, a helpful worker, taking an active interest in the cause of the poor and needy, and a genial, companionable gentleman. He was a prominent member of Grace Episcopal Church at Allentown, in which he was a vestryman and warden, also superintendent of the Sunday school connected therewith, for a number of years.

Mr. Gross married, October 26, 1871, Mary Chahoon Lewis, daughter of Josiah and Arabella D. Lewis, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Mr.

Gross died at the residence of Mrs. Arabella D. Lewis on North street, Wilkes-Barre, August 16, 1899, aged seventy-one years. The interment was in Hollenback cemetery, Wilkes-Barre. He was survived by his wife, Mary Chahoon (Lewis) Gross, and two children—John Lewis Gross, who took the full course in mechanical engineering in Lehigh University, for three years thereafter was employed in Cramps' shipyards in Philadelphia, and since then has been connected with the New York Ship Building Company in the capacity of mechanical engineer; he resides in Philadelphia, and Arabella Lewis Gross, a graduate of the Nurses' Training School at the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, who nursed her father through his long sickness. Mr. Gross left to his family an unsullied and exceptional record for strictest integrity and uprightness.

S. WARREN REICHARD, a practicing physician of Wilkes-Barre, was born June 8, 1878, in Mauch Chunk, son of William H. and Annie E. (Williams) Reichard. He received his early education in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, later attended the Harry Hillman Academy, and in 1897 entered the Chirurgical College at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1901. From 1901 to 1902 Dr. Reichard served in the Mercy Hospital at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and then engaged in the general practice of his profession, opening his office at No. 282 South Washington street, Wilkes-Barre, and has established for himself an excellent practice. He is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, and since 1902 has been physician to the poor board of the Central Poor District, and is surgeon to the Firemen's Relief Association of Wilkes-Barre, and examiner for the Wyoming Valley Traction Company. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Lodge 442, F. A. and A. M., Wilkes-Barre. Dr. Reichard is a regular attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican.

In 1900 Dr. Reichard was united in marriage to Miss Marie Bossert, daughter of Jacob and Henrietta (Schaffart) Bossert, both natives of Germany. One child, a son, William Henry, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Reichard.

LIDDON FLICK, late president and editor of the Wilkes-Barre *Evening Times*, was a representative of an old and honored German lineage, tracing his ancestry to Gerlach Paul Flick, who landed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1751, from Germany.

Gerlach Paul Flick settled in Northampton

county, and followed his occupation as a miller. Notwithstanding the hardships incidental to the lives of the early settlers, combined with the struggles for American independence, the founder of the American branch of the family lived to be ninety-nine years of age. Indeed, this longevity has been a characteristic of the family, and therefore, a matter of pride. He was the father of three sons—Paul, Martin, and Casper—all born in Monroe township, Pennsylvania. Casper Flick, the youngest of the above named family, served through the entire period of the Revolutionary war, and afterward followed the same occupation as that of his father, that of miller. He was the father of twelve children, all but one of whom lived to be more than eighty years of age. He died at the age of eighty-two years.

John Flick, eldest son of Casper Flick, born January 1, 1783, also followed the occupation of miller. He was a patriot, serving all through the war of 1812, being mustered out when peace was declared. He became a prominent citizen of Northampton county, and was several times elected to public office. He served as county commissioner when Northampton, Monroe, Carbon, and Lehigh were one county, and was twice elected to the state legislature. He was a Democrat in politics. He married Eva B. Caster, daughter of Philip Caster, who was a revolutionary soldier, and at one time a resident of the Wyoming Valley. John Flick died January 1, 1869, aged eighty-six years.

Reuben Jay Flick, eldest son of John and Eva B. (Caster) Flick, was born at Flicksville, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1816. In 1838 he came to the Wyoming Valley and at once engaged in mercantile business, later engaging in banking, was the first president of the People's Bank, and held this position twelve years, ending January 22, 1884, when he resigned. By patient industry and sterling integrity he became one of the most respected and influential citizens of Wilkes-Barre, being closely identified with every movement that tended to its advancement, commercially, religiously and charitably. Among the many positions of honor to which he was elected were trusteeships of Lincoln University, Oxford, Pennsylvania, the Harry Hillman Academy, Female Institute, City Hospital, and Home for Friendless Children. His benevolences were not bounded by the city nor restricted by creed or color. He was a generous benefactor to the colored race. He was averse to filling a public office, but once yielded to the solicitations of friends and became a candidate for congress, polling a large vote, far ahead of any one on the same

ticket. In January, 1858, he married Margaret Jane, daughter of Adam and Margaret Arnold, of Hamilton, Monroe county, Pennsylvania. His death occurred December 18, 1890.

Liddon Flick, eldest son of Reuben Jay and Margaret Jane (Arnold) Flick, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1858. He received his early education at the public schools in the city of his birth, and after a short preparatory training entered Princeton University, graduating therefrom as a Bachelor of Arts in June, 1882. He then entered the law school of Columbia College, New York city, graduating in June, 1884, with the degree of LL. B., cum laude. After spending a year in the office of ex-Judge Lucien Birdseye, he was admitted to practice in all the courts of New York in January, 1885. Later he returned to Wilkes-Barre, and after six months in the office of Alexander Farnham, Esq., he was admitted to practice in the courts of Luzerne county. He at once commenced to look after his father's many investments, and developed an active interest in commercial affairs, especially banking, and subsequently successfully promoted and assisted in the development of numerous enterprises, both financial and industrial.

While a student at Princeton he displayed a penchant for journalism, and was an active promoter of the illustrated weekly called *The Tiger*. Later, with a few associates, he purchased the Wilkes-Barre *Evening Times*, making it a stock company, he being president and editor, and in spite of predictions to the contrary he placed this enterprise on a successful basis. From a little weakling with a small circulation, it has become the leading afternoon paper of interior Pennsylvania, with a circulation exceeding the combined issues of all the afternoon papers of Luzerne county. The paper is located in a handsome and commodious building, three stories high, fitted with modern machinery, including Mergenthaler type-setting machines, a three-deck Goss press operated by electricity, and with a telegraphic service unequalled. In politics Mr. Flick was an ardent Republican, a great admirer of McKinley and Roosevelt, and often filled important positions during campaigns, thus rendering effective aid to his party, but in the columns of the *Times*, he was thoroughly independent in his support of men and measures. Mr. Flick's sudden death was a severe shock to his business associates who had not known that he was seriously ill. He was loved and respected not only for his sterling qualities, but because he was a considerate employer and a wise friend and counsellor.

Though but in the prime of manhood, he had already attained an independence, and looked forward to spending many years of useful work in congenial journalistic labors, and in the midst of a happy family and social life. Notwithstanding the fact that he was but a young man, comparatively, he had striven hard to build up many enterprises, and had succeeded in planning many others which have benefited the community greatly, both commercially and industrially. He was of a bright and hopeful temperament, and never admitted that there could be a possibility of failure in any of his undertakings. Of exceedingly quick perception, it was this faculty, more than anything else, that tended to make a success of any enterprise with which he was connected. Idleness was an unknown quality to him, and it was probably the intensity with which he devoted himself to all he undertook that helped shorten his life. As a journalist he was liberal-minded, being an American of the best type, and his paper was used for the promotion of any cause that had for its object the betterment of humanity. His paper was never made the vehicle to crush a personal opponent or for ill-natured criticism. All churches and educational movements had his earnest support without distinction, provided their purposes were honest and beneficent. He was an earnest student, possessing a well selected library, and especially interested in the fine arts, being the owner of very fine paintings, and etchings, also some beautiful bronzes by celebrated artists. Mr. Flick was a member of the Westmoreland and Country Clubs of Wilkes-Barre; the University Club of New York City; and several others in different parts of the country. He had traveled extensively in America and abroad, and was an excellent raconteur.

Of the enterprises with which Mr. Flick was connected officially the following may be mentioned: Vice-president of the Wyoming Valley Trust Company; vice-president of the Muskegon (Mich.) Traction and Lighting Company; president of the Bethlehem Consolidated Gas Company, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; president of the People's Light Company, Pittston, Pennsylvania; president of the Vineland Light and Power Company, Vineland, New Jersey; director in the Weatherly and Benton National Banks, and in the Wilkes-Barre Lace Manufacturing Company. He was also one of the organizers of the Grand Opera House Company.

June 2, 1903, Mr. Flick married Henrietta M. Ridgely, of Benton, near Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of Dr. N. G. Ridgely, and granddaugh-

ter of Commodore D. B. Ridgely, and one daughter was born to them—Margaret, May 31, 1905. Besides leaving a widow and child, Mr. Flick is survived by one sister, Mrs. Charles O. Perkins, of Glen Summit, and three brothers, Harry and R. Jay, of Wilkes-Barre, and Warren J., of Bethlehem.

JOHN L. BATTERTON, M. D., medical practitioner of Wilkes-Barre, is a native of that city, born December, 1869, son of John H. and Elizabeth (McDonald) Batterton, and grandson of Lawrence Batterton, who was born and died in Ireland, and who was a mahogany worker by trade.

John H. Batterton (father) was born in Bannock, county Wexford, Ireland, was reared and educated in his native land, and worked in the silver mines in Bowestown. He then went to the Highlands of Scotland, where he followed the same vocation, then to England, and in 1858 emigrated to the United States. Here he followed mercantile pursuits up to 1897, conducting the same in Forty Fort, Pennsylvania, for many years, after which he led a retired life, enjoying to the full the consciousness of duties faithfully performed. On April 19, 1861, he enlisted in the first call for volunteers under the immortal Lincoln, three months men, and was assigned to Company D, Eighth Infantry, as musician. After his discharge he re-enlisted in the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, but was transferred to the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry and served one year. During this time he had some very narrow escapes from death; although not compelled to do so he always accompanied the regiment on all its marches. One night they were surrounded and ordered to surrender; he refused and ordered his men to ride as fast as possible; a fight took place in which his head was badly cut by a sabre. He served the remainder of his time (after one year with the Fifty-third Infantry, and was discharged June 20, 1865). He was connected with the Second Army Corps, formerly under General Brooks, and later under General Miles, and participated in many skirmishes. He served as postmaster of Forty Fort for four years, and for a similar period of time at Loffin. He was a Democrat in politics. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

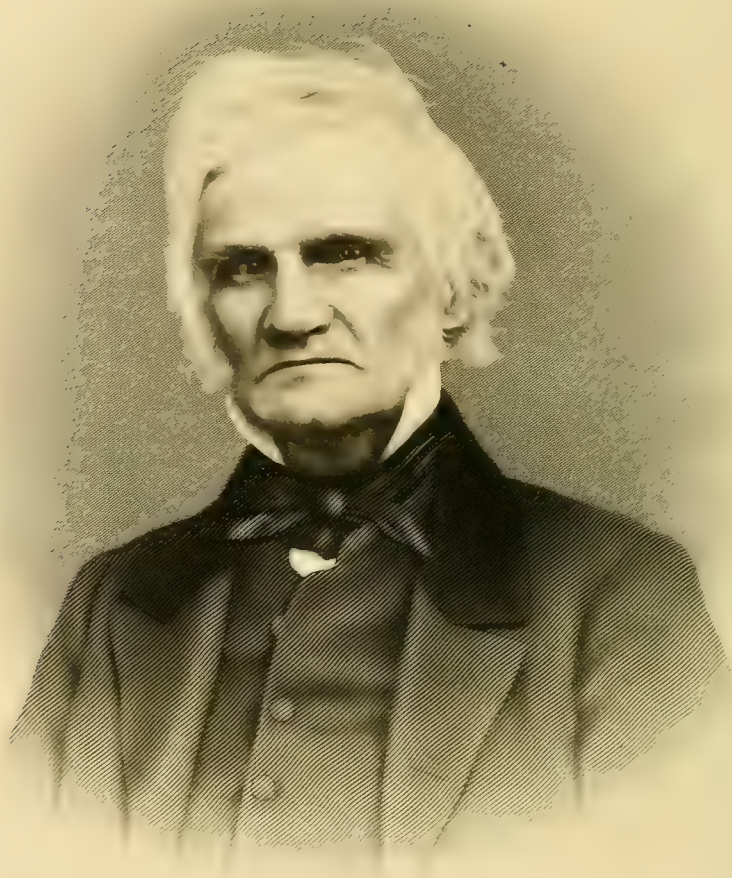
John H. Batterton married, June 25, 1868, Elizabeth McDonald, born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and one child was the issue, John L., whose name heads this sketch. Mrs. Batterton is one of thirteen children born to Patrick McDonald and his wife, the latter a daughter of



John Butterton



Dr J. L. Batterson.



James Harriock

Daniel L. Hart, the playwright, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere, and the former died in 1894. Among the children of Mr. and Mrs. McDonald were the following: Joseph, resides in Ireland; Charles, of Wilkes-Barre; Mrs. Patrick —, of Wilkes-Barre; Mrs. Patrick Lynch; Mrs. P. H. Campbell; Mrs. D. L. Hart, who is mentioned elsewhere; Mrs. M. H. Cannon. John H. Batterton died at his late residence, corner of North Main and Beaumont streets, after a short illness of pneumonia, aged sixty-nine years. Besides his wife he is survived by the following children: Dr. J. L. Batterton; a stepson, James P. McNally, and stepdaughter, Mrs. James Canouse.

John L. Batterton attended the schools of Wilkes-Barre, St. Mary's School, and Wyoming Seminary, from which he was graduated. He began his medical studies in the Baltimore Medical College, graduating in 1893, and pursued a post-graduate course at Jefferson Medical College, 1894. Since that year he has practiced his profession in the city of Wilkes-Barre, and now enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice. He is a member of the staff of Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre. Dr. Batterton has a natural talent as an architect, and he drew the plans for the fine house erected by his father in 1903 on North Main street, Wilkes-Barre, in which the family now reside.

In 1895 Dr. Batterton married Catherine Cassidy, born in Reading, Pennsylvania, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Quinlan) Cassidy, natives of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and Ireland, respectively, and the parents of eleven children. John Cassidy followed railroad business for forty years, was superintendent of the Central railroad of New Jersey, and is now a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

THE HANCOCK FAMILY, one of the old pioneer families of this country, have, for many generations, been justly proud of the fact that the various members have been enabled to render signal service to their country, in military, professional and commercial life.

(I) Jonathan Hancock was a native of Snow Hill, Maryland, and came to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, shortly after the Revolutionary war, and there died in 1829, at the age of sixty years. He married Katherine Young, of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and their children were: James, see forward; Katherine, married Judge David Scott, of Wilkes-Barre; Caroline, married James Denton Haff; William. He mar-

ried (second) a Miss Wright, and their children were Frederick, Charles, George, Jonathan, Mary and Martha; the last named daughter married James P. Atherton.

(II) James Hancock, son of Jonathan Hancock (I), was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1792. His father purchased for him (about 1825) a farm in Plains, one of the best in that section, and was occupied with its cultivation until 1854, when he leased his land for the coal rights, and removed to Wilkes-Barre, living there in retirement for some years. Later he removed to Wyoming, where he purchased another property, on which he lived until his death, which occurred in 1880. At the age of sixty years he became totally blind and badly crippled as the result of gout, and although he was a constant sufferer for twenty-eight years, he retained complete possession of all his faculties. He was a man of indomitable will and courage, of fine mind, and highly respected. He was a strong Democrat, fearless of opinion, and thoroughly versed in the topics of the day. He married (first), December 25, 1828, Mary Perkins, whose father, John Perkins, was one of the early Connecticut settlers, a member of one of the companies formed in Wyoming Valley for the Continental army, and was killed on Plymouth Flats by Indians shortly before the battle of Wyoming. Both David Perkins and his father, John Perkins, were large landholders, owning at one time nearly all the land from Exeter to and including the Monument at Wyoming, and from the river to the mountains, in length about six miles, and about one and a half miles in width. David Perkins married Sarah Ferrier, daughter of Thomas and Hester (Lucky) Ferrier, who came from Holland to Orange county, New York. Thomas Ferrier was born 1705, and died 1792; Hester died 1796, and must have been about one hundred years old. Mary (Perkins) Hancock died 1842, and James Hancock married (second), 1844, Elizabeth Hibler, of Milton, who died 1872. Their children: 1. Jonathan, see forward. 2. William, of whom sketch on another page. 3. David P., died 1880; he was a graduate of West Point, a classmate of Generals Sheridan, J. E. B. Stewart and Gregg; served as lieutenant-colonel in the Civil war, and commanded the Seventh United States Infantry, and was a brilliant officer. His children: Mrs. D. L. Hunt, of Boston; Mrs. Harlow, of Milwaukee; David J. and Catherine. 4. Sarah P., married Dr. B. F. Miles, a physician of Peoria, Illinois, died in 1881. Her children: John B.,

of Philadelphia; James H., of Chicago; Elizabeth H. 5. James Denton, see forward. 6. Elisha Atherton, see forward.

(III) Jonathan Hancock, eldest child of James (2) and Mary (Perkins) Hancock, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1829, died in Philadelphia, April 9, 1891. His boyhood days were spent on the farm, and at the age of twenty-two years he went to California, where he remained for about two years, returning then to Wilkes-Barre. He went to Peoria, Illinois, in the same year, to visit his aunt, Mrs. John C. Grier, *nee* Elizabeth Perkins. While he was in Peoria he entered into a business association with Mr. Culbertson, and with him opened a lumber office in Peoria. In addition to this he entered into a partnership with Grier & Company, in the grain business, under the firm name of Hancock, Grier & Company, which later became Hancock & Company, having a western office in Peoria, and an eastern one in Philadelphia. Mr. Hancock was actively connected with both these enterprises until his death. He was president of the Peoria Board of Trade, a director of the Merchants' National Bank and of the Peoria National Bank, and president of the Peoria Club. Though suffering greatly from ill health during the last eight years of his life, he still retained an active interest in all his business affairs, more particularly those in Peoria and the west. He was connected with the leading Presbyterian church in Peoria, and a liberal contributor to its charities and its building fund. He was a man of distinguished appearance and of courtly manners. He married, January 15, 1863, Elizabeth Reynolds, daughter of John Reynolds, of Peoria, Illinois, a well-known and prominent man of that town, and they had one child: Elizabeth R., who married June 8, 1886, William Woodward Arnett, a stockbroker of Philadelphia, and has three children: William J., Jonathan Hancock, and Eleanor.

(III) James Denton Hancock, son of James (2) and Mary (Perkins) Hancock, born June 9, 1837, in Wilkes-Barre (afterward Plains township), Luzerne county. He received his early education at the common schools and at Wyoming Seminary. In 1855 he entered the freshman class at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, and graduated in 1859. As an alumnus of that institution he delivered the Phi Beta Kappa address in 1872, and in 1899 he delivered the alumni address. He has received the degrees of A. B., A. M., and LL. D. from that institution. After graduating he became first tutor and then professor of mathematics in the Western University

of Pennsylvania, retaining that position until 1862. In the meantime he studied law with William Bakewell, of Pittsburg. After practicing about three years in Pittsburg, he removed to Franklin, Pennsylvania, where he has had a successful practice at the bar. He was appointed by Governor Hoyt one of the trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pennsylvania, which trust he held for thirteen years. He was for ten years solicitor for the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and for six years general solicitor for the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which position he resigned in December, 1891. In 1892 he was nominated by the Democratic party of his district for congress. In 1894 he was nominated for congressman-at-large in the state by the same party. In 1896 Mr. Hancock was nominated for elector-at-large on the Democratic ticket, but declined to be a candidate on account of his opposition to the position of the party on the silver issue. He afterwards went as a delegate to the convention which nominated Palmer and Buckner. In 1883 he wrote a paper entitled "Petroleum Against Protection," which received a silver medal from the Cobden Club, and he was subsequently elected an honorary member of that club. In 1893 he wrote a paper entitled "The Evolution of Money," which was adopted and published under the auspices of the National Board of Trade of the United States. Since 1896 Mr. Hancock has not been in active business, but has filled the position of bank director, and is still a director of the Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway Company. For a number of years he was been an active member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and was its president-general during the year 1904-05.

Mr. Hancock married, in 1865, Ella C. Hitchcock, of Pittsburg, by whom he had one son, Lawrence P. Hancock, now a lawyer in Buffalo. He was married (second) in 1873 to Mary Kate Hitchcock, sister of his first wife, by whom he had four children: Ella C., Mary E., James Denton and Philip Gaylord, the last two of whom died in early childhood. Ella C. married in February, 1903, Frederick L. Williamson, cashier of the Lamberton National Bank of Oil City. They have one child, Katherine Hancock Williamson.

(III) Colonel Elisha Atherton Hancock, youngest child of James (2) and Mary (Perkins) Hancock, was born in what was then Wilkes-Barre, now Plains township, a few miles from the city of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1839; died in Philadelphia, May 18,

1906, buried in Wilkes-Barre. His boyhood days were spent upon the farm and in farm occupations, and he was educated in the public schools and Wyoming Seminary. When he was fifteen years of age his family removed to Wilkes-Barre, where after two years spent in school he entered a machine shop as an apprentice. Upon attaining his majority he commenced work as a journeyman, but his career as a machinist was abruptly terminated in 1861, when he enlisted in a military company at Wilkes-Barre. When this organization arrived at Harrisburg his services were declined because the state's quota of troops had been filled, but after the first battle of Bull Run, President Lincoln issued a call for additional troops, and Mr. Hancock again entered the service of the country as first lieutenant of Company H, Ninth Pennsylvania (Lochiel) Volunteer Cavalry. During his almost four years of service in the army he was many times commended by his superior officers, both for personal gallantry and for able and efficient discharge of duties, was promoted through the various grades until he held the rank of major, and his name was frequently mentioned in the dispatches to the War Department. He participated in more than fifty battles, principally while in the Department of the Cumberland, serving on the staffs of Generals R. B. Mitchell and E. M. McCook. He took an active part in the operations against the forces of Morgan in his several raids, and in the battles of Perryville and Chickamauga. He was with the Federal army in its victorious march to the sea under Sherman, and was wounded while in command of the Third Battalion at Averysborough, North Carolina, March 16, 1865, the wound necessitating the amputation of his left leg. He was mustered out at the close of the war, in July, 1865, with a record equalled by few of the many who willingly sacrificed their all for the preservation of the Union.

After a year spent at his home in Plains, Pennsylvania, recovering from the effects of his wound, Major Hancock opened a mining supply store in that place, and for nine years continued in this business. He removed to Wilkes-Barre in 1875 and associated himself in partnership with his brother, a resident of Peoria, Illinois, and together they entered upon the grain shipping trade on a small scale, under the firm name of Hancock & Company. Three years later the firm of Hancock & Company was merged into that of Hancock, Grier & Company. The demands of the firm requiring a seaport, the business was removed to Philadelphia, in 1880. It was again

established as Hancock & Company, with only the original partners, J. and E. A. Hancock, in 1884, and continued till the death of J. Hancock, when Colonel Elisha A. Hancock admitted his son James. While a resident of Wilkes-Barre he assisted in the organization of the People's Bank, and served as a director of the same until his removal from the city. After a residence of four years in the city of Philadelphia, Major Hancock was unanimously elected to the presidency of the Commercial Exchange. Upon assuming the gubernatorial office, Governor Hoyt appointed Major Hancock as quartermaster-general of the state of Pennsylvania, with the rank of colonel, in which capacity he served during the term of office of that governor. He was one of the founders, and a director of the Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia, the largest financial institution in Pennsylvania; was for many years a director in the Merchants' Beneficial Association, and was re-elected in 1905; for several years was a director of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal & Railroad Company, a part of the Lehigh Valley system, and was appointed by Governor Hastings as a representative of Pennsylvania on the staff of Major-General Dodge at the inauguration of President McKinley, March 4, 1897. Major Hancock had also filled the offices of director and vice-president of the Union League of Philadelphia. He was also a member of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Rittenhouse and Country Clubs. He had traveled extensively in Europe, visiting places of note and interest.

He married (first), in 1866, Julia A. Reichard, daughter of Hon. John Reichard. They had two children, of whom one died in infancy. The other, James, is now a member of the firm of Hancock & Company. He married Matilda Bowman McKennan, and has three children: Katherine, Matilda and James. Elisha Atherton married (second) Lydia Chapman Woodward, daughter of Hon. George W. Woodward. (See Woodward family). She died in 1887, and he married (third) Rose Grier Simonton, daughter of Rev. William Simonton, and niece of Judge Simonton, deceased, of Harrisburg.

AMOS YORK SMITH was born at New Troy (now Wyoming), Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. At the age of twenty years he removed to the neighboring township of Exeter, where West Pittston is now located, and engaged in business. During the "open season" in 1844, and probably in 1845 also,

he was captain of the packet-boat "John Morton," plying between Pittston and Northumberland, on the North Branch Canal. In 1853, when Wyoming Seminary was burned down, he contributed \$500 to the fund for the erection of new buildings. He was active in helping to organize the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Company, and was a member of its first board of directors. The construction of this road was begun in 1854, and the running of trains between Kingston and Scranton was begun early in the summer of 1856. The borough of West Pittston was organized and incorporated in Exeter township in 1857. A. Y. Smith owned a considerable quantity of land in the northeast quarter of the new borough, and this he laid out in streets and lots. "York avenue," in this part of the town, was so named by him in honor of his paternal grandmother's family. For several years prior to the War of the Rebellion, Mr. Smith resided with his family in Texas, where he was engaged in railroad building. In 1861, in consequence of his decided and unswerving devotion to the Union, he and his family were compelled to make a hasty departure for the north, leaving behind them nearly everything they possessed to be confiscated by the Confederates. The family thereafter resided in Wilkes-Barre for a number of years. In 1867 Mr. Smith returned to Texas as an agent for the federal government, and was employed there until 1870. After that, for some years, he was engaged in various enterprises, residing with his family in West Pittston, near the corner of York avenue and Washington street. In 1874 and 1875 he built and equipped a railroad in the state of Delaware.

Amos Y. Smith was married, in Exeter township, October 17, 1839, by the Rev. E. H. Snowdon to Lucinda (born August 26, 1817), daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Sharpe) (see Sharpe Family) Carpenter. (See Carpenter Family). She died in Wilkes-Barre, January 28, 1862, and her remains were buried in Forty Fort cemetery. Her tombstone bears this inscription: "The recollection of her virtues is treasured in the heart of her husband, and her maternal care and affection cherished by her surviving children."

Amos Y. Smith died December 20, 1881, at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. Harvey, on West Union street, Wilkes-Barre, and was buried in Forty Fort cemetery. Amos York and Lucinda (Carpenter) Smith were the parents of six daughters and six sons, the third daughter being Sophia J. Smith, who in 1873 became the wife of Dr. Olin F. Harvey.

JOHN WILLIAM DENISON, M. D., a prominent physician of Parsons, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, was born July 2, 1858, in Mehoopany, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, a son of Frederick Cushman and Mary A. (Armstrong) Denison. He is a direct lineal descendant of Colonel Nathan and Elizabeth (Sill) Denison, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work. Frederick Cushman Denison was born in Dimock, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. He learned the printer's trade, and also followed the occupation of book agent for some time, travelling through the southern states. He saved enough money to go to Michigan, where he entered the university and studied for the medical profession. He graduated in 1856, and immediately engaged in the practice of his profession at Mehoopany. He served for three years in the Civil war as surgeon of the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. After his return home Dr. Denison was in the practice of his profession for thirty-five years, until his death, which occurred June 6, 1890.

John William Denison obtained his early education in the common schools of his native place, and later attended high school. He passed a teacher's examination, and was for two years engaged in teaching in the public schools. In 1882 he entered the University of Michigan, where he pursued a course of study in medicine. He graduated in 1885, and located at Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in the continuous practice of his profession for fourteen years. In 1899 he removed to Parsons, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he established an excellent practice. From the very outset Dr. Denison's career as a physician has been an eminently successful one, and he enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice. Politically Dr. Denison strongly advocates the principles of the Republican party. During his stay in Tunkhannock he served two terms as coroner and served on the council for three years, being the first Republican elected in that ward to that office; also United States pension examiner under Harrison three years.

Dr. Denison married, October 5, 1885, Mary Sharpe, daughter of Walter and Mary (De Voe) Sharpe, and granddaughter of James and Janet (Fuller) Sharpe. To Dr. Denison and his wife a daughter was born in September, 1886, who died in 1895. Mrs. Denison's father, Walter Sharpe, was a soldier in the English army, Scottish Regiment, during the Sepoy Rebellion, Calcutta, India. He was presented with two valuable medals by the Queen of England for an act of

bravery during the massacre of the women and children. His brother, James Sharpe, who was a professor in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, was killed in this war. Walter Sharpe emigrated to this country from Melbourne, Australia, locating in Camden. He then removed to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he was engaged in milling and in the wholesale flour and feed business up to his death, 1895.

PATRICK JOSEPH RAMSEY was born in county Donegal, Ireland, March 20, 1870, son of Michael and Anne (Meehan) Ramsey. He was brought to America by his parents, who emigrated here in 1873. They settled in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where the family has since resided.

Patrick J. Ramsey was educated in the Wilkes-Barre public schools, which he left at an early age, and then spent some years employed in the coal breakers and axle works. In December, 1891, he entered the business office of the Wilkes-Barre *Times*, shortly after that paper was established, and after a course in the Wilkes-Barre Business College, became a reporter on the *Times*. In October, 1893, he with the late H. B. Thomas secured control of the Plymouth *Weekly Tribune* and started the Plymouth *Daily Tribune*, the first daily newspaper published in Plymouth. After successfully conducting it for several months, with all the interesting experiences of a youthful editor and publisher of a village daily newspaper, he sold out his interest and returned to the Wilkes-Barre *Times*, with which publication he has been connected almost continuously since, a period of fourteen years, as solicitor, circulation and advertising manager, reporter and city editor. In 1894 when the Times Publishing Company was reorganized with the late Liddon Flick as president, Mr. Ramsey was made assistant city editor and remained in that capacity until February, 1903, when he accepted a position on the news staff of the Wilkes-Barre *Record*. During his reportorial career on the *Times*, he covered the Lattimer shooting and trial, and other important happenings and court cases, and in April, 1898, was sent out with the Ninth Regiment (See history of Ninth Regiment elsewhere) as war correspondent for the *Times* during the war with Spain. He also reported the big coal strikes and labor conventions for the *Times* in 1900-02, and was in close touch with John Mitchell, labor leaders and coal company officials, during the local industrial wars. After eight months on the *Record*, he returned to the *Times*, January 1, 1904, to take the position

of city editor of the latter newspaper, which position he still occupies. He organized the Wilkes-Barre Press Club in 1895, and is at this time its president. He is also a charter member of Wilkes-Barre Council, No. 302, Knights of Columbus.

JACOB ROBERTS, JR. There is sometimes to be found in a community a man who by virtue of long and varied experiences in one particular line of business is entitled to be called a specialist and whose opinions are accepted as those of an expert. Such is the gentleman whose name opens this article. He was born in England, December 19, 1840, and is the son of Jacob Roberts, who was born in England, December 27, 1819. John Roberts, father of Jacob Roberts, was born in the town of Breage, Cornwall county, and represented an old and highly respected family of that section. He was known as a mineral miner and there spent his entire life. Jacob Roberts, Sr., also followed the occupation of mineral mining in that locality until coming to America in 1848, when he settled in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and began the operation of coal mining which he followed up to 1868, when he came to the Wyoming valley and located in Plymouth, where he opened and operated what was known as the Old Chauncey mine in conjunction with Thomas Broderick and Thomas D. Conyngham. He remained in this position until retiring, when he returned to Schuylkill county and there died at eighty-two years of age. His wife, Amelia Harris, was born in the same section of England as himself and represented an old and honored ancestry on both sides. She was the mother of five children, four of whom are still living, the subject of this review being the eldest. The others are: Amelia, living in the western part of Pennsylvania. Belinda, now deceased. John, of Tamaqua, Pennsylvania. Mary, who married William R. Jones and also resides in Tamaqua. The mother of these children died at sixty-seven years of age. Both parents were members of the Episcopal church.

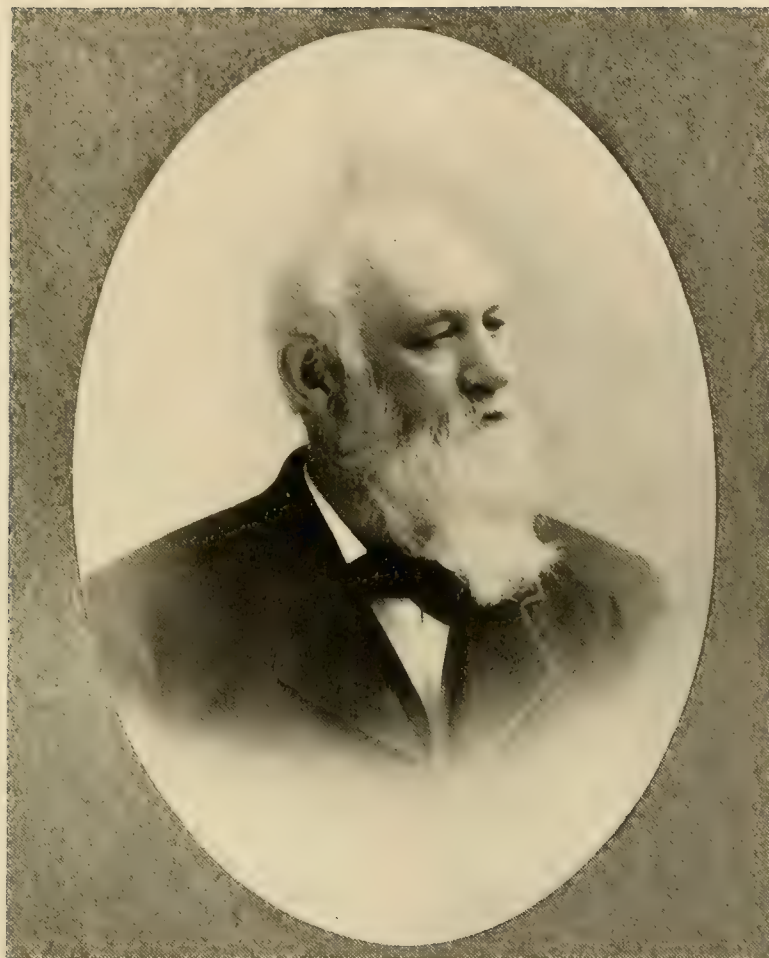
Jacob Roberts, Jr., remained in England up to eight years of age, when he set sail for the new world and landed at New York, going thence to Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, where he remained until eighteen. He received his education in public and private schools, and then went to Philadelphia to receive a thoroughly practical business education, remaining there until the war broke out. During those stirring times in 1862 he was among the first to enlist in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania In-

fantry, Third Brigade, Fifth Army Corps, serving under that famous general Joseph Hooker, and with his company and regiment was engaged in many of the awful battles of that corps, including the second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and all of the other famous battles down to May 1, 1864. During this time he was promoted through the various ranks of corporal, sergeant, lieutenant, captain, and up to major, with which honorable title he was discharged and which he has since borne. After his discharge he returned to Tamaqua and with his father engaged in the operating of what was known as the Newkirk colliery, where he remained for a time, and then in conjunction with his father operated a colliery for the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, later in Mahanoy City in the early history of coal operations there, being among the pioneers to sink the first shaft. After remaining there for a time they came to Plymouth and opened the Chauncey mine, as spoken of above. After a short time here Major Roberts became the general sales agent for J. H. Swoyer in Wilkes-Barre, having charge of his entire sales department and remaining in this capacity for eight years, when he resigned and went to Pittston and opened up the Fairmount colliery, organizing a company of which he became president and conducting an extensive business for some time. Then selling his interest he went to Hanover township, where he opened the Moffett colliery of the Hanover Coal Company, becoming president and general manager of this. Later he disposed of his interest and entered the political field, being elected to the legislature in 1897, serving one term, during which he was on the military, mines and mining, and railroad committees. At the expiration of his term of office he again entered the business arena and formed what is known as the Wilkes-Barre Knitting Mills Company, erecting a large building and putting in machinery, and was treasurer and general manager of this concern, doing an extensive business and employing some two hundred and sixty hands. In February, 1905, he resigned his position to engage in his present business of coal specialist with offices in Wilkes-Barre. In addition to this he is also interested in the Flat Branch Coal & Coke Company, of Tracy, Tennessee, in which he is a director. In his position as coal specialist he gives opinions in regard to the value of this mineral found in different parts of the country and, in fact, anything pertaining to the mining of coal. He has been a member of the common council for

some years, having been re-elected three times, the third in 1905 being without opposition. He is a member of the Westmoreland Club; the F. and A. M., of Plymouth, No. 336, also the council and chapter of Wilkes-Barre; was a charter member of the Dieu Le Vient commandery, which was organized in 1872, member of the I. O. O. F. for some years; of the B. P. O. E., also K. of P. A director of the Wilkes-Barre Deposit & Savings Bank. He married, September 17, 1863, Emma A. Simpson, who was born in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. She is a daughter of Captain George W. Simpson, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was a builder there. He was in the Civil war and was a prisoner and confined in the prison pens at Libby prison, where he remained eighteen months, and others, including Macon, Georgia, and was also under fire at Charleston, South Carolina, at the time the prisoners were brought out in front of the fort to prevent the northern forces from firing upon it. After the war he returned to Mauch Chunk, and later to Nanticoke, where he died at eighty-two years of age. Mrs. Roberts was one of ten children, eight of whom are living, she being the eldest. Among them were the following: William, in Scranton; Annine, who married Frank Detweller, also resides in Scranton; Robert, deceased; Mahala, married William Davenport, in Scranton; John and George in Nanticoke. The mother of these children died at seventy-six years of age. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Roberts: Lizzie G., who died at the age of twenty-three years; she was the wife of Walter B. Posten. William, who was educated in public and private schools and Wyoming Seminary, and is now engaged in the hardware business in Wilkes-Barre. Fred, who died at the age of sixteen years. They attend the Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Roberts has held some offices.

H. E. H.

JOSEPH ANSLEY, deceased, was a man of great business activity, in which he displayed extraordinary ability, while his nobility of character held him high in the estimation of all with whom he came in contact, in whatever relation, commercial or social. His ancestry was probably Scottish. His grandfather, Joseph Ansley, came from Connecticut to Pennsylvania, locating at Paupack, Wayne county. Brinson Ansley, father of Joseph Ansley, lived there as a farmer; he married Elizabeth Le Barr, daughter of Leonard Le Barr, and they were the parents of four children—Leonard, Joseph, William and Amelia.



JOSEPH ANSLEY

Joseph Ansley, second child of Brinson and Elizabeth (Le Barr) Ansley, was born October 26, 1825, in Paupack, Wayne county, Pennsylvania. He there received his education in the common schools, and learned carpentry with a Mr. La Farge. After completing his apprenticeship he worked in the vicinity as a journeyman for several years. He then removed to Hawley, and this was the real beginning of his active career. For a time he worked at his trade, conducting an undertaking business in connection with it. He soon afterward, however, entered upon larger concerns as a contracting builder, and erected some of the most important houses, both business and residential, in the village, many of them upon land of his own, his holdings including the present site of the Hawley silk mills and other buildings. He erected the first grist mill and the First Baptist and first Catholic churches in Hawley. In connection with his other interests he also kept a lumber yard and operated a planing mill. Success attended his effort, and in 1866 he located in Hyde Park, where he established a lumber yard on Bromley avenue, the first in the place, and with which he was identified during the remainder of his life. He also established a large manufacturing establishment and continued a contracting business, thus, through the agency of these enterprises contributing to the upbuilding of the city in as large, perhaps larger degree than any other one man. He erected many of the largest and most valuable public and private buildings, factories, residences, etc., and the product of his shops entered into the construction of hundreds of others under the management of other builders. Soon after his coming to Hyde Park Mr. Ansley admitted to partnership with himself Nicolas Washburn and Samuel Heller. In 1868 he bought out the interest of Mr. Heller, and that of Mr. Washburn in the spring of 1871. It was during his partnership with Mr. Washburn that planing-mill and sash and blind manufactory were established, but these had hardly gone into operation when Mr. Ansley purchased the Washburn interest, and the installation of this business is due almost entirely to Mr. Ansley. The building known as the Herman's shop was occupied for factory purposes until early in 1879, when the present substantial stone and wood shops were completed, after having been in course of construction for about three years. This business Mr. Ansley developed into large proportions, employing about one hundred operatives. He reaped a well deserved reward for his industry

and enterprise, and accumulated a handsome property in Scranton and Dunmore.

Mr. Ansley was a man of great earnestness of character, and conscientious in every thought and act. Of a marked religious temperament, he was not a communicant of any church, but inclined to the Presbyterian faith and attended the services of that denomination. His first vote was cast for the candidate of the Democratic party, but in the next presidential campaign he acted with the Whigs. His humanitarianism would not permit him to act with any political organization favorable to the maintenance of a system of human bondage, and when the Republican party was organized in 1856 he affiliated with it, voted for John C. Fremont, its first presidential candidate, and was ever afterward among its most steadfast supporters.

Mr. Ansley married, September 9, 1850, at Wilsonville, Pennsylvania, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Shouse) Mason; her father resided in Savannah, Georgia. To Mr. and Mrs. Ansley were born eleven children, of whom five are living: Elizabeth, deceased; Matilda, deceased; Sarah, who became the wife of Henry T. Porter (deceased), and to them were born three children: Ethel, wife of Paul Johanning; Pearl, and Leila. John, deceased. Lincoln, residing in Colorado, where he is engaged in the lumber business. Hamlin, died in twenty-first year. (Lincoln and Hamlin were twins, born during the political campaign of 1860, and were named for the Republican presidential and vice-presidential candidates). Joseph, who is engaged in the lumber business; he married Margaret Shiffer, and they have three children—Sarah, Joseph and James. James, deceased. Edward, engaged in the lumber business; he married Matilda Thompson, and they have three children—Ruth, deceased; Mary and Allen. Frank, deceased. Anna, at home.

Mr. Ansley died March 23, 1891, and his demise was deeply mourned throughout the community which had been so greatly advantaged by his presence and labors. During his later years, while withdrawn in some degree from active concerns, he was yet a familiar figure on the streets of the city, commanding attention by his fine personal appearance—his well-built frame, intellectual face, and long flowing beard which gave him an air of marked dignity. Affable to all, and of wide information, he enjoyed the sincere regard of all the older citizens, and of those of the younger generation who were privileged to know him familiarly. He was

very domestic in his tastes, and greatly attached to his home. Between himself and his wife existed tenderness of affection and closeness of sympathy to a degree far surpassing that which is ordinarily found even in homes which are regarded as models of marital serenity and happiness. Mrs. Ansley, who survives her honored husband, comes from a family noted for longevity, and is exceptionally well preserved, being in appearance many years younger than she really is. While deeply attached to those left to her—her children and theirs—she dwells in much of her thought with the loved ones beyond the veil, whose hearts are bound to her own by memory's golden chain until they meet to touch again.

FREDERICK SCHWARZ. A recognized leader among the German-American citizens of Scranton is Frederick Schwarz. He is a son of William Schwartz, who was born in Germany, and followed the calling of a miner. In 1852 he emigrated to the United States and settled in the neighborhood of Scranton, where, being a thrifty, honest and industrious man, he soon accumulated a property consisting of a house and three lots. He was recognized by his fellow citizens as a reliable man and was chosen to fill the office of constable. His wife was Mary Buttermann, also a native of Germany, and of their eight children four are living: Fred-

erick, mentioned hereafter; Joseph, Lizzie and Kate.

Frederick Schwarz, son of William and Mary (Buttermann) Schwarz, was born in 1855 in Petersburg, now part of the city of Scranton, and received his education in the schools of his native town, from which he was honorably graduated. During his youth and early manhood he was engaged in the coal industry and later became a general teamster. For six years he was connected with W. S. Pearson in the wholesale green truck business, and is now with H. Burgerhoff in the same line. Mr. Schwarz is a man of means and influence, owning three houses and eleven lots in Petersburg. For four years he held the office of councilman. He is a member of St. Peter's Society.

Mr. Schwarz married, January 20, 1881 Louise D. Apple, and of their eight children five are living: Mary, William J., Gertrude, Frederick, Jr., and Helena. Mrs. Schwarz is a daughter of Adam and Catherine Apple, both natives of Germany, who emigrated to this country in 1852. Mr. Apple was a carpenter by trade and was respected by all as a man of genuine worth. He and his wife were the parents of two children: Louise D., born January 21, 1856, in Petersburg, wife of Frederick Schwarz, as mentioned above, and Louis, who died June 10, 1903.

GENEALOGY OF THE PATTERSON FAMILY

COMPILED FROM MANUSCRIPT LEFT BY D. WILLIAMS PATTERSON,
WITH A FEW ADDITIONS BY ANNA PATTERSON.

PATTERSON FAMILY.

I James Patterson was a native of Scotland, and was born about 1633. He was one of the prisoners of war taken by Cromwell, probably at the battle of Worcester, 3 September, 1651. These prisoners were sold as bond-servants by the English government and a large number of them were sent to New England in the ship "John and Sarah," of London, Captain John Green, master; they embarked 6 November, 1651, probably sailed about 14 November, 1651, and arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, probably early in the following May, as on 13 May, 1652, the list of servants sent on board the ship was recorded in Boston. (See New England Historical and Genealogical Register, vol. i, pp. 377-380). In 1658 he was a resident of Billerica, as he then received a grant of land from that town. Between 1658 and 1685 he received sixteen different grants of land from the town of Billerica. In 1661 his name appears upon the town records in a vote of the proprietors. He married, 29 May, 1662, Rebecca Stevenson, before "Thomas Danforth, Esq." She was daughter of Andrew Stevenson of Cambridge, and was born about 1642.

"At a meeting of Selectmen & Committee of Militia held October 8, 1675, In persuance of an order from the Hon. Councill sent unto them," twelve garrisons were formed in Billerica. "6. They appoint James Patersons house for garrison and to entertain John Baldwin, Edward & Thomas Farmer, Henery & John Jeffts & two soldiers. 8 soldiers & 4 families."¹ (Billerica town records, p. 121). He was admitted freeman 18 April, 1690. His will was dated 12 May, 1701, and he died in Billerica 14 July, 1701, aged about sixty-eight years, according to the town records, but his inventory states that he died 14 June, 1701.

Children of James¹ and Rebecca (Stevenson) Patterson:

2 I. MARY PATTERSON,² born in Billerica, 22 August, 1666; married 30 January, 1688-9, Peter Proctor, of Chelmsford.

3 II. JAMES PATTERSON,² born in Billerica, 28 February, 1668-9; died 3 October, 1677.

4 III. ANDREW PATTERSON², born in Billerica, 4 April, 1672; married ——— 1697, Elizabeth Kebbe, of Charlestown. He was a mariner, and tradition says "was lost at sea." He was alive at as late a date as 27 March, 1707, as appears by deeds recorded in Cambridge.

Elizabeth Patterson of Reading, Massachusetts, (probably widow of

1. James Patterson's house used for garrison in King Philip's War. Reff. Hazen's "History of Billerica," pp. 110-117; N. E. H. & G. R. vol. xxxvii, p. 148.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The first number within marginal lines on left of page is the number the person bears in the Genealogy.

The next number on the left in Roman numerals, is the number the person bears in the family.

The small number just above the name shows to which generation that person belongs.

The number within the marginal lines at the right is the number the person bears in this book, and by it may be found either a previous or later mention of that person.

Quotations from ancient manuscripts preserve their original forms of spelling and so differ from the present forms

PATTERSON FAMILY.

Andrew), bought 8 September, 1725, of Thomas Hodgeman, of Reading, part of his homestead in Reading, containing four acres. She died in Reading, June, 1738.

- 5 IV. JOHN PATTERSON,² born in Billerica 8 April, 1675, married Concord, 29 December, 1702, Joanna Hall, of Billerica. He had, 1 March, 1707, a grant from the town of Billerica of twenty acres of upland and swamp for £20 money. 11

- 6 V. JOSEPH PATTERSON,² born in Billerica 1 January, 1677-8. He was a tailor, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, as early as the beginning of 1701. He bought of Edward Harrington, 19 March, 1701, "one mansion house with twelve acres of orchard, meadow, and arable land, situate, lying and being in Watertown aforesaid." He married first in Sudbury, 22 September, 1701, Mercy Goodenow, born in Sudbury, 1680, daughter of Captain John Goodenow of Sudbury. She died in childbed, 1 September, 1710, and he married (second) Mary ———. She died and he married (third), 19 November, 1724, Rebecca, widow of James Livermore, and daughter of John and Elizabeth (Trowbridge) Myrick of Newton. She was born 20 April, 1687, and married 5 October, 1718, James Livermore, of Weston, who died 20 August, 1720. (Bond's "History of Watertown," pp. 374 and 392.) In 1714 he was constable or collector of Watertown. He had, by small purchases at different times, acquired a good farm, which is said to have included the top of Prospect Hill, about half a mile west of Waltham Plain. The date of his death is not now known, but his will was executed 15 November, 1736, and offered for probate 14 February, 1736-7. 16

- 7 VI. REBECCA PATTERSON,² born in Billerica, 18 July, 1680; died 1683.

- 8 VII. JAMES PATTERSON,² born in Billerica, 13 April, 1683; married Mary ———. He was probably a resident of Billerica till 1707. In 1711 he was a resident of Dunstable, and remained there till 1716, when he moved to Groton, where he resided the remainder of his life. He drew lot No. 44 in "Narragansett No. 6" (now Templeton) as the representative of his father, for his services in "King Philip's war," in 1675 or 1676. The time of his death is not known, but he was alive on the 6th day of November, 1735, and mortgaged his Narragansett lot to Samuel Belknap, of Woburn; and on the 20th of March, 1738, Belknap executed a deed of release of the same lot to Joseph Patterson, of Watertown, in which deed he mentions James Patterson as "late of Groton deceased." But a small portion of this mortgage is now in existence. The date, signature, and description are gone, but on the back of what remains is an indorsement of the date when recorded, 10 January, 1737-8. His wife survived him, as 27 August, 1739, she and her children are named in a deed of the same property to Joseph Patterson, of Watertown, in which the grantors were described as "Mary Patterson, widow; James Patterson, Jonathan Patterson and Hezekiah Patterson, labourers, all of the town of Groton in the County of Middlesex in New England, and Mary Patterson of Watertown in ye County aforesaid, spinster." These I have supposed to be the widow and children of James Patterson who drew the lot. The deed was signed by but 25

PATTERSON FAMILY.

one Mary, and by James and Hezekiah; seals are attached for the other names, but there is no sign of the names. I think the James Patterson who signed the deed to be identical with James Patterson mentioned by Butler in his history of Groton.

- 9 VIII. JONATHAN PATTERSON,² born in Billerica 30 January, 1685-6. In a deed dated 27 February, 1706-7, he describes himself as a "tailor of Watertown." He then deeded to Enoch Kidder of Billerica fifty-one acres of land which he received from his father's estate in Billerica. He was a resident of Deerfield, Massachusetts, as early as 1713. He married, in Deerfield, 1713, Mary Hawks, born 1695, daughter of Deacon Eliezer and ——— Hawks, of Deerfield. He resided in Deerfield till after the birth of his second child, 1 September, 1716, after which he moved to Northfield, Massachusetts, where he died 1718. Mrs. Mary Patterson died in Northfield, 1757, "aged 61 years." 30

- 10 Children of Andrew² and Elizabeth (Kebbe) Patterson:
I. JAMES PATTERSON,³ born in Medford, Massachusetts, 5 October, 1707; married 14 October, 1730, Lydia Fisk, born in Lexington, daughter of Deacon Jonathan and Abigail (Reed) Fisk. (See Bond, p. 209; and Barry's "History of Framingham," p. 356). He was a blacksmith, and 17 February, 1729-30, he purchased a homestead in Sudbury, where he resided till 1763. He died in Princeton, Massachusetts, 4 May, 1766. Mrs. Lydia Patterson died in Princeton, September, 1776, aged sixty-six years. Barry in his "History of Framingham, Massachusetts," says his "father is said to have been 'James,' prob. g. s. of James (1)," but that is the only evidence which I find to prove that he was the son of James, while, on the contrary, much can be found to show that he was not the son of James, but was the son of Andrew. James² (8) had a son James,³ but in 1739 he is described as a "laborer of Groton," while James³ (10) was a blacksmith of Sudbury. James³ (10) of Sudbury, deeded to Joseph³ of Watertown, 6 February, 1734-5, "all the right he might have in his grandfather's' right in the lands granted to the Narragansett soldiers, his grandfather being one of the grantees." Now, as his grandfather did not will any such right to him, the only way in which he could become possessed of it was through his father, and he could have no such right until after the decease of his father, and James² (8) of Groton was *certainly* living till after 6 November, 1735, nine months after the date of the deed made by James³ (10), and he probably did not die till the latter part of 1737, which facts led me to believe that James³ (10) *could not* have been the son of James² (8), while in proof that he *was* son of Andrew² (4) I find the following facts: 4 32

His descendants have a tradition that Andrew² (4) died, or was lost at sea, while no other branch of the family has any traditionary knowledge of Andrew at all, and the descendants of James³ (10) have no traditionary knowledge of James² (8). Now, each family would naturally be much more likely to retain such traditionary knowledge of their own ancestor than of a brother of their ancestor. Again, there is no record to show that Elizabeth Patterson, of Reading, did, in any way, during her lifetime, convey the title to the property which, in 1725, she bought of Thomas Hodgeman; but 7 April, 1757, James³ (10) of Sudbury, sold a part of this same property, and 24 July, 1758, the remainder of it, while there is no record of any convey-

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	<p>ance to him in any way of the property, so that he must have inherited it from Elizabeth Patterson of Reading; and the fact that he disposed of it without reference to any other heir would show that he was sole heir, and that, if he had ever had any brothers or sisters, neither they nor their representatives were living in 1757.</p>	
	Children of John ² and Joanna (Hall) Patterson:	
11	I. KEZIA PATTERSON ³ , born in Billerica, 5 February, 1703-4.	5
12	II. REBECCA PATTERSON ³ , born in Billerica, 15 January, 1705-6.	
13	III. HANNAH PATTERSON ³ , born in Billerica, 9 July, 1710.	
14	IV. MARY PATTERSON ³ , born in Billerica, 19 March, 1713-14.	
15	V. ELIZABETH PATTERSON ³ , born in Billerica, 24 February, 1722-3.	
16	<p>Children of Joseph² and Mercy (Goodenow) Patterson:</p> <p>I. MERCY PATTERSON³, born in Watertown, 1 September, 1702; married, 1721, Samuel Brown, a tailor of the East Precinct (Watertown). She was admitted to full connection in Waltham Church, 9 April, 1724, and he 21 March, 1724-5. They were both dismissed from Waltham to Leicester Church, 18 February, 1738-9 (Bond, p. 727), about which time they removed to Leicester, where they resided in May, 1742. They removed from there to Stockbridge, where, in 1749, at the death of Rev. ——— they, and the families of their son, Samuel Brown, Jr., and son-in-law, Deacon John Chamberlain, were three of the only twelve English families in town. He was a deacon of the church, and had a large share of the municipal offices and business of Stockbridge while it was a precinct and after it was incorporated as a town. He was a member of the Provincial Congress in 1775 (Bond, p. 122). He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His will, dated 1782, making son Samuel sole executor, was proved 2 March, 1784. He willed all his estate, real and personal, to his grandsons, John, Isaac, Abram, Joseph, and Lemuel, sons of Captain Abraham Brown. She died in Stockbridge, 6 March, 1774, and he died 7 February, 1784.</p>	6
17	II. MARY PATTERSON ³ , born in Watertown, 16 August, 1704; married 14 February, 1733-4, Jeremiah Hewes, of Needham.	
18	III. LYDIA PATTERSON ³ , born in Watertown, 9 October, 1706; died young.	
19	IV. EUNICE PATTERSON ³ , born in Watertown, 19 April, 1708; married 28 December, 1726, Jonathan Flagg, of Watertown, born 1 May, 1704 ¹ . They removed to Framingham about 1731, after the birth of their second child.	
	<p>1. Son of Allen and Sarah (Ball) Flagg, grandson of John, Jr., and Sarah (Bullard) Ball, and cousin of David Ball, who married Sybilla³ (22) Patterson. (Bond, p. 12).</p>	

	PATTERSON FAMILY.	
20	V. JOSEPH PATTERSON ³ , born in Watertown, 27 August, 1710, married 1737, Lydia Marean, of Newton, born in Roxbury, 1711, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Clark) Marean ² . He was a farmer and lived in Watertown till 1767, when he moved to Richmond. He was a member of Captain Eleazer Melvin's company in Governor Shirley's expedition to the Norridgewock country in 1754. (Ref., N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg., vol. xxxvii, p. 148, Society of Colonial Wars, Illinois 1897). They were dismissed 24 May, 1767, from Waltham Church "to the Christian brethren in Richmond, Massachusetts, soon to be embodied into a church." (Bond, p. 392). He was "constable and collector" of Watertown in 1747. He died in Richmond, 8 September, 1780. She died in Richmond, 8 February, 1785, "in ye 74th year of her age." ³	35
21	Children of Joseph ² and Mary (——) Patterson: VI. HEPZIBAH PATTERSON ³ , born in Watertown, 7 December, 1713.	6
22	VII. SIBILLA PATTERSON, born in Watertown; baptized in Watertown, 27 November, 1715; married, 10 July, 1735, David Ball, of Watertown, born 17 January, 1716-17 ⁴ .	
23	VIII. LYDIA PATTERSON ³ , born in Watertown, 12 October, 1718.	
24	Children of Joseph ² and Rebecca (Myrick) Patterson: IX. ELIZABETH PATTERSON ³ , born in Watertown, 27 September, 1727; married, 6 July, 1749, Abijah Bond, of Watertown, born 28 November, 1727. They settled in Concord, Massachusetts. (See Bond, pp. 50 and 164-5.)	6
25	Children of James ² and Mary (——) Patterson: I. JAMES PATTERSON ³ , born ———; married in Groton, Massachusetts, 17 January, 1744-5, widow Elizabeth Bartlett. She was born 20 March, 1718. They lived in that part of Groton which was set off in 1753 to form the district (afterwards town) of Shirley, for which he was one of the petitioners, 1 March, 1747. He was a witness, 20 March, 1738, to the deed from Samuel Belknap to Joseph Patterson (20) of Watertown, and 27 August, 1739, he signed a deed to Joseph (20) of Watertown, of the same "lot No. 44 in Narragansett No. 6" (Templeton, Massachusetts) which his father mortgaged to Belknap, and Belknap deeded to Joseph (20) of Watertown. He died in Shirley, Massachusetts, 4 May, 1759. His estate was administered by his widow, who married (third) 27 January, 1763, Samuel Nichols. She died 28 July, 1813, aged ninety-six.	8 44
<p>2. "William Marean and Elizabeth Clark were married in Roxbury, 7 January, 1702, and had (in Roxbury), PHILIP, 1703; WILLIAM, 1707; THOMAS, 1712; removed to Newton and lived near Kenrick's bridge. He died 1761, age 83; she died 1747." (Jackson's "History of Newton," p. 362).</p> <p>3. A small copper tea-kettle which belonged to Lydia Marean at the time of her marriage to Joseph Patterson is now in the possession of the compiler.</p> <p>4. He was son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Parkhurst) Ball, grandson of John and Sarah (Bullard) Ball, and cousin to Jonathan Flagg, who married Eunice Patterson³ (19). (Bond, page 13.)</p>		

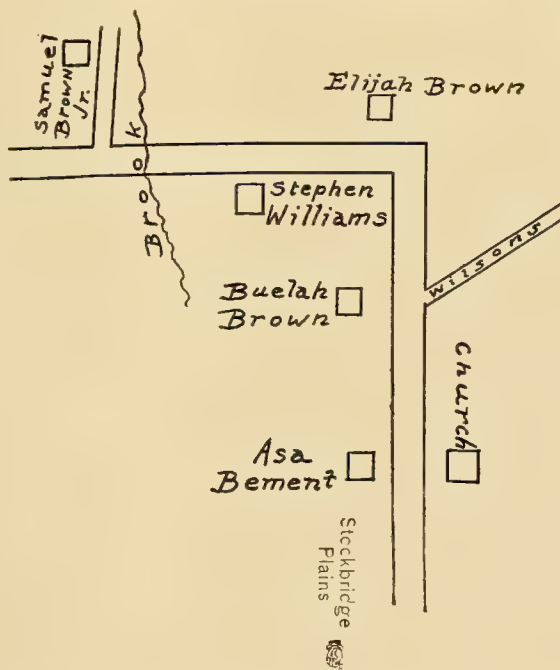
	PATTERSON FAMILY.	
26	II. JONATHAN PATTERSON ³ , born ———. He was mentioned in a deed, 27 August, 1739, as "labourer of Groton." He died in Groton about 1752. James Patterson, his brother, was appointed administrator of his estate, 16 March, 1752.	50
27	III. JOHN PATTERSON ³ , born in Dunstable, 10 April, 1711. (See Fox's "History of Dunstable, Massachusetts.") I have thus far found no other record of him, and presume that he died young.	
28	IV. HEZEKIAH PATTERSON ³ , born ———. He was a signer of the deed to Joseph (20) of Watertown, 27 August, 1739, in which he was called "labourer of Groton."	
29	V. MARY PATTERSON ³ , born ———. In the deed of 27 August, 1739, to Joseph (20) of Watertown, she was called "of Watertown, spinster." Mary Patterson (probably this one) was married in Groton, 2 April, 1745, to Nathan Hubbard. (Butler's "History of Groton," pp. 409 and 455).	
30	Children of Jonathan ² and Mary (Hawks) Patterson: I. JONATHAN PATTERSON ³ , born in Deerfield, Massachusetts, 18 December, 1714; died 1721.	9
31	II. ELIEZER PATTERSON ³ , born in Deerfield, Massachusetts, 1 September, 1716; married Lydia ———; resided in Northfield.	
32	Children of James ³ and Lydia (Fisk) Patterson: I. JONATHAN PATTERSON ⁴ , born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, 30 November, 1735; unmarried; killed in the French war by the Indians, 20 July, 1758.	10
33	II. DAVID PATTERSON ⁴ , born in Sudbury, 17 May, 1739; married Beulah Clark, born in Framingham, 23 July, 1740, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Stone) Clark. (See Barry's "Framingham," pp. 208-9). He and his wife covenanted with the church in Framingham, 16 November, 1759.	
34	III. ANDREW PATTERSON ⁴ , born in Sudbury, 14 April, 1742; married in Worcester, 21 October, 1761, Elizabeth Bond, of Worcester, daughter of John and Ruth (Whitney) Bond. She died in Sudbury, 13 September, 1772, aged thirty-six years. He married (second) Mrs. Anne Russel, widow. They moved to Princeton, and probably afterwards farther west.	54
35	Children of Joseph ³ and Lydia (Marean) Patterson: I. JOSEPH PATTERSON ⁴ , born in Watertown 15 (or 26) August, 1738. In 1761 he was one of the earliest settlers of Mount Ephraim (now Richmond), Massachusetts. (See Barber's Mass. Hist. Coll.) He married, in Richmond, 15 June, 1774, Jerusha Phelps, born in Lebanon, Connecticut, 4 April, 1745. He settled in the southwest part of the town, near the State line*. He died in Richmond, 17 January, 1821, of paralysis. She died in	20 57
* On the 25th of May, 1764, at a town meeting (of Yokun Town and Mount Ephraim) a committee was appointed to build a meeting house in Yokun Town (Richmond). (Yokun Town was Lenox, but that house might have been built in Richmond). And on the 9th of October, 1764, a committee (Samuel Brown, Jr., Joseph Patterson,		

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New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York, 13 December, 1827, of typhus fever.

- 36 II. ELIZABETH PATTERSON⁺, born in Watertown, 2 April, 1740; married, 9 December, 1760, William Saltmarsh, born in Watertown, 20 January, 1734-5, son of Thomas and Mary (Hazen) Saltmarsh, of Watertown. He was a farmer, and a lieutenant under Captain Jonathan Brown at Lake George, in 1758. They resided in Watertown till 1765 or 1766, about which time they removed to Canaan, Columbia county, New York. They lived near the Massachusetts line, and belonged to the church in Richmond. About 1795 or 1796 they moved to Union, Broome county, New York, where they lived about two years on the farm since owned by their son-in-law, Manna Newell, when they settled in Tioga Point (since Athens), Bradford county, Pennsylvania. Lieutenant William Saltmarsh died in Athens, Pennsylvania, 13 January, 1811, and Mrs. Elizabeth Saltmarsh died in Owego, New York, 1 April, 1816. She was buried at Athens by her husband's side.

- 37 III. BEULAH PATTERSON⁺, born in Watertown, 20 January, 1741-2; married her cousin, Abraham Brown, of Stockbridge. He was a captain in the militia, and was repeatedly out on military duty in the Revolutionary War. He died 8 January, 1777, of natural smallpox, communicated to him by a letter (see Bond, p. 130). Their residence* was in the first house



and John Benton) was appointed "to allot the pews ground in the meeting house to those proprietors that they think in justice out to have it"—twenty-six pews and the rest of the space to be laid out in long seats. The first pew was assigned to the minister, the second to John Cogswell, the third to Joseph Patterson, and the seventh was assigned to Benedict Dewey and Joseph Patterson. At the same time a seat was assigned to William Saltmarsh and his wife. (*Manuscript letter of Dr. Bond*).

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north of the old meeting-house in Stockbridge, where his widow remained till 1775, when she moved to Brown's Settlement (now Berkshire) Tioga county, New York, where she died, 6 July, 1820. Her five sons left Stockbridge and settled on different parts of the "Boston Purchase" about the same time that she did.

- 38 IV. ABIGAIL PATTERSON⁴, born in Watertown, 7 January, 1743-4. After the death of her mother, who willed her all of her property, she resided with her sister, Mrs. Pixley. She died at Owego, New York, unmarried, 9 February, 1808, "aged 64 years." She was buried in the ground now occupied by the public square and buildings at Owego, but was soon after removed to the burial ground in the rear of the Presbyterian Church at Owego.

- 39 V. LYDIA PATTERSON⁴, born in Watertown, 16 December, 1745; married David Pixley, son of David and Abigail Pixley, of Stockbridge*. She was his second wife. (He had by his first wife one son named David, who married Drusilla Bond). Mr. Pixley was one of the first men (Captain Joseph Raymond and Amos Patterson being his only companions) who went to explore the tract of land afterwards purchased of the government of Massachusetts by the "Boston Purchase Company." He was one of the commissioners sent out by the company to treat with the Indians for the purchase of the right to the soil. The tract included that part of the counties of Broome and Tioga, New York, which lies between the Chenango river on the east and the Owego creek on the west, and extending northward from the Susquehanna river about twenty-five miles. It contains about 230,000 acres. Wilkinson, in his "Annals of Binghamton," says "Col. D. Pixley settled in a very early day about one mile west of Owego on a beautiful and level area of about 3,000 acres. Col. Pixley acquainted himself with the Indian language, and became thereby the more popular with them." He entered the service of his country at the first alarm. He was a member of Colonel John Patterson's regiment; they received the news of the battle of Lexington at noon, two days after it occurred, and the next morning were on their way to Boston, completely armed and equipped, and mostly in uniform. (Holland's "History of Western Massachusetts," vol. i. p. 222). His first commission, dated May 19, 1775, just one month after the battle of Lexington, was as "Lieut. in the ——— Foot Company, in the Regiment of Foot, whereof John Patterson, Esq., is Colonel." It was signed "Joseph Warren, President P. T. of the Congress of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay." After his removal to the State of New York he was honored by Governor George Clinton with a commission as major, 7 March, 1792, and 28 March, 1797, he received from Governor John Jay a commission as lieutenant-colonel. "Mrs. Pixley was eminently pious, and made her house a *home* for strangers, and especially for the missionaries and ministers of that early day." ("Annals of Binghamton," III). She died at Owego, New York, 2 February, 1808, of pleurisy, and was first buried in the ground now occupied as the public square of that village, but was shortly afterwards removed to the burial ground in the rear of the Presbyterian

* The estate of David Pixley, the elder, was administered, 3 October, 1786, by Henry Van Schraack, of Pittsfield. (See Bond, p. 392).

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church at Owego. In a funeral discourse and obituary notice of her, by Rev. Seth Williston, published in the "Connecticut Evangelical Magazine" for 1808, pages 366-374, it is stated that "she moved in to Owego in February, 1791," and that "she never had but three children of her own, one only of whom survived her." The following is a copy of the inscription upon her gravestone:

"In memory of Lydia, Consort of Col David Pixley, who departed this life Feb. 2nd, 1808, in the 63rd year of her age.
A pattern she through every scene of life,
A pious Christian and a faithful wife,
A neighbor kind, a sweet and pleasant friend,
'Twas thus she lived and peaceful was her end."

Colonel Pixley died of dropsy, 25 August, 1807, and was first buried on or near the public square of that village, but was soon afterward removed to the burial ground in rear of the Presbyterian church, where the following inscription may be seen on his gravestone:

"In memory of Colonel David Pixley, who departed this life August 25, 1807, in the 67th year of his age. He was an officer of the Revolution at the siege of Quebec in 1775 under Gen. Montgomery; was the first settler of Owego in 1790, and continued its father and friend until his death."

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VI. AMOS PATTERSON⁴, born in Watertown, 18 February, 1747-8, according to the town records, while the family account says 24 January, 1749. Possibly there were two of the name, the first born at the date given by the town record, and dying soon, and the second born at the date given by the family account, and not mentioned in the town record, though it is more likely that the family account is an error, and the town record correct. When about sixteen years of age he was riding on horseback from Boston to Watertown, when his horse fell with him, and crushed his left leg upon the frozen ground, breaking the bones in several places. He managed, however, to remount his horse without assistance, and rode to his father's house. On his arrival there were icicles of blood hanging to his shoe. His leg was shortened one inch and a half by the accident. He moved with his father to Mount Ephraim (now Richmond), Massachusetts, in 1766 or 1767. He married, 30 March, 1775, Anne Williams, born in Colchester (Westchester Society), Connecticut, 22 March, 1753, daughter of John and Abigail (Crocker) Williams. He was out with the militia three times during the Revolution, once in 1775, once in 1776, and again in 1777, at the time when his eldest son was born. He was at White Plains in October, 1776, when the armies were encamped in sight of each other. He, in company with Thomas Marean and another soldier, managed to pass the British sentries one night, went to the meadow in which the British horses were pastured, took each of them a fine horse, with which they returned in safety to their own camp. When the American army left White Plains he was one who was left to assist in loading and carrying off the stores of the army, and he gave an amusing description of the distribution of a hogshead of molasses, which they could not remove for lack of teams. They broke in the head, and gave liberty for any to take what they wished of it, and said that everything that

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would hold molasses was brought into requisition, from pails, canteens, bottles, and tin cups, down to hats, boots and shoes. He would have been in the regular army but for the crippled condition of his leg. He was one of the originators of the company which bought what is known as the "Boston Purchase," or "Boston Ten Townships" in the counties of Broome and Tioga, New York. He in company with Colonel David Pixley and Captain Joseph Raymond, of Richmond, went into that part of the country to view the land, about the year 1785 or 1786. They were the first men who went from the east for that purpose; they explored the country, and made the location before any other persons had anything to do with it, or knew anything about the enterprise. They at first intended to form a company of eleven proprietors, but the number was afterwards increased to sixty. Amos Patterson spent the most of his time, except winters, in that country from 1786 till 1791, when he began to clear land for a farm and built the house of hewn logs, which stood till 1855 on the farm owned, in 1856, by Lawrence Allen, in Union, New York, about three miles west of Binghamton. He continued to work on his farm till 1793, when he took his family from Richmond to share his life in the wilderness; they reached there 3 March, 1793, having been thirteen days on the road. Mrs. Lucy Day (66) says, (26 September, 1857) that "Amos Patterson's family started for the Boston Purchase 18 February, went the first day to McGowan's tavern, about nineteen miles from their starting place, where they laid by one day on account of rain. On the 20th they all went on, except Mrs. Patterson, who was so unwell that she went back to Richmond with her brother, David Williams, at whose house she staid till after her son Amos was born. Her husband went back after her in June, and they arrived at their new home in Union early (about 3rd or 4th day) in July, and within an hour of their arrival began the shower which caused such a severe freshet in 1793." During that season he built on the Choconut creek the first saw-mill ever built in the present town of Union, New York. On the 5th day of May, 1797, he removed with his family to the farm about three miles below, on the Susquehanna river, where he resided for the remainder of his life. He first lived in a small plank house about thirty rods from the river, but the 12th of October, 1800, he moved into the large house which he had built on the bank of the river. This house is still standing (1906) in a perfect state of preservation. He was a prominent man among the inhabitants of that region, and on the formation of Broome county, in 1806, he was appointed one of the judges for the county, which office he held till 1813, having been twice reappointed. He took great interest in the culture of fruit, and in 1803 made the first cider ever made in what was later Broome county. He planted his apple seeds in the fall of 1792, and in 1803 made forty-five barrels of cider, which found a quick market at the press, at eight dollars a barrel. His wife died at Union, 25 December, 1815, of bilious colic. The following obituary notice appeared in the "Owego Gazette" of January 2, 1816:

"Died at Union, December 25, Mrs. Amos Patterson, consort of the "Hon. Amos Patterson. Her funeral was attended, and a sermon preached "on the occasion by the Rev. Hezekiah May on the Wednesday following. "A numerous concourse from this and the neighboring towns testified the "loss which society has sustained by the death of this estimable lady, as "also the sympathy with the afflicted relatives. She was charitable to the "poor, and assiduous and affectionate in the discharge of the duties of her "station, and of her family, and her memory will be ever dear to her sur-

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"viving consort and children, and to numerous relatives and acquaintances."

Anne (Williams) Patterson had three, and probably five, ancestors in the "Mayflower:" John Tilley; Elizabeth Tilley, his daughter; and John Howland, who afterwards married Elizabeth Tilley; Governor Carver and his wife, who were, according to family tradition, grandparents of Elizabeth Tilley. In support of this family tradition is the record in the old Hartford Bible, which gives John Howland's marriage to "John Tilley's daughter Elizabeth, granddaughter of Gov. Carver." Mrs. Annie Arnoux Haxton, in her "Signers of the Mayflower Compact," 1897, says that she is satisfied that Elizabeth Tilley was the grand-daughter of Governor Carver, and that John Tilley probably married Carver's daughter in England before going to Holland. The Leyden record says that in "Feb. 1615" he "married Bridget Van der Velde." As the marriage of Howland and Elizabeth Tilley was one of the earliest celebrated in the colony, taking place, according to the official account of the "Society of the Mayflower Descendants" in 1621, Bridget Van der Velde could not have been the mother of Elizabeth. Mrs. Haxton says that Elizabeth was born in 1607, married 14 August, 1623 (?), and died 21 December, 1687. For connection between Anne (Williams) Patterson and John Howland, see "The Whitney Family of Connecticut," vol. ii, p. 1582, chart showing ancestry of David Williams Patterson. Amos Patterson died at Union, 5 March, 1817, of gravel. He and his wife were buried in the family burial ground on the southwest corner of the farm. A family monument of Pittsfield marble was erected by the family in 1853. The intention was to place it directly over the graves of Amos Patterson and his wife, but through the carelessness of the workmen it was set somewhat too far south, so as to bring it more over his grave than hers. Upon that monument are several errors in dates, which will be given correctly in this genealogy in their proper connection.

41 VII. MARTHA PATTERSON⁴, born in Watertown, 26 May, 1750; married ———, William Woodbridge, born ———, Springfield, Massachusetts. He was a farmer, and resided at the time of his marriage in Stockbridge, but afterwards removed to Ferrisburg, Vermont, where Mrs. Woodbridge died of pleurisy, 31 August, 1801. They had a daughter, Lucy, who lived for several years in Owego with her aunt, Mrs. Pixley. Mr. Woodbridge died at Madrid, St. Lawrence county, New York, 16 July, 1814, of paralysis.

42 VIII. SARAH PATTERSON⁴, born in Watertown, 30 June, 1753; married — October, 1775, Phineas Brown, Esq., of Stockbridge, born in Waltham, Massachusetts, 30 May, 1747, son of Captain John and Hannah (Bemis) Brown, of Waltham. (See Bond, pp. 124, 140). She died in Waltham, Vermont, August 10, 1800, and he married (second) May 6, 1802, Elizabeth, widow of Timothy Rosseter, and daughter of Sylvanus and Elizabeth (Gamble) Backus, of Windham, Connecticut, a descendant of William Backus, one of the first settlers of Norwich, Connecticut, and of Governor William Bradford, of the "Mayflower." She was born 24 November, 1766, and died at Salisbury, Vermont, 20 July, 1828. Phineas Brown, Esq., died at Waltham, Vermont, 6 July, 1818. (For continuation, see Bond, p. 140).

43 IX. ESTHER PATTERSON⁴, born in Watertown, 10 January, 1756; married ———, her cousin Thomas Marean, born in Newtown, Massachu-

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	<p>setts, 17 October, 1753, son of Thomas and Margaret (Hammond) Marean. (See Jackson's "History of Newtown.") They settled in Canaan, Columbia county, New York, near the Massachusetts line, where they resided till the beginning of the year 1791, when they removed to the Boston Purchase, in company with her brother Amos.</p>	
	<p>Children of James³ and Elizabeth (——) Patterson:</p>	25
44	<p>I. SYBIL PATTERSON⁴, born in Groton (now Shirley), 22 July, 1747. She chose James Prescott, Esq., of Groton, as her guardian, 12 December, 1764; was called eighteen years old; married —— Brown; she died — September, 1811.</p>	
45	<p>II. NICHOLAS PATTERSON⁴, born in Groton (now Shirley), 22 March, 1749. 12 December, 1764, he chose James Prescott, Esq., to be his guardian; he was called sixteen years old. He was a merchant of Shirley. Is said by Deacon James Patterson of Clinton, to have had daughters but no sons.</p>	
46	<p>III. JOSEPH PATTERSON⁴, born in Groton (now Shirley), 25 December, 1751. 12 September, 1766, James Prescott, Esq., was appointed his guardian; he was called fifteen years old. He was a carpenter, lived in Shirley, and is said by Deacon James Patterson to have left daughters, but no sons.</p>	
47	<p>IV. JAMES PATTERSON⁴, born in Shirley, 8 May, 1754. James Prescott Esq., was appointed his guardian, 12 September, 1766; he was called thirteen years of age; married 19 October, 1778, Mirriam Hovey, daughter of ——, He died — November, 1787, aged thirty-three years. Mrs. Mirriam Patterson died — May, 1805.</p>	
48	<p>V. JANE PATTERSON⁴, born in Shirley, 23 June, 1756. James Prescott, Esq., was appointed her guardian, 2 September, 1766; called eleven years old; married ——, Oliver Scripture, born — 9 December, 1750. They resided in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, and both joined the New Ipswich church on the first Sabbath in October, 1786. He died 29 July, 1821; she died 22 April, 1837.</p>	
49	<p>VI. THOMAS PATTERSON⁴, born in Shirley, 25 March, 1759. James Prescott, Esq., was appointed his guardian, 2 September, 1766; called eight years old. No other word of him.</p>	
	<p>Children of Jonathan³ and —— (——) Patterson or Hezekiah and —— (——) Patterson:</p>	
50	<p>I. ESTHER PATTERSON⁴, born 1731; married in Groton, 20 November, 1751, Jonas Longley. He was perhaps a brother of John Longley, who married her sister Elizabeth. Both Jonas and John were bondsmen in 1752 for James Patterson, administrator of the estate of Jonathan Patterson, who was most likely the father of their wives. They resided in Shirley, where she died, 5 June, 1767, aged thirty-six years.</p>	26 28
51	<p>II. ELIZABETH PATTERSON⁴, married in Pepperell, 16 July, 1751, John Longley. They resided in Shirley, where he died, 17 March, 1792.</p>	

	PATTERSON FAMILY.	
52	III. JOHN PATTERSON ⁴ , married in Groton, 4 January, 1758, Jane Parker. He was then called of Shirley, in which town they settled. For his children, see Butler, p. 494.	74
53	IV. HEZEKIAH PATTERSON ⁴ , married in Groton, 18 November, 1762, Mary Pierce, (she was perhaps daughter of Simon and Susanna (Parker) Pierce, and born in Groton, 29 March, 1743. Butler's "History of Groton," p. 427). They resided in Shirley. For their children, see Butler, p. 494.	80
	Children of Andrew ⁴ and Elizabeth (Bond) Patterson:	
54	I. Sarah Patterson ⁵ , born in Sudbury, 13 May (15 May, according to Barry), 1764; died in Sudbury, 8 April, 1771, "aged 8 years."	34
55	II. JAMES PATTERSON ⁵ , born in Sudbury, 22 February, 1768; died in Sudbury, 13 April, 1771, "aged 4 years."	
	Child of Andrew ⁴ and Anna (Russell) Patterson:	
56	III. DAVID PATTERSON ⁵ , born in Sudbury, 31 August, 1778. It is not certain that the above three were all the children that Andrew had, but they are all of whom I have found any record.	34
	Children of Joseph ⁴ and Jerusha (Phelps) Patterson:	
57	I. LUCINDA PATTERSON ⁵ , born in Richmond, 10 April, 1775; died in Richmond, 12 August, 1777.	35
58	II. ELIJAH PATTERSON ⁵ , born in Richmond, 28 December, 1776; died in Richmond, 13 August, 1777.	
59	III. EUNICE PATTERSON ⁵ , born in Richmond, 14 July, 1779; married, 16 November, 1814, Zalmon Skinner, of New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York, in which town they settled and spent the remainder of their lives. She was his second wife; he died in New Lebanon, 22 November, 1849. She died there, 14 December, 1855, of typhoid fever.	
60	IV. LYDIA PATTERSON ⁵ , born in Richmond, 27 November, 1780; married, February, 1802, Elisha Hatch, born in Richmond, 25 January, 1778. They settled in Canaan, Columbia county, New York, where she died, 30 November, 1827, of typhoid fever, and where he died, 1 January, 1844, of consumption.	
61	V. JERUSHA PATTERSON ⁵ , born in Richmond, 8 October, 1782; unmarried; resided in 1856 at Warsaw, Wyoming county, New York. I am indebted to her for much valuable information respecting her father's descendants.	
62	VI. JOSEPH PATTERSON ⁵ , born in Richmond, 2 February, 1786; died in Richmond, — June, 1786.	
	Children of Amos and Anne (Williams) Patterson:	
63	I. LUCY PATTERSON ⁵ , born in Richmond, 3 January, 1776; died in	40

	PATTERSON FAMILY.	
	Richmond, 6 January, 1779. Her death was caused by scalds from falling into a kettle of hot tallow. She was buried in the old burial place in the south part of Richmond, near West Stockbridge.	
64	II. CHESTER PATTERSON ^s , born in Richmond, 24 September, 1777. He left Richmond, 14 February, 1793, for Union, Broome county, New York, where he arrived on the 23d of the same month. He was a farmer and lumberman, and was connected in business with his father as long as his father lived. He was town clerk of Union for many years, sheriff of Broome county from 1809 to 1812, inclusive; represented the county in the state legislature in 1819, 1820 and 1821; was one of the presidential electors for the state of New York in 1824, giving his vote for John Quincy Adams. He married, 26 March, 1823, Mary Ann Elliott, born in Killingworth (now Clinton), Connecticut, 5 May, 1804, daughter of William and Lovisa (Lane) Elliott. They continued to reside in Union, on the farm where his father died, till April, 1839, when he removed with his family to the village of Newark Valley, Tioga county, New York, where he died, 22 September, 1857, two days less than eighty years of age. He is buried in Hope cemetery, in Newark Valley. She died in Newark Valley, 23 July, 1873, and is buried in Hope cemetery.	84
65	III. NANCY PATTERSON ^s , born in Richmond, 10 March, 1780; married, 17 November, 1803, Dr. Erastus Robinson. They settled in Union, where she died in childbed, 28 August, 1804. She was buried in the family burial ground with her infant daughter. Dr. Robinson, after her death, removed to Brooklyn, Connecticut.	
66	IV. LUCY PATTERSON ^s , born in Richmond, 18 September, 1781; married, 4 October, 1802, Jonathan Day, born in Richmond, 23 March, 1779, son of Thomas and Jerusha (Miller) Day. (Thomas Day was born in Newark, New Jersey, and Jerusha Miller was born on Long Island). They settled in Union, where they resided till 1849, when they moved to the east part of Owego, where he died, 14 December, 1849, and was buried near the Presbyterian church. She resided in Union with her son Darwin till her death, 6 or 12 November, 1864.	
67	V. LYMAN PATTERSON ^s , born in Richmond, 28 June, 1783; married 30 August, 1817, Mehitabel Seymour, daughter of Colonel Samuel Seymour. He was a very expert hunter, and the woods were full of game at that time, so that he found an abundance of his favorite exercise. He was, in the latter part of his life, a merchant of Binghamton, New York, where he died, 22 November, 1824; he was buried in the family burial place at Union, sixteen feet nine inches north of the base of the monument. His widow married, 26 August, 1826, Solon Stocking, of Binghamton, New York.	90
68	VI. SALLY PATTERSON ^s , born in Richmond, 27 May, 1785; married, ———, 1808, Dr. Charles Coryell, of Nichols, New York. He abused and deserted her, and she obtained a divorce from him. She died in Union, New York, 3 March, 1826, of measles; was buried in the family burial place.	



Chester Patterson

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69 VII. ANN PATTERSON⁵, born in Richmond, 19 October, 1787; married 7 March, 1811, Anson Higbe, farmer, of Berkshire (now Newark Valley) New York. He died 27 August, 1854, in Newark Valley. She died 8 November, 1862. Both buried in Hope Cemetery.

70 VIII. SOPHIA PATTERSON⁵, born in Richmond, 31 December, 1789; unmarried; died at Union, New York, at the home of her niece, Mrs. Ralyea, 21 November, 1854, of typhus fever; was buried in the family burial ground, fifteen feet south of the monument.

71 IX. AMOS PATTERSON⁵, born in Richmond, 22 April, 1793, after his father had moved to the Boston Purchase. He was drowned in the Susquehanna river at Union, 8 July, 1800, and was buried in the family burial place, twelve feet six inches north of the base of the monument.

72 X. JOSEPH PATTERSON⁵, born in Union, New York, 22 February, 1795; he graduated at Union College, 1815 (or 1816) with the highest honors. He married (first) 20 March, 1820, Eliza Seymour, daughter of John and Sarah (Stoddard) Seymour, of Lisle, New York. Rev. Niles, of Binghamton performed the marriage ceremony. He was sheriff of Broome county in 1820 and 1821. He removed with his family to Ontario, Wayne county, New York, 28 February, 1824. His wife died 3 November, 1828; and he married (second) 24 October, 1831, Hannah Maria, widow of Dr. Greenwood, of Ontario, and daughter of Noah and Lois (Spooner) Fuller, of Williamson, New York. In December, 1836, he moved to Penfield, New York, where he resided till December, 1839, when he returned to Ontario, New York. He was supervisor of Penfield during his residence there, and was always a prominent man in Ontario, serving the people of the town in some capacity his full share of the time. For many years he was a country merchant in Ontario, but in January, 1854, his dwelling-house and store, with all their contents, were destroyed by fire, reducing him at once to complete poverty. On the death of his sister Sophia⁵ (70) he received from her a small legacy which enabled him to live comfortably on a farm. At the time of his second marriage he had three children, and his wife had one, William Eugene Greenwood¹, and, although they afterwards had several children, yet no difference was ever known between the three kinds of children. The writer of this, during a residence of several months in the family, never saw a single expression of jealous feeling or envy on the part of any one of the family toward another, theirs being one of the few cases in which step-fathers and stepmothers have given entire satisfaction to all concerned. In April, 1857, he went to Emporia, Kansas Territory, with the idea of founding a new home in the west. He died at Emporia, of congestion of the brain, 12 August, 1857, just four months after leaving Ontario. She mar-

94

1. Dr. William Greenwood was born in Rutland, Vermont, in October, 1792. He studied medicine in Manlius, Onondaga county, New York, and was licensed to practice in 1822 by the Onondaga County Medical Society. He settled in Ontario in 1824, after having previously resided a year at Penfield, Monroe county, New York. He married, 22 April, 1829, Hannah Maria Fuller. He died in Ontario, 12 February, 1831, of congestion of the lungs, leaving one son, William Eugene Fuller, born in Ontario, 31 January, 1830; married (Rev. N. T. Allen, officiating) Julia Cornelia Sophia Topliff, born Willington, 19 November, 1832, daughter of Jerome and Lucina (Leonard) Topliff, of Willington.

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	ried (third) 19 December, 1861, Archibald Huston. She died 10 January, 1866.	
73	XI. MARTHA PATTERSON ⁵ , born in Union, 12 December, 1796; married 7 March, 1820, Philander Hooper, a farmer of Union, New York, born in West Stockbridge, 18 November, 1795, son of Captain Elisha and Ruth (Newell) Hooper. He died 18 February, 1869; she died 9 December, 1885; both are buried in the Patterson family burial ground at Hooper (town of Union), New York.	
74	Children of John ⁴ and Jane (Parker) Patterson: I. LEMUEL PATTERSON ⁵ , born in Shirley, 8 January, 1759.	52
75	II. SARAH PATTERSON ⁵ , born in Shirley, 19 March, 1761; died 21 November, 1764.	
76	III. JOHN PATTERSON ⁵ , born in Shirley, 8 December, 1762; is said by Deacon James Patterson to have gone to Troy, New York.	
77	IV. SAMUEL PATTERSON ⁵ , born in Shirley, 3 October, 1764; he is said to have gone to Troy, New York.	
78	V. SARAH PATTERSON ⁵ , born in Shirley, 3 February, 1767.	
79	VI. JAMES PATTERSON ⁵ , born in Shirley, 26 July, 1769.	
80	Children of Hezekiah ⁴ and Mary (Pierce) Patterson: I. JONATHAN PATTERSON ⁵ , born in Shirley, 9 May, 1763; died 16 September, 1765.	53
81	II. HEZEKIAH PATTERSON ⁵ , born in Shirley, 26 August, 1765.	
82	III. JOANNA PATTERSON ⁵ , born in Shirley, 26 February, 1768.	
83	IV. MARY PATTERSON ⁵ , born in Shirley, 7 September, 1770.	
84	Children of Chester ⁵ and Mary (Elliott) Patterson: I. DAVID WILLIAMS PATTERSON ⁶ , born in Union, Broome county, New York, 15 July, 1824. He removed with his parents in 1839 to Newark Valley, New York, where he married, 8 June, 1853, Helen Maria Lincoln, born in Newark Valley, 8 June, 1832, daughter of Otis and Sarah (Slosson) Lincoln. He died at Newark Valley, 18 November, 1892. She lives (1906) at Newark Valley. After obtaining a good common school education, D. Williams Patterson studied dentistry at Rochester, New York, and entered the dental profession in 1844. He went to West Winsted, Connecticut, 24 December, 1846, where he resided until May, 1865. The subject of genealogy, especially in the case of his own and other families which had their sources in New England, had interested him from an early age, and he gave much time during his residence at West Winsted	64 104



D. Williams Patterson.

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to its study, seeking information in town and church records, and upon tombstones, and putting in order the facts he obtained. In May, 1865, he abandoned the practice of his profession and returned with his family to Newark Valley. From that time until his death he lived on the old family farm, and carried on his study of genealogy. He became an authority on American genealogy, and devoted the latter years of his life to its study, compiling and editing a number of books on the subject. The present work, as well as several other compilations, were left in manuscript by him.

The most extensive published production on which he was engaged was the "The Whitney Family of Connecticut," comprising three quarto volumes of 916, 898, and 826 pages respectively. He was employed in this work continuously for seven years. The book was privately printed in 1878 for the late S. Whitney Phoenix, of New York, who wrote as follows in the preface:

"I wish to acknowledge, to the fullest extent, my
 "obligation to Mr. D. Williams Patterson, of Newark
 "Valley, New York, who has been my assistant since 1873.
 "Not only has he acted as my amanuensis in preparing for the
 "printer the vast mass of crude material gathered by my-
 "self since 1867, but he has added largely to the bulk and
 "value of the book by his own researches, * * * *
 "acting at all times with intelligence, rare conscientious-
 "ness and indefatigable industry. Much of such merit
 "as the work may be adjudged to possess should justly be
 "ascribed to the labors of this accomplished genealogist."

Following is a list of the works which Dr. Patterson published and those which he left in manuscript:

"A Letter of Directions to His Father's Birthplace, by John Holmes, with Notes and a Genealogy by D. Williams Patterson," 1865, 8vo, pp. 76.

"John Watson of Hartford, Connecticut, and His Descendants," compiled for Thomas Watson, 1865, 8vo, pp. 47.

These two works were respectively Nos. 1 and 3 of the issues of a private club of three members (D. Williams Patterson, then of West Winsted, Connecticut; Francis S. Hoffman, Esq., of New York; and Dr. Henry S. Stiles, of New York) styling itself the "U. Q. Club"—a name humorously suggested by Dr. Patterson with reference to the "unknown quantity" which so often, in genealogy, as in mathematics, puzzles the student—as well as to the non-identification of the membership of the club, given to the public for the first time in the obituary notice of Dr. Patterson in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," April, 1893.

"Memorables of the Montgomeries, New York, Printed for the King of Clubs," 1866 (edition forty copies in 4to, and sixty in 8vo), Bradstreet Press. This, which included a Montgomery Pedigree, was prepared for and privately printed by Thomas H. Montgomery, Esq., of Philadelphia; the device used on its title, a "King of Clubs," was a suggestion of Dr. Patterson's.

"Slosson Genealogy," 1872, 8vo, pp. 20.

"John Stoddard, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and his Descendants, 1642-1872," 8vo, pp. 96; 1873.

"The Isbell and Kingman Families," compiled for Leroy W. Kingman; 4to, pp. 30; Owego, 1889.

"Brockway Family," compiled for Francis E. Brockway; 4to, pp. 167; Owego, 1890.

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H. Sanford

"The Grant Genealogy—Descendants of Matthew of Windsor, Connecticut." (Reprinted from "Stiles' Revised History and Genealogy of Windsor, Connecticut;" edition one hundred copies; 8vo, pp. 42; 1893.)

"The Whitney Family of Connecticut," mentioned above.

To Mr. John Boyd's "Annals of Winchester, Connecticut," Dr. Patterson contributed a large amount of genealogical matter and labor, which received due acknowledgment.

"Susquehannah Association—Historical Notes;" 8vo, pp. 8; Boston, 1874.

In manuscript form he left many valuable works, among the principal ones being:

"The Holy Ones of Lisle, or Fifteen-score and One who Sought to Serve the Lord." Compiled from authentic records. (A History of the First Church of Lisle, New York).

"Folk-lore of East Haddam, Connecticut," eight large 4to volumes.

"Robert Lane and His Descendants."

"Sergeant John Matthias, of Norwalk, Connecticut, and some of his Descendants, 1669-1884."

"Spencer Genealogy—Jared and Hannah; married 1665."

"Coné Genealogy—Daniel of Haddam, Connecticut, 1626.

"Rockwells, of Stamford, Connecticut."

"Smith Family, of Milford, Connecticut; 1671."

"Isaac Willey and Descendants, Boston, Massachusetts, 1640."

"Some Records of Thomas Lee, of Lyme, Connecticut."

"Hungerford Family, of East Haddam, Connecticut, Thomas, 1639."

"Genealogies of the Christopher, Crocker, and Marean Families."

"Mersereau Genealogy—Jean Mersereau, of France; 1685-1888."

"Proprietors of Haddam, Connecticut."

"Willard Family—Richard, of Kent, England; will dated 1616."

"Seymours of New Canaan, Connecticut, from Andrew, 1734; also Greenwich, Connecticut, and Newburgh, New York, Seymours."

"Study of the Moores of Simsbury, Connecticut, 1755."

"Alvord Records."

"Fragments of Lyme, Connecticut, Genealogies."

"Patterson Family."

"Holmes Genealogy." A very large manuscript compiled for Rufus E. Holmes, of West Winsted, Connecticut, and unfinished at the time of Dr. Patterson's death. His last work was done upon this.

"Descendants of Robert Coe, 1634."

"Genealogies of Norwalk and Ridgefield, Connecticut."

"Ralph Keeler and Descendants, 1613."

"Miscellaneous Genealogies," fifteen large volumes, A to L; some families very fully written up.

"History of the Families of the Boston Purchase;" a very large manuscript, a few sketches from which, relative to the families of Berkshire, Newark Valley, and Richford, were published in Gay's Historical Gazetteer of Tioga county, New York," 1881.

"Some Records of the Widow Ford, 1621-1880."

"Records of the Willey Family, of East Haddam, Connecticut."

"Whitney Records;" three large manuscripts, apparently ready for publication, viz.: (a) "Joshua Whitney and his Descendants;" compiled 1884-1888; (b) "Whitney Family of Massachusetts—from John and Elinor, of



Joseph E. Patterson



Julia F. Patterson.

The Lane End Studio



PATTERSON FAMILY.

Watertown," parents of Joshua, above referred to; (c) "Massachusetts Whitneys, Cortland County, and Tioga County, New York, branch; Descendants of Jonathan."

- 85 II. NANCY ANN PATTERSON⁶, born in Union, 21 June, 1826; died Newark Valley, 15 October, 1841, of scarlet fever.

- 86 III. MARY LUCINDA PATTERSON⁶, born in Union, 19 August, 1828; married in Newark Valley, 19 May, 1852, Seymour E. Walworth, of Newark Valley, a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church. They resided at Little Meadows, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1854; in Campville, Tioga county, New York, in 1855. She died at the house of her father in Newark Valley, 26 October, 1855.

- 87 IV. CHESTER RANSOM PATTERSON⁶, born in Union, 21 July, 1833; married in South Owego, New York, 3 November, 1855, Sarah Angeline Bancroft, born in Plymouth, Chenango county, New York, 11 June, 1832, daughter of Osee and Rachel (Pixley) Bancroft. He died in Pittston, Pennsylvania, 18 July, 1897, and was buried 21 July, on the anniversary of his birth, in Hope Cemetery, Newark Valley, New York. She died in Brooklyn, New York, 8 September, 1903, buried in Hope Cemetery, Newark Valley, New York, 10 September, 1903. 108

- 88 V. JOSEPH EMMETT PATTERSON⁶, born in Union, 22 August, 1838; married in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, 20 November, 1867, Julia Frances Burnet, born in Cossackie, New York, 30 October, 1841, daughter of Theron and Harriet (Parker) Burnet. He lives (1906) at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. 109

Joseph E. Patterson (88) was reared on a farm in Newark Valley, New York, and received his preliminary education in the public schools. At the age of eighteen he assumed the duties of life on his own account, rented and operated one farm and later added others, until at the age of twenty-two he had nine farms under his supervision, in addition to a lumber business of considerable proportion. It now became apparent to him that he must have a better education in order to conduct the business satisfactorily to himself, and for two years he was under private instructions to fit him for entering college. In order that his mind should not be distracted in any way by business cares, he closed out all his interests and entered the Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, and so industriously did he apply himself to his studies, that in eight weeks he obtained his diploma.

Upon leaving college he went to Pittston, Pennsylvania, and accepted a position with the late John Loveland, an extensive lumber dealer in Pittston. Before he had been with him three months, greatly to Mr. Patterson's surprise, he was asked to become a partner of Mr. Loveland in the business of manufacturing lumber, but declined on the ground that he had not sufficient capital. Mr. Loveland was, however, so favorably impressed with the methods, business ability and perseverance displayed by the young man, that he formed a partnership with him under the firm name of J. E. Patterson & Company, and loaned to him the amount of money that he lacked of having enough to pay for one-third interest in the business. This arrangement continued for some time and then they opened a lumber yard in Wilkes-

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Barre, Mr. Patterson having from that time on a half interest in that, and the manufacturing business. Later they moved their saw mill to the Redout Common, on North River street, where the court house now stands, and manufactured lumber there for a number of years; the logs being brought down the river and canal. Soon after this Mr. Loveland's health failed, and he requested Mr. Patterson to take a half interest in his Pittston lumber yard and to conduct the entire business under the firm name of J. E. Patterson & Co. About this time the firm built a large planing mill and factory in Pittston. At Mr. Loveland's death his will stipulated that his executors should continue the business, which they did for seventeen years, when Mr. Patterson purchased the interest of Mr. Loveland's estate, which had grown much larger, and is now probably the largest and most extensive in this line of any firm in the Wyoming Valley.

Mr. Patterson is largely interested in the wholesale grocery business, the firm now being known as the Crocker Grocery Company. They have a large and constantly increasing trade, which having outgrown their former quarters, they have erected and are now conducting their business in the most substantial and the most finely equipped six-story wholesale grocery store in Pennsylvania. In addition to these enterprises Mr. Patterson was one of the organizers of the Easton Lime Company of Easton, Pennsylvania, one of the large concerns of that city engaged in quarrying and kalsomining lime. He was also one of the organizers of and is a partner in the Mason's Supply Company of Easton, Pennsylvania, which deals extensively in all kinds of supplies used by masons, the two firms employing a large number of men.

Mr. Patterson was the founder of the beautiful summer resort on the top of Nescopee Mountain known as Glen Summit Springs. The pure spring water and dry, pure air, together with the vision of what it might be made, led him to decide on this location. He also discovered the Glen Summit Spring, and introduced the pure Glen Summit spring water which has become so popular.

Perhaps the enterprise which gives promise of being the most extensive of any in which Mr. Patterson has yet become engaged, is known as the Colorado Yule Marble Company, which is developing enormous quarries at Marble, Colorado, whereby great quantities of a very fine quality of white marble have been discovered. This company is capitalized at \$3,000,000, and he is one of its directors. He also has some interest in coal. He is just engaging in business with his son-in-law, R. H. Cabell in New York City.

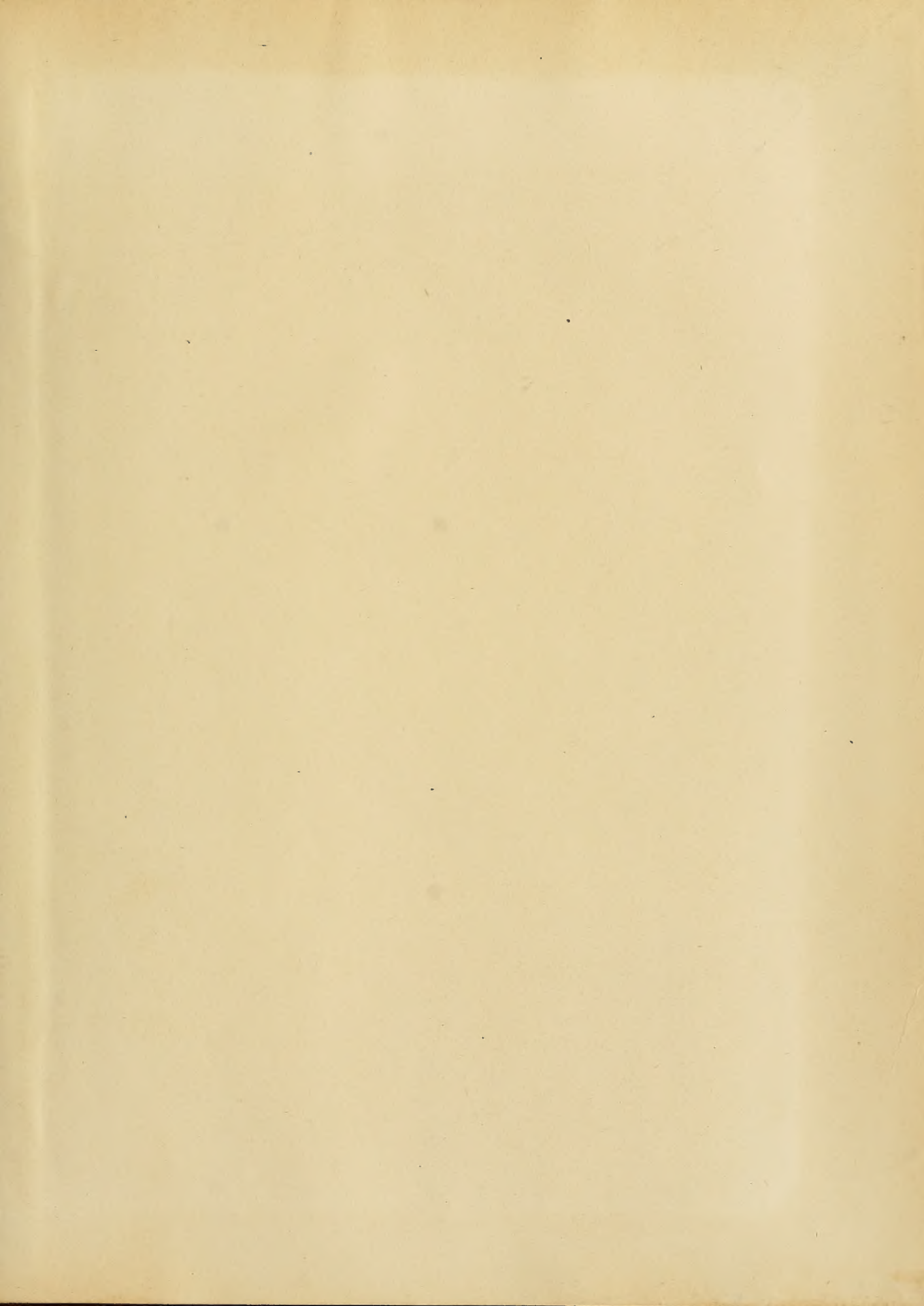
Mr. Patterson has strong convictions regarding his duty as an American citizen, and believes that the present generation has inherited from their forefathers a rich legacy in the present republican form of government that guarantees to every true citizen the perfect freedom for which in the days of the revolutionary period so many brave men gave up their lives. He is a member of the Employers' Association, who recognize no Union which is not conducted on legal lines, but employs men purely on their merit. Living, as he does, in a section of country infested by labor leaders with only selfish purposes in view, it has cost Mr. Patterson many thousands of dollars to conduct his large transactions, in which he employs scores of men, on a purely independent basis. So strong and defiant did the attitude of the Unions become in their attempt to enforce unjust claims against their employers, that Mr. Patterson at length took a decided stand against them. After exhausting every other means he finally took recourse in law, and a

	PATTERSON FAMILY.	
	bitter fight was begun which cost thousands of dollars, but he finally won a great victory, and succeeded in having some of the leaders of that form of oppression convicted and fined, and in teaching a salutary lesson to all who may follow. No brief sketch can convey an accurate or adequate idea of this man. He is selfmade in all that the word implies, and has clearly demonstrated what it is possible to accomplish by careful, conservative, upright business methods. In all his business transactions he strives to follow the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," and thereby has reached a place where he is admired for all the best qualities which go to make a true American citizen, and his career affords a conspicuous example of a noble character, selfmade and well worthy of emulation.	
89	VI. ANN AMELIA PATTERSON ⁶ , born in the Patterson homestead, Newark Valley, 26 June, 1840; married in Newark Valley, 8 August, 1864, Edward Gaynor Nowlan, born 14 October, 1842, son of Thomas and Sophia (Ender) Nowlan. They live (1906) at Newark Valley.	112 67 118
90	Children of Lyman ⁵ and Mehitabel (Seymour) Patterson: I. AMOS PATTERSON ⁶ , born 30 July, 1818; was educated for the legal profession, and admitted to the bar at Binghamton, New York; married 19 December, 1844, Hester Hyatt, of Nichols, New York. He lived apart from his wife after 1846, he in Maryland, and his wife and daughter in the family of Judge Clark Hyatt, of Nichols, New York. He died 187—. Mrs. Patterson was the adopted daughter of Judge Hyatt. Her own name was Hester Caroline Ransom, born in Tioga, New York, daughter of Ira and Sarah (Forman) Ransom.	
91	II. SEYMOUR PATTERSON ⁶ , born 16 September, 1820; died 16 June, 1821. Buried in the family ground at Union, New York.	
92	III. ANNE PATTERSON ⁶ , born 28 February, 1822; married 19 March, 1842, Isaac Watts Overhiser, a stove and tinware dealer of Binghamton, born in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, New York, 24 July, 1809, son of Caspar and Elizabeth (Hoffman) Overhiser. She died in Binghamton, 19 February, 1851. She was one of the most perfect of characters, her whole aim being to make others happy. Mr. Overhiser married (second) 28 December, 1854, Caroline Hagemon of Poughkeepsie.	
93	IV. JANE PATTERSON ⁶ , born 30 July, 1823; died in Binghamton, 4 September, 1832.	
94	Children of Joseph ⁵ and Eliza (Seymour) Patterson: I. SARAH ANN PATTERSON ⁶ , born in Union, 6 June, 1823; married, 17 February, 1847, Dr. Edson J. Whitcomb, of Ontario, New York; died in Ontario, 30 May, 1849; was buried in the family burial ground on her father's farm in that place.	72
95	II. NANCY SEYMOUR PATTERSON ⁶ , born in Ontario, New York, 18 August, 1826; married in Ontario, 26 June, 1845, Dr. Samuel Brown, born 1 May, 1819, in Ireland, son of Henry and Martha (——)	

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	Brown; graduated from Geneva Medical College in January, 1845. They settled at Meridian, New York, where he practiced his profession. He died in Meridian, 3 October, 1901; she is living with her daughter Sarah, at Omaha, Nebraska (1906).	
96	III. JOSEPH SEYMOUR PATTERSON ⁶ , born in Ontario, 25 October, 1827; married, 7 April, 1853, Anna Elizabeth Squire, born in Lisle, New York, 23 October, 1832, daughter of Harvey and Abigail (Manning) Squire, of Lisle, New York. He was a merchant of Whitney's Point, New York. She died 3 November, 1875. He married (second), 8 November, 1876, Diantha L. Stanley. He died 8 November, 1903.	119
97	Children of Joseph ⁵ and Hannah Maria (Fuller) Patterson: IV. ELIZA PATTERSON ⁶ , born in Ontario, 24 May, 1833; married in Ontario, 24 October, 1855, Palmer Levi Cone, born in Lenox, Madison county, New York, 20 August, 1828, son of Deacon Walter and Caroline (Curtis) Cone, of Ontario; he was at the time of his marriage a merchant of Oswego, New York. In April, 1857, they removed to Davenport, Iowa. About 1874 they removed to Chicago, Illinois, where she died 8 April, 1896, and he died 24 November, 1898.	72
98	V. SOPHIA PATTERSON ⁶ , born in Ontario, 16 December, 1834; died 18 December, 1834.	
99	VI. MARTHA SOPHIA PATTERSON ⁶ , twin with Sophia; born in Ontario, 16 December, 1834. She was first called Martha, and on the death of her sister the name Sophia was added. She married, 8 October, 1856, Francis Abner Hill, born in Ontario, 13 August, 1834, son of Ira and Elvira (Gilbert) Hill, of Ontario. He had a farm and grist mill in Ontario, and lived on the ridge road in the west part of the town; she died 23 June, 1890. He died 7 March, 1903.	
100	VII. CHARLES PHILANDER PATTERSON ⁶ , born in Ontario, 17 August, 1836; he went in 1857 to Emporia, Kansas Territory, with his father. After the death of his father he returned to Ontario. He married, 26 April, 1860, Mary M. Potter, born 13 September, 1834. He has lived for several years in California.	
101	VIII. FRANCES AURELIA PATTERSON ⁶ , born in Ontario, 30 October, 1841; died in Ontario, 13 February, 1844, of scarlet fever.	
102	IX. A daughter, born in Ontario, 25 August, 1849; died 26 August, 1849.	
103	X. ELLA PATTERSON ⁶ , born in Ontario, 8 May, 1851; married, 4 June, 1873, Albert Hill Middleton, born 10 May, 1852. They are living at Ontario in 1906.	
104	Children of David Williams ⁶ and Helen (Lincoln) Patterson: I. ANNA PATTERSON ⁷ , born in West Winsted, Connecticut, 24 April, 1854. Living in 1906 on the old homestead in Newark Valley, New York.	84

	PATTERSON FAMILY.	
105	II. LINCOLN ELLIOTT PATTERSON ⁷ , born in West Winsted, Connecticut, 13 December, 1855; married in Ithaca, New York, 21 August, 1890; Clara Atwater, born in Ithaca, 29 November, 1856, daughter of Benjamin and Sally (Phillips) Atwater, of Ithaca. He is an insurance agent, living at Ithaca in 1906.	
106	III. STIRLING WOODFORD PATTERSON ⁷ , born in Newark Valley, New York, 6 October, 1870. Telegraph editor of the New York <i>Evening Sun</i> .	
107	IV. RALPH THACHER PATTERSON ⁷ , born in Newark Valley, New York, 30 January, 1871. Farmer, living, in 1906, on the old homestead, in Newark Valley, New York.	
108	Child of Chester Ransom ⁶ and Sarah (Bancroft) Patterson: I. EDMOND BROWN PATTERSON ⁷ , born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, 21 January, 1868; married, 30 January, 1895, Nella May Moon, daughter of Philander and Sarah (Benjamin) Moon; she was born in Pittston, Pennsylvania, 29 December, 1867; he died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, 7 October, 1902; buried in Hope Cemetery, Newark Valley, New York.	87
109	Children of Joseph Emmett ⁶ and Julia (Burnet) Patterson: I. HELEN HARRIET PATTERSON ⁷ , born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, 6 September, 1869; married 30 August, 1904, Benjamin Franklin Myers, born in Sylvis, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, 26 April, 1863, son of John Henry and Jane (Westover) Myers.	88
110	II. EVA MARY PATTERSON ⁷ , born in Wilkes-Barre, 9 March, 1872; married in Wilkes-Barre, 12 October, 1897, Robert Herbert Cabell, Jr., born 1 December, 1866, in Brunswick, Missouri, son of Dr. Robert Herbert Cabell and Alice (Oliver) Cabell. They are living in New York city in 1906.	121
111	III. BRUCE LOVELAND PATTERSON ⁷ , born in Wilkes-Barre, 13 January, 1875; died 30 April, 1881.	
112	Children of Edward Gaynor and Amelia (Patterson ⁶) Nowlan: I. FRANK EMMETT NOWLAN ⁷ , born in Newark Valley, 11 June, 1865; married in Whitney's Point, 17 July, 1895, Evalina Stone, born 30 April, 1874, in Whitney's Point, daughter of S. N. and Elizabeth (Newman) Stone. He died 5 March, 1904, in Whitney's Point, New York; buried at Newark Valley, New York.	89
113	II. MARY PATTERSON NOWLAN ⁷ , born in Newark Valley, 1 September, 1867; married, 14 July, 1897, in Newark Valley, Edward Jacob Wittwer, of Adelphi, Ohio, born in Adelphi, Ohio, 11 January, 1868, son of John and Marie (Loertscher) Wittwer.	124
114	III. HARRY THACHER NOWLAN ⁷ , born in Newark Valley, 19 February, 1870; married in Newark Valley, 25 May, 1892, Edith Alberta Pinney, born 21 February, 1875, in Virgil, Cortland county, New York, daughter of Egbert B. and Diantha (Hover) Pinney.	122

	PATTERSON FAMILY.	
115	IV. JOSEPH EDWARD NOWLAN ⁷ , born in Newark Valley, 6 July, 1872; married 23 December, 1897, Margaret Graham, born in Newark Valley, 13 April, 1873, daughter of A. J. and Charity (Russell) Graham.	
116	V. EDITH GRACE NOWLAN ⁷ , born in Newark Valley, 26 March, 1876; died 30 March, 1897.	
117	VI. BERTHA JULIA NOWLAN ⁷ , born in Newark Valley, 30 March, 1879.	
118	Child of Amos ⁶ and Hester (Hyatt) Patterson: I. ANNA HYATT PATTERSON ⁷ , born in Vestal, New York, 18 January, 1846; died in Owego, New York, 14 June, 1856.	90
119	Children of Joseph Seymour ⁶ and Anna E. (Squire) Patterson: I. ELIZA ABIGAIL PATTERSON ⁷ , born in Whitney's Point, New York, 25 March, 1855; married Rev. Benjamin F. Sargent, 16 May, 1878; he was born 21 March, 1853.	96
120	II. JOHN SQUIRE PATTERSON ⁷ , born in Whitney's Point, 23 November, 1866; married 7 February, 1887, Myrtie Pease.	
121	Children of Robert H. and Eva (Patterson ⁷) Cabell: I. HELEN PATTERSON CABELL ⁸ , born in Chicago, Illinois, 19 February, 1899.	110
122	II. JOSEPH PATTERSON CABELL ⁸ , born in Evanston, Illinois, 8 May, 1901.	
123	Children of Harry T. ⁷ and Edith (Pinney) Nowlan: I. HANFORD THACHER NOWLAN ⁸ , born in Newark Valley, New York, 9 February, 1893.	114
124	II. MARJORIE AMELIA NOWLAN ⁸ , born in Newark Valley, 3 May, 1899.	
125	Child of Edward J. and Mary (Nowlan ⁷) Wittwer: I. GRACE MARIE WITTWER ⁸ , born in Adelphi, Ohio, 28 July, 1898.	113



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